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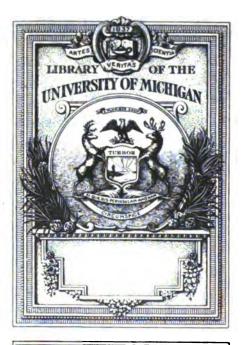
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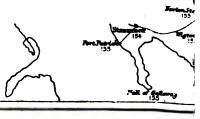
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Prof. F. M. Taylor

and the Lines shew the Tours



J.7116, 50% JΙA 870 B63 1878 Carlisle

## DISTANCE TABLE.

	From Edinbro.	From Glasgow.	1	From Edinbro.	From Glasgow
	Miles.	Miles.		Miles.	Miles.
Aberdeen	135	152l	Golspie	253	270
Aberfeldy	781	95	Greenock	70	224
Arbroath	581	101	Helensburgh .	71	24
Ardrishaig	1174	70	Inveraray	111	64
Ardrossan	791	32	Inverness	189	206
Arran	102	55	Jedburgh	561	1034
Arrochar	901	43	John O'Groat's.	323	340
Ayr	88	40l	Kelso	521	991
Ballater	1791	196	Kenmore	841	101
Balloch, L. Lomond	67	20 l	Killin	74	67
Banff	185₹	202	Kinross	361	641
Berwick-on-Tweed	574	104	Kirkcudbright .	124	122
Blair-Athole	81	974	Lanark	321	33
Bonar Bridge	2474	264	Largs	831	36
Braemar	195	211	Lochearnhead .	631	57
Bridge of Allan .	391	324	Loch Lomond .	67	201
Callander	521	45	Melrose	371	841
Campbeltown	134	104	Millport	88	40
Carlisle	981	86	Moffat	63	67
Clyde, Falls of .	33	33	Montrose	80	115
Crieff	62}	56	Nairn	175	191
Dingwall	2101	226}	Oban	150	104
Dollar	50	431	Orkney Islands	331	348
Dornoch	2434	260	Paisley	54	7
Dumbarton	63	16	Peebles	27	563
Dumfries	94	92	Perth	454	621
Dunblane	411	344	Portree (Skye) .	293	309
Dundee	49	84	Portpatrick	1746	1726
Dunfermline	33	50J	St. Andrews	45	92
Dunkeld	611	77	Selkirk	39\$	87
Dunoon	78	30	Shetland Isles .	445	470
Edinburgh '		47±	Stirling	36 <del>1</del>	293
Elgin	178	194	Stornoway	333	359
Fochabers	184	200	Strome, Ross .	263	279
Forfar	78	946	Tain	234	250
Forres	165	1814	Trosachs	61	50
Fort-Augustus	184	138	Thurso	329	346
Fort-William	155	100	Wick	307	324
Glasgow	471		Wigtown	150	148

F. M. Taylor Albion W.S. A.

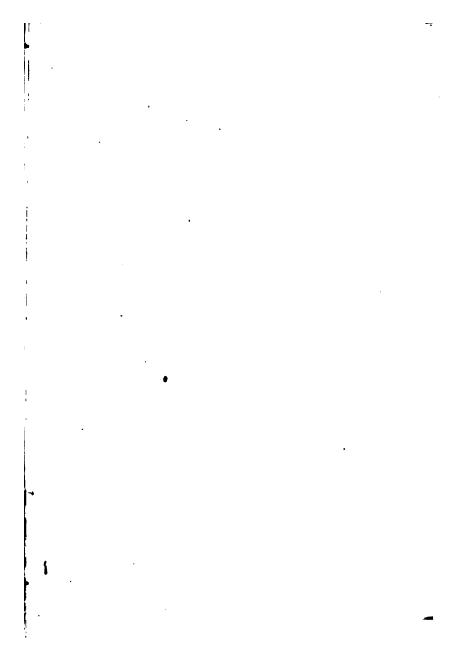
## BLACK'S PICTURESQUE TOURIST

10I 

 OF

SCOTLAND

The Publishers will be glad to receive any corrections or suggestions from Tourists making use of this Guide.





HONOR OF ASSESSED ASSESSED.

# BLACK'S PICTURESQUE TOURIST

OF

## SCOTLAND

TWENTY-FIRST EDITION



LOCH ARD AND BEN LOMOND

EDINBURGH
ADAM AND CHARLES BLACK
1878

Printed by R. & R. CLARK, Edinburgh.

Gift Prof. F. M. Taylor 5-27-29



#### PREFATORY NOTICES.

SINCE this edition was first issued, the following remarks and notices are required to bring it up to the present date.

The admission to Abbotsford being subject to slight variation, it is advisable to make inquiry as to the days and hours before starting.

The Union Railway Station, St. Enoch Square, Glas-

gow, although not completed, is open for traffic.

The Wigtownshire Railway, connecting the towns of Girvan and Stranraer, is now open. The line passes through the Stinchar and Duisk valleys into the Cross Water of Luce, a junction being made with the Castle-Douglas and Portpatrick Railway, near the village of Glenluce, in the neighbourhood of which are the ruins of an extensive abbey.

The Callander and Oban Railway is now extended from Tyndrum to Dalmally, a distance of about 12½ miles. The extension follows much the line of road, entering Argyllshire near the small loch An-beach, along the side of which it runs. The Dalmally station is situated about 800 yards west of the hotel. Oban is thus brought within about  $8\frac{1}{2}$  hours of Edinburgh and Glasgow.

New routes to Inveraray. The Glasgow and Inveraray Steamboat Company have opened up two new routes from Glasgow to Inveraray. The first is across the isthmus of Cowal, where it is intersected by the Holy Loch and Loch Eck, a district exhibiting much romantic scenery. The Fairy Queen steamer conveys passengers up Loch Eck, 8 miles in length; the land part of the route on both sides being performed by coach. The other is wholly a sailing route from Glasgow and Greenock down the Clyde, through the Kyles of Bute, and up Loch Fyne, following the course of the Iona as far as Loch Fyne mouth. The journey is made either way in 5 hours. (See page xxxxii.)

Two destructive fires occurred towards the close of 1877. By the first, which took place in October, the fine old Castle of Inveraray, the seat of the Duke of Argyle, was all but demolished; and by the second, which took place in December, Mount Stuart House (near Rothesay), the residence of the Marquis of Bute, met with a similar fate.

One of the most important triumphs of modern engineering has been accomplished in the construction of THE HIGH-LEVEL TAY BRIDGE, carrying the North British Railway across the Firth of Tay about a mile and a half above Newport. The firth is here nearly two miles broad, while the maximum depth is 45 feet, and the force of current ranging up to five knots an hour. The bridge has a clear height of 83 feet above high-water mark. There are 85 spans, varying in width from 67 to 245 feet, those of the largest size being over the navigable part of the river. The spans are formed of wrought-iron lattice girders, and the piers are a combination of stone, brick, and iron. The line is single.

EDINBURGH, May 1878.



	PAGES
Hotel Charges and Travelling Expenses	. xiii
General Description of Scotland-Extent, Population,	
General Aspect and Divisions, Lochs, Rivers,	
Mountains, Minerals, Mineral Springs, Climate	xv-xxi
	xxii-xxxii
Tophianon Tables, Calcular, Glossary, Daticoon Tours	***************************************
Edinburgh—City	1-75
Leith	76
	70
Suburbs—Newhaven, Trinity, Granton, Portobello,	78
Musselburgh	18
Environs, including Roslin and Hawthornden, Dal-	
keith, Newbattle Abbey, Dalhousie Castle, Craig-	
millar Castle; Hopetoun House, and Queensferry;	
Dalmahoy, and Calder House	82-95
Edinburgh to Peebles and Innerleithen, by Eskbank,	
Hawthornden, Roslin-lee, Penicuik, and Leadburn .	95-99
Edinburgh to Melrose, Abbotsford, Dryburgh, Hawick,	
and Carlisle, by Waverley Route	100-119
Branch Route—Selkirk, Vales of Yarrow and Ettrick.	100-118
· · ·	100 100
Kelso, Jedburgh, Coldstream, and Berwick	120-130
Berwick-on-Tweed, Dunbar, Edinburgh, by North British	
Railway	181-187
Falls of the Clyde, Lanarkshire	137-141
Dumfries, Wigtown, and Kirkcudbright Shires-	
Carstairs, Beattock, Moffat, and St. Mary's Loch,	
Dumfries	142-150
Dumfries to Strangaer and Portpatrick	151-155
Fife and Kinross—Dunfermline, Cupar, St. Andrews,	-01-100
Falkland	150 100
Falkianu , ,	156-168

	PAULE
Devon Valley, Dollar, Castle Campbell, Rumbling Bridge,	
Kinross, and Lochleven	169-176
Stirling and The Trosachs.—Edinburgh to Stirling by Linlithgow and Falkirk	177-184
Stirling and Environs—Cambuskenneth, Wallace Monu-	111-104
ment.	185-195
Detour from Stirling to Lake Menteith and Aberfoyle, by Forth	
and Clyde Railway	196-202
Stirling to the Trosachs, via Dunblane, Doune, and Callander	203-225
Loch Lomond—Balloch, Luss, Rowerdennan, Ben	203-220
Lomond, Tarbet, Inversnaid, Inverarnan	226-234
Loch Lomond Head through Glencoe to Ballachulish .	234-238
Callander and Oban Railway, by Pass of Leny, Loch	201-200
Lubnaig, Lochearnhead, Balquhidder, Killin, and	
Dalmally	239-243
Circular Tour, via Stirling, Callander, Lochearnhead,	
Comrie, and Crieff	244-247
PERTHSHIRE.	
General Description	248-249
Dunblane to Perth by Railway	250
Crieff and its Environs-Drummond Castle, Ochtertyre,	
Glen Almond, etc	251-256
Crieff Junction to Perth	257
Perth and its Environs-Moncrieffe and Kinnoul Hills,	
Dupplin Castle, Scone Palace, Abernethy Round	
Tower, Methven; Trinity College, Glenalmond .	258-265
HIGHLAND BAILWAY.	
Perth to Inverness	266-306
Birnam and Dunkeld—Dunkeld House, Falls of the	
Braan, Birnam Hill, Murthly Castle, etc	267-273
Dunkeld to Blairgowrie, and Spital of Glenshee to Braemar .	274
Dunkeld, Aberfeldy (Glenlyon), Kenmore, Taymouth, Loch Tay, and Killin	275-284
Birnam to Blair-Athole by Pitlochrie and Pass of	210-204
Killiecrankie, Falls of Bruar, and Glen Tilt.	285-299
Falls and Loch of Tummel and Loch Rannoch	287-291
Blair-Athole to Inverness by Kingussie, Aviemore, and	20. 201
Grantown	300-306
Kingussie to Fort-William by Loch Laggan	307-309
Tring again to Total it titions by Toom Tucken	201-000

#### CONTENTS.

FORFAR AND KI	NCARI	DINE	SHIRES	, PAGES
Perth to Dundee by Railway				811
Dundee, Lochee, and Broughty	Ferry			312-319
Dundee to Newtyle, Meigle, and Alyth	; thence	to Glen	Isla, Reekie	
Linn, and Caenlochen	•	•		820-329
Kirriemuir by Clova to Ballater		D-		824-828
Forfar, Glamis Castle, Arbroath	•	ose, dr	ecuiu, sna	826-342
Stonehaven (Dunottar Cast Brechin to Lochlee or Glenesk by Edi		•.	• •	837-836
Brechin to Locatee or Glenesk by Ed.	MOTT.	•		001-001
ABERDEEN AN	D BAN	PP .8	HIRES.	
Aberdeen, including Old Aberd	leen. Ca	thedral	. etc	843-355
Deeside Tour-Aberdeen to				
Braemar				856-870
Castleton of Braemar, Ben Mu	ich-dhu	i and	Cairngorm	
Mountains, Wells of Dee, G				870-877
Aberdeen to Inverness by Great			land Rail-	
way, via Fochabers, Elgin s				
district of Buchan, Turriff,				
and Alford		,,		878-897
	•	•	•	0,000,
WEST	COAR	T.		
Glasgow	•	•		398-417
Paisley	•			418-420
Hamilton, and Bothwell Castle	•			421-428
Ayr and the Land of Burns				429-441
Glasgow to Greenock by River C	lyde			442-446
Greenock and Gourock .	•			447
Helensburgh and Gareloch	•			449
ARGYI	LSHII	æ.		
Loch Long and Loch Goil, Arrow	char and	Loch-	Goilhead .	452-456
Inveraray				457
Inveraray to Loch Awe and Oba	n			468-468
Glasgow to Arran, via Wemyss	Bay, Lar	gs, and	d Millport	469-471
Arran	•	•		471-474
Glasgow to Oban, via Greenock,	Dunoon	, Rothe	say, Kyles	
of Bute, Ardrishaig, and Crit				
Oban, Dunolly and Dunstaffnag				481-484
Oban to Staffa and Iona .	•			485-496

#### CONTENTS.

				PAGES
Oban to Ballachulish and Glencoe		•		496-500
Skye				501-518
The Western Hebrides-Lewis, Harri	is, Barr	St. Ki	lda,	
etc	٠.	•		519-525
Caledonian Canal—Oban to Inverness				526-542
Inverness and Environs-Culloden,	Fort Ge	orge Na	im.	
and Cawdor Castle			-	543-551
and contact cases .	•	•	•	010-001
ROSS-SHI	RE.			
Dingwall and Skye Railway, by Strat	hpeffer	and Ac	nna-	
sheen to Strome on Loch Carron	• .			552-560
Applecross and Shieldaig Districts				561-563
Loch Maree, Gairloch, Poolewe, Ulla	mool. L	och Bro	om.	
and Torridon				564-578
Mountain Glen Routes-Beauly to V	West Co	ast of E	coss-	
shire	•	•		574-575
SUTHERLA	AND.			
Sutherland and Caithness Railway	—Ding	wall. L	airg.	
Golspie to Helmsdale, Thurso, as		•	٠.	578-589
Lairg to Assynt, Loch Inver, Durness			•	
Tongue	· (oupo			589-597
202540	•	•	•	
CAITHNE	<b>188</b> .			
Helmsdale to Wick and Thurso .				599-608
ORKNEY AND S	HETL.	AND.		
Kirkwall, Tumulus of Maeshow, Stone	s of Ste	nnis, Str	om-	
ness, Pictish Tower, North Isles,	, etc.			606-615
The Shetland Islands (Lerwick, etc.)				616-624
( ()	••	•	•	



### MAPS, CHARTS, AND VIEWS.

(Views in Italics.)

-						
Dunkeld (D. O. Hill, R.S.A.)	Fr	ontisniece.				PAGE
•		011 tamp10001				
Edinburgh, Plan of Town	•	•	•	•	•	1
Edinburgh Environs—ten mi	les ro	ound				78
Roslin and Hawthornden, Che	art of	the Glen	•			82
North British Railway, Edinbu	rgh t	o Melrose an	d Bord	er Towns		100
Vale of Tweed, Peebles, Melrose	e, Kel	lso, Coldstre	am, and	Berwick		101
Kelso, Plan of Town		•			•	120
Berwick-on-Tweed .		•		•		125
North British Railway, Berwie	ck, D	unbar, Edin	burgh			131
Lanark and Falls of Clyde				•		137
Falls of the Clyde .						140
Caledonian Railway .				•		142
Fife, Kinross, and Perth, Nor	rth E	British Rail	lway			162
St. Andrews, Plan of Town		•	,•			163
Lochleven Castle, by G. Catter	mole	, A.R.A.		•		174
Stirling, Plan of Town .		•				185
Stirling Castle, by G. Cattern	ole,	A.R.A.				188
Bridge of Allan, Plan of Town						208
The Trosachs						220
Callander and Ohan Railway	_	_	_	_		221

						PAGE
Loch Lomond .	•	•	•	•	•	. 226
Perth, Plan of Town	•	•	•	•	•	. 258
The Highland Railway,	Perth to	Inverne	88	•	•	. 266
Dunkeld and its Enviro	ns				•	. 267
Dundee, Plan of Town	•					. 312
Forfar and Kincardine	shires		•			. 832
Montrose, Plan of Town						. 333
Aberdeen, Plan of Town		•			•	. 343
Deeside, Aberdeen to I	Ballater :	and Br	aemar,	and Rout	es throu	gh
Glen Tilt .		•		•	•	. 856
Highlands of Braemar						. 870
Glasgow Hotel and Railw	ay Chart					. 398
Do. Plan of Town	•					. 400
Do. The Cathedral	;					. 405
Do. Plan of Cathedra	l and Ne	cropolis				. 408
Environs of Glasgow-	Hamilton	, Bothwe	ell, Lanar	k, etc.	•	. 428
Glasgow, Paisley, Gree	nock, W	emyss	Bay, an	d Ayr	Railway	s 429
Greenock, Plan of Town	and Dock	8				. 448
The Firth of Clyde						. 449
Kilchurn Castle (by Mo	ntague	Stanley	, A.R.S	S.A.)		. 465
Arran, Island of				. 1		. 471
Oban. Plan of Town						. 480
Staffa and Iona, Enlarge	d Plans	of Island	8			. 481
Routes to Staffa, Ion			•	ncoe, a	nd Lo	e <b>h</b>
Awe .	•		•			. 484
Island of Skye .						. 501
Loch Scavaig (Rev. Jol	n Thon	ison)				. 509
Quiraing, Skye (Sir Tho	mas Dick	-Lauder,	Bart.)	•		. 517
Caledonian Canal		•				. 542
Inverness, Plan of Town						. 548
Dingwall and Skye	Railway,	Loch	Maree, G	airloch,	and Wes	ter
Ross .		•				. 552
Sutherlandshire.					•	. 576
General Travelling Ma	p of Sco	tland				Pocket

And One Hundred and Eighty Wood Engravings and Small Charts throughout the text.

#### HOTEL CHARGES

AND

#### TRAVELLING EXPENSES.

THE following table shows the average charges for the several items which enter into the traveller's bill, in the principal hotels in Scotland. Should anything beyond the ordinary scale of comfort be required, a proportionate increase must be looked for. It should be borne in mind that the charges in the Highlands are affected to a considerable extent by the shortness of the season.

Breakfast, 1s. 6d. to 3s.
Lunch, 6d. to 1s. 6d.
Dinner, 2s. 6d. to 5s.
Table d'Hôte, 3a., 5s.
Tea, 1s. 6d. to 2s.
Supper, 1s. 6d. to 2s.
Sed-room, 2s. to 3s. 6d.; Sitting-room, 2s. 6d. to 6s.
Attendance, 1s. 6d.
A pint of Sherry, 3s.
Beer, Ale, or Porter, 1s.; pints, 6d.
Glass of Whisky, 6d.; Toddy, 9d.; Brandy, 8d.
A cup of Coffee, 6d.

#### POSTING.

One-horse gig or dog-cart, 1s. per mile.

Pair of horses, 1s. 6d. per mile.

Half-fare returning.

Driver's fee (single or pair) 3d. per mile, and half returning.

Where the hire is for several successive days, an abatement may be expected.

1

#### ERRATUM.

Page 138. Cora Linn. For 800 feet, read 80.

#### DESCRIPTION OF SCOTLAND.

COTLAND is the northern and smaller division of the island of Great Britain. That part of the country which lies beyond the Firths of Forth and Clyde was the Caledonia of the Romans. The

Caledonians were afterwards known by the name of Picts, and from them the country was called Pictland. The term Scotland came into use in the 11th century, in consequence of the supremacy of the Scots, originally a colony from Ireland, which settled in Argyllshire and the West Highlands.

The three prevailing nationalities of the country were the Saxon in the south, the Celtic in the Highlands, and the Scandinavian principally in the north-east, including Orkney and Shetland, which originally belonged to the Crown of Denmark. These distinctions can still be traced by the proper names belonging to the different districts.

EXTENT.—The longest line that can be drawn in Scotland is from the Mull of Galloway, on the south, to Dunnet Head, on the north, and extends about 285 miles. The breadth is extremely various; from Buchanness to Ardnamurchan Points the distance is 160 miles; but from the mouth of Loch Broom to the Firth of Dornoch it is only 24 miles. The whole coast is penetrated by arms of the sea, called lochs and firths (from the Danish ford), so that there is only one spot upwards of 40 miles from the sea. The area of Scotland is computed at 30,463 square miles, of which 500 are fresh-water lakes; and about 4000 islands.

POPULATION.—The population of Scotland, according to the census of 1871, was 3,360,000, or nearly double what it was in 1801. Some of the more extensive counties, such as Inverness, Sutherland, Ross, Argyll, and Perth, are lowest in point of numbers; the most populous in proportion to their

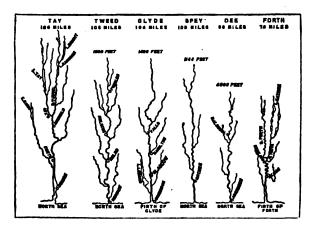
area being,—1, Edinburgh; 2, Lanark; 3, Renfrew; 4, Clackmannan; 5, Linlithgow; and 6, Fife. The population of the islands is 162,000, and has been gradually decreasing during the last 20 years.

GENERAL ASPECT.—Scotland is divided for civil purposes into counties and parishes, but the ancient district names are still used. Physically, the natural divisions consist of Highlands, Islands, and Lowlands. With the exception of a few tracts of rich alluvial land along the courses of the great rivers, it has no extensive tracts of level ground, and estimating the whole extent, exclusive of lakes, at 18,500,000 acres, only about 4,600,000 are arable or under grass—that is, less than one-fourth.

The soil is generally inferior to that of England, but in Berwickshire, the Lothians, Clydesdale, Fifeshire, the Carses of Stirling, Falkirk, and more particularly in the Carse of Gowrie, Strathearn, Strathmore, and Moray, there are tracts of land not inferior to any in the kingdom. In the northern districts the crops are not reaped with the same certainty as in England, nor do the ordinary kinds of grain arrive at the same perfection. Stone-fruits, also, which ripen in the one country, seldom arrive at maturity in the other, and never reach the same perfection; but the small fruit acquires in Scotland a more delicate flavour than is to be found farther south.

Lochs.—Scotland is famed for the beauty and number of its lochs, the principal of which are:—Lomond, lying between Dumbarton and Stirling shires; Awe and Eck, Argyllshire; Tay, Rannoch, Ericht, Earn, and Katrine, Perthshire; Ness, Lochy, and Laggan, Inverness-shire; Luichart, Fannich, and Maree, Ross-shire; Shin, Merkland, More, Assynt, Brora, Naver, Loyal, and Hope, Sutherlandshire. In the Lowlands there are a few smaller lakes—viz, Leven, Kinross-shire; St. Mary's, Selkirkshire; Castle Semple, Renfrewshire; Doon, Ayrshire; Ken, Kirkcudbrightshire; and Maben, Dumfriesshire.

RIVERS.—The principal rivers of Scotland are—the Tweed, Forth, Tay, Clyde, Earn, Isla, North and South Esk, Dee, Don, Deveron, Spey, and Ness, all of which, except the Clyde, discharge themselves into the North Sea. The following diagram shows in a general way the lengths of the greater rivers, and the heights from which they descend.



MOUNTAINS.—The highest mountain in Scotland (as well as Britain) is Ben Nevis, which lies immediately to the east of Fort-William, and is separated from the Grampians by the Moor of Rannoch; its height is 4406 feet 3 inches above the level of the sea, and its circumference at the base is estimated to exceed 24 miles. The most celebrated chain of mountains is the Grampian, commencing on the south side of Loch Etive in Argyllshire, and terminating between Stonehaven and the mouth of the Dee. The most elevated part lies at the head of the Dee, where Ben-muich-Dhui rises to the height of 4295 feet. To the South of the Grampians. and running parallel with them across the island, a chain bears the respective names of Sidlaw, Ochil, and Campsie Hills, the Lowlands the principal range is the Cheviots, separating Northumberland from Roxburghshire, and uniting with the Lowther Hills. This Lowther group spreads over the southern portion of Selkirk, Peebles, and Lanark, and the north of Dumfriesshire, the highest being Merrick, Broadlaw, and Hartfell.

xviii -

## HEIGHTS OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL MOUNTAINS IN SCOTLAND, ACCORDING TO THE ORDNANCE SURVEY.

NAME.		Height in Feet.	COUNTIES,
Ben Nevis	<del></del>	4406	Inverness.
Ben-muich-Dhui		4295	Aberdeen.
Cairngorm Ben Lawers		4083	Aberdeen.
		8984	Perth.
Mamsuil		8862	Inverness.
Ben More Stobinian	• •	3843 3821	Perth. Perth.
Lochnagar		8770	Aberdeen.
Ben Auler		8757	Inverness.
Ben Cruachan (E. Tip)	• •	3693	Argyll.
Schehallion	: :	8547	Perth.
Ben Feskineth	: :	8580	Perth.
Ben Douran	: :	8517	Inverness.
Glasmeal		8502	Forfar, Perth, and Aberdeen,
Ben Wyvis Cuchullin Hills Ben More, Assynt		8422	Cromarty.
Cuchullin Hills .		3261	Skye, Inverness.
		8248	Sutherland.
Ben Lomond		8192	Dumbarton.
Ben Scrian		8188	Inverness.
Ben More, Mull		3185	Argyll.
Scournagillean		8188	Skye, Inverness.
Ben Clibrigg		8158	Sutherland.
Ben Hope		8040	Sutherland.
		2980 2882	Sutherland. Perth.
		2875	Arran.
Goatfell		2870	Sutherland.
Ben Hie		2786	Sutherland.
Canisp Merrick Broadlaw		2764	Kirkcudbright.
Broadlaw	: :	2761	Peebles.
Hart Fell	: :	2650	Dumfries.
Cleisham	: :	2623	Inverness.
Arkle	: :	2582	Sutherland.
Corryhabbie		2569	Banff.
Jura, North Pap		2565	Argyll.
Mount Battock .		2558	Forfar and Kincardine.
Sabhail Mor		2547	Sutherland.
Glasven		2545	Sutherland.
Ben Spenue		2536	Sutherland.
Ben Loyal		2506	Sutherland.
Coulter Fell		2459	Peebles.
Suil Vein		2408	Sutherland. Perth.
Ben Venue, South		2386	
Stack		2367 2352	Sutherland. Clackmannan.
Stom Tale of Clore		2841	Inverness.
Storr, Isle of Skye Windlestraw Law		2162	Selkirk.
Scaraben		2054	Caithness.
Boaraben		2041	Peebles.
Ben More, South Uist	: :	2035	Inverness.
Wisp Hill		1951	Dumfries and Roxburgh.
Pentland Hills	• •	1884	Edinburgh.
Criffell .		1867	Kirkeudbright.
Lammer Law		1728	Haddington.
West Lomond		1727	Fife.
M'Leod's Table, South	: :	1599	Inverness.
Ward Hill, Hoy .		1559	Orkney Island.
Arthur's Seat		823	Edinburgh.

MINERAL PRODUCE.—The minerals of Scotland are numerous and valuable. Coal: The great coal-field of Scotland extends, with little interruption, from the eastern to the western coast. The most valuable part of this field is situated on the north and south sides of the Forth, about the average breadth of ten or twelve miles on each side, and on the north and south sides of the Clyde, ranging through Renfrewshire, part of Lanarkshire, and the north of Ayrshire. Detached coal-fields have also been found in various other parts of Scotland. Lime is very generally diffused throughout the country. Iron: The Black-band abounds in many parts, particularly in the coal-field, while Hamatite has been found in several parts. Lead-mines are wrought to some extent at Leadhills and Wanlockhead in Dumfriesshire, where particles of gold have occasionally been found. Copper-ore is found at Blair-Logie, Airthrie, and at Fetler in Orkney; antimony at Langholm; manganese in the neighbourhood of Aberdeen; silver has been wrought at Alva, Stirlingshire, in Clackmannanshire, and at Leadhills in Lanarkshire; and gold has been found in Sutherlandshire and other parts of Scotland, although not in sufficient quantity to be remunera-There are extensive slate-quarries in Aberdeen, Argyll, Perth, and Peebles shires; granite is quarried largely in Aberdeen and Caithness shires; marble is found in Argyllshire. Sutherland, and the Hebrides; and sand-stone abounds generally throughout the country.

Scotch Pebbles exist more particularly in Ayr, Argyll, Aberdeen, and Perth shires. The garnet, a favourite pebble, is common on the coast of Fife, at Elie, and elsewhere. It is of a claret colour, and is much used for studs. Jasper is found on Arthur's Seat, near Edinburgh, and a fine variety in a small stream in Ayrshire. The well-known and much-prized Cairngorm stone is found on the peaks of the Cairngorm hills in Aberdeenshire. They are mostly of an amber colour, and fetch a good price. The amethyst was once common, but is now of rare occurrence. Pearls of a good quality are found in the beds of all the principal rivers, especially in the Teith, Forth, and Tay. They are more opaque than the foreign pearls, and may be obtained at

moderate prices, varying from £1 upwards.

MINERAL SPRINGS.—There are numerous medicinal mineral springs in various parts of Scotland, but those most appreciated are at the Bridge of Allan near Stirling, and Moffat in Dumfriesshire. The water at the Bridge of Allan is saline, and at Moffat sulphureous. After these, the mineral waters of most repute are at Strathpeffer, Ross-shire; Pitkeathly near Perth; St. Bernard's at Edinburgh; Vicar's Bridge near Dollar; Dunblane; and Peterhead. These waters are all cold, and more suited for drinking than baths.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Scotland is extremely variable. The average mean temperature is about 47°, agreeing very nearly with Humboldt's isothermal line of that number, which passed through the south of Scotland. The following table shows the mean highest and lowest temperature during an extended period of thirty-four years ending 1866, as observed at Castle Newe, Aberdeenshire, 912 to 930 feet above level of sea, and 35 miles inland:—

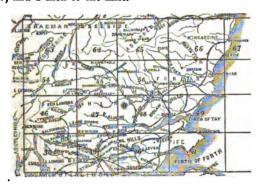
Months.	Mean Temperature of Month.	Highest in Month.	Year in which it happened.	Lowest Tem. in Month.	Year in which it happened.
	Deg.	Deg.		Deg.	
January .	83.597	55	1833	-10	1861
February	34.154	59	1835	-12	1838
March .	86.921	61	1858	- 1	1866
April	43.703	71	1865	12	1839
May	47.202	78	1849	19	1839
June	53,100	81	1857	24	1838
July	56.637	87	1855	32	1844
August .	58,401	84	1856	28	1838
September	50.469	82	1852	28	1838
October .	48,496	78	1862	15	1838
November	38.125	73	1862	7	1858
December	38.809	59	1850	-12	1860
Sums .	539.614	863		180	
Means .	44.968	72		10.1	

The mean annual fall of rain in Scotland is about 35 inches. The winds are more variable and violent than in England, especially about the equinoxes. Westerly winds prevail generally during autumn and the early part of winter,

but east and north-east winds are felt severely during spring and the early part of summer.

Scotland being more directly affected by the Gulf Stream, its temperature during winter will compare favourably with that of England, although the northern spring is certainly not so genial as that enjoyed in the south. The same cause creates a very heavy rainfall, particularly on the west coast.

The Ordnance Survey of Scotland.—Of the 30,000 square miles to which the area of Scotland extends, nearly two-thirds have been surveyed, although the result is not all published. The sheets published embrace the following counties:—Ayr, Bute, Berwick, Clackmannan, Dumbarton, Dumfries, Edinburgh, Fife, Forfar, Haddington, Kincardine, Kinross, Kirkcudbright, Lanark, Linlithgow, Peebles, Perth, Renfrew, Roxburgh, Selkirk, Stirling, Wigtown, and Isle of Lewis. The survey is in progress in Aberdeen, Argyll, Banff, Elgin, Inverness, and Nairn. There are three scales 25, 6, and 1 inch to the mile.



The above diagram shows the numbers of the sheets of Perthshire, Braemar, Deeside, and Loch Lomond.

#### POPULATION AND AREA OF SCOTLAND.

IN SQUARE MILES AND STATUTE ACRES, WITH THE DENSITY OF THE POPULATION IN THE VARIOUS COUNTIES—VIZ. NUMBER OF PERSONS TO EACH MILE, AND ACRES TO EACH PERSON.

(From the 8th Decennial census of the Population of Scotland, taken in 1871.)

In all the Counties marked thus \* the Number of Square Miles and of Acres is given from actual survey by the Ordnance Staff. The measurements of the other Counties, with the exception of Shetland and Orkney, are taken from Major Dawson's estimate for the Census of 1851. In that estimate he included as land all the channels between the Islands of Shetland and Orkney. These channels are excluded in the estimate given in this Table.

COUNTING.	Popula- tion 1871.	Extent in Square Hiles.	Extent in Statute Acres.	Persons to each Square Mile.	Acres to each Person.
Aberdeen	244,603	1,970	1,260,625	124.18	5.15
Argyll	75,679	8,255	2,088,126	23.25	27.53
Ayr*	200,809	1,149	735,262	174.79	8.66
Banff	62,028	686	439,219	90.38	7.08
Berwick *	36,486	464	297,161	78.58	8.14
Bute*	16,977	225	148,997	75.46	8,48
Caithness	89,992	712	455,708	56.17	11.39
Clackmannan .	28,747	50	81,876	476.78	1.34
Dumbarton * .	58,857	270	172,677	218.14	2.93
Dumfries	74,808	1,103	705,946	67.82	9.44
Edinburgh *	828,879	867	234,926	894.59	0.72
Elgin or Moray .	43,612	531	840,000	82.09	7.80
Fife*	160,785	513	828,427	313.21	2.04
Forfar*	287,567	890	569,840	266.93	2.40
Haddington * .	87,771	280	179,142	134.94	4.74
Inverness	87,581	4,255	2,723,501	20.57	31.11
Kincardine .	84,630	388	248,284	89.27	7.17
Kinross*	7,198	78	49,812	92.48	6.92
Kirkcudbright * .	41,859	954	610,343	43.89	14.58
Lanark "	765,839	889	568,868	861.04	0.74
Linlithgow * .	40,695	127	81,114	823.22	1.98
Nairn	10,225	215	187,500	47.60	13.45
Orkney and Shet-	1		l '		
land	62,882	935	598,726	67.22	9.52
Peebles *	12,330	356	227,869	84.63	18.48
Perth*	127,768	2,601	1,664,690	49.12	18.03-
Reufrew *	216,947	254	162,428	854.82	0.75
Ross & Cromarty	80,955	8,151	2,016,375	25.70	24.91
Roxburgh *	58,974	670	428,494	80.62	7.94
Selkirk *	14,005	260	166,524	53.83	11.89
Stirling *	98,218	467	298,579	210,53	8.04
Sutherland	24,817	1,886	1.207,188	12.89	49.64
Wigtown *	38,830	512	327,906	75.79	8.44
TOTALS	3,860,018	30,463	19,496,182	Average 110.30	Average 5,80

#### POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS,

#### ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1871.

Aberdeen	•			88,125	Irvine .		•		6,866
Airdrie				18,487	Jedburgh		•		8,822
Alloa .				6,828	Kelso .		•		4,568
Annan				8,170	Kilmarnock				22,952
Arbroath			٠	19.974	Kilwinning				7,875
Ayr .				17,851	Kirkcaldy				12,422
Banff .				7,489	Kirkcudbrig	ht			3,328
Berwick-on-	Twee	d		8,718	Kirkwall	•			8,484
Brechin				7,983	Leith .				44,277
Campbeltow	'n			6,628	Lanark				5,099
Coatbridge				13,708	Largs .				4,088
Cupar (Fife)	)			5.105	Linlithgow				3,689
Dingwall				2,125	Melrose				1,414
Dumberton				11,414	Millport				1,541
Dumfries				15,435	Montrose				14,548
Dunbar				8,811	Motherwell				5,291
Dundee				118,974	Musselburgl	i			7,506
Dunfermlin	е			14,958	Nairn .		•		4,220
Dysart	•			8,92)	l Oban .			·	2,413
Edinburgh				196,500	Paisley				48,257
Elgin .				7,339	Peebles				2,185
Falkirk				9,547	Perth .				25,580
Forfar .				11,031	Peterhead				8,535
Forres .				8,959	Port-Glasgo	w			10,805
Galashiels				9,678	Portobello				5, 481
Glasgow				477,144	Renfrew				4,162
Greenock				57,138	Rothesay				7,760
Gourock		-		8,082	Rutherglen				9,451
Haddington				4,004	Selkirk				4,640
Hamilton				11,496	Stirling				14,276
Hawick		-	:	11,355	Stranger			:	5,939
Helensburg	brac	Row	:	8.054	St. Andrews	Ů	-	Ċ	6,316
Inveraray				1,001	Tain .			•	1,765
Inverness	:	•	:	14,463	Wick .	:	:	•	8,132
, ~~ ~~~	•	•	•	,		•	•	•	٠, ٢٠٠

The first seven towns, according to population, are:—1. Glasgow, 477,144; 2. Edinburgh, 196,500; 3. Dundee, 118,974; 4. Aberdeen, 88,125; 5. Greenock, 57,138; 6. Paisley, 48,257; 7. Leith, 44,277.

#### CALENDAR.

#### JANUARY.

Thurso river rod-fishing opens.

#### FEBRUARY.

- 1. Tweed rod-fishing opens.
- 2. Partridge and pheasant-shooting ends.
- Tay fishings open.
- 11. Forth, Dee, Don, Ness, and Spey net-fishings open.
- Findhorn rod-fishing opens.
- Tweed net-fishing opens.
- Esk fishing opens.

#### MARCH.

- Lochleven rod-fishing opens.
- 13. Equinoctial Gales.

#### MAY.

- 1. Spring Meeting of St. Andrews Golf Club.
- 15. Whitsunday half-yearly termdav.
- 24. General Assembly of Church of Scotland meets.

#### JULY.

Glasgow fair (second week).

- 15. St. Swithin's day.
- 20. Court of Session rises. Dunkeld Highland gathering, last Wednesday.

#### AUGUST.

- 1. Lammas floods.
- 12. Grouse and ptarmigan shooting commence.
- 20. Tay net-fishing closes. Blackcock shooting begins. Birnam Highland Games (this
- month). 26. Forth, Dee, Don, Ness, and Spey net-fishings close.

Esk net-fishing closes. Lochleven rod-fishing closes.

#### SEPTEMBER.

- Partridge-shooting begins. Blair-Athole Highland gathering (second week).
- 13. Thurso rod-fishing closes.
- 14. Tweed net-fishing closes. Inverness Northern Meeting (this month).
- 23. Equinoctial Gales. Ayr races, end of month.

#### OCTOBER.

- Pheasant-shooting begins.
- 3. Autumn Meeting of St. Andrews Golf Club.
- 10. Tay and Findhorn rod-fishings
  - Steamers for Staffa, Iona, etc., discontinued about this time.
- 12. Edinburgh Race Autumn Meeting.
- Court of Session opens. Forth, Ness, and Spey rodfishing closes.
- 18. Caledonian Hunt races. Kelso races.
- 31. Dec. Don. and Esk rod-fishings close.

#### NOVEMBER.

- 1. " Iona" and other Clyde steamers discontinued.
- 11. Martinmas half-yearly termday.
- Tweed rod-fishing closes.

#### DECEMBER.

- 10. Grouse, black-cock, and ptarmigan shootings close.
- N.B.—Salmon rod-fishing in other rivers continues generally from about middle of February to end of October.

#### GLOSSARY OF GAELIC WORDS

#### COMMONLY USED IN NAMES OF PLACES.

N.B.—The various corrupted forms of each word, commonly used, are put within brackets.

Names of places in the Highlands are highly descriptive, and there is hardly any name without a meaning descriptive of the place with reference to its situation, size, or form. Ben Lawers, for example, signifies "high mountain," or famous in contradistinction to others surrounding it; Loch Tay, the loch of the two embouchures—viz. Dochart and Lochay—which at one time entered the loch at two different places. Other examples will be found throughout the work.

A glance at the map of Scotland shows a large mixture of Danish among Gaelic names along the west coast of Scotland. The names of almost all the islands, and of most of the principal lochs, are Danish. This fact seems to indicate that the original inhabitants of the west coast, and especially of the islands, were Scandinavians, and not, as is commonly thought, Celts, and that in course of time the Celtic element gained preponderance. It may also be inferred that Danish blood prevails to a greater extent than is generally supposed.

## WORDS DESCRIPTIVE OF WATER IN ITS VARIOUS FORMS.

#### RIVERS.

Abh, pronounced Av, the v faintly sounded (awe, avie, avich, oich);
1. Water; 2. Running water, a river.

Abhuinn, or Amhain (avon, afon, almond); a river.

Altt (auld, ault, ald, al, alt, aldy);
1. A waterfall, a cascade; 2. A mountain stream; 3. Any small stream, a burn.

Buinne (Boyne), a rapid stream.

Dobhar, pronounced Dovar, the v faintly sounded (dour; most frequently in composition—Aberdour, etc., Doveran); water.

Eas, 1. A mountain stream; 2. A waterfall, properly applied only to streams flowing between deep and wooded banks.

Sruth (stru, struan), a stream; the generic name for all running water. Uisge (Esk), water; the generic name for water under any form.

#### MOUTHS OF RIVERS.

Aber, the mouth of a river.

Inbhir (Inner, Inver), the mouth of a river.

N.B. Inver is the prevailing term on the west, Aber on the east coast of Scotland. Combra (Comrie, Cumber, Co), the Gos and vos; a creek (Danish).

meeting of any two objects, the confluence of two streams.

#### SEA.

Ard, art, fort, ford, ort, ord. These words occur in composition only— Gruinard, Sunart, Skiport, etc., and are evidently mere corruptions of the Danish term flord, an arm of the sea

Caladh (Cala), a harbour, an anchorage. Cuan, the sea; sometimes a sound. Camus (Cambus, Campsie, Kames); 1. A bend, a curve; 2. A bay. Caol, or Caolas (Kyle, chyllis, chulish),

a narrow sound.

Eag (aig); 1. A notch; 2. A bay.

of sea nearly enclosed by land; 4. More rarely a fall or cascade.

Loch, 1. A lake; 2. An arm of the sea. Muir, the sea

Ob (Oban), a bay; rarely a headland. Port, a harbour.

Sale, the salt water. Salen, a creek in the ocean.

#### IRLANDS.

Bilean (Ellen), an island,

I, an island; occurs once only. Iona is called by the natives I, or I-Colm-Kill, Columba's Isle, never Iona. Innis (Insh, Inch), an island. Oč (ay, a, ay), an island (Danish).

#### WORDS DESCRIPTIVE OF MOUNTAINS, HILLS, Etc.

#### Mountains, Hills, etc.

Beinn (Ben), a mountain. Applied only to the largest hills. Binnein (Ben-An, Ben-Aan), a peak.

A cone-shaped hill. Carn (Cairn); 1. A pile of stones; 2. A

Cnoc (Knock), a hill. The name for hills of small size. The generic

Cruach (Cruch, Cruchan); 1. A heap or stack; 2. A high hill; 8. The eminences on a mountain.

Mam, a large round hill, sloping gently, and flattish on the top.

Meal, 1. A lump of anything; 2. A hill;

8. A mass of rock. Monadh (Monagh); 1. A mountain; 2. A wide, open, heathy expanse.

Ord, a steep round hill

a mound-shaped hill. It was on hills of this shape the fairies were supposed Sith, or usually to dwell-hence their Gaelic name, daone-Sithean, sith, men of the siths; not men of peace as is commonly imagined.

Tom, 1. A bush; 2. A round hillock; usually applied to little wooded hills, or to small clumps of trees.

Tolm, a round hill of some size.

castle.

Tullick (Tully, Tulloch), a hillock; usually applied to grass-covered

Sliabh (Slieve), a mountain. Applied only to large mountains.

#### ROCKS, ETC.

Bogha (Bow), a sunk rock at sea.

Carragh, or a pillar-shaped rock. Carr, Creag (craig, creg, creggan, crag), a

rock. Dun, 1. A heap of anything; 2. A hill or isolated mass of rock; S. A fortifled hill or rock; 4. A fortress,

Rath (rait, roth); 1. A circle; 2. A fortified hill on a plain; 3. A fort-

Squir, or (Scuir); I. A sharp jutting rock; 2. A mountain with Sguir, a rocky jutting top. Speir (sger), a rock surrounded by the

RAB Stob, 1. A pointed piece of wood, etc.

2. A pointed hill. Stuc, 1. A projecting mass of rock; 2. A little hill rising sideways from a large one.

Torr, 1. A cone-shaped hill: 2. A tower 8. A mound.

#### WORDS DESCRIPTIVE OF LAND, Erc.

#### GROUND-LAND.

Biar (Blair); 1. A large plain; 2. A battle-field.

Fearann, land, country.

Lar, ground.

Tir (Tire), land, country. Land as contradistinguished from sea.

#### FIRLDS.

Achadh (Auch, Ach, Acha), a field; applied to ploughed fields on rising or undulating ground.

Aonida (uni), land between a belt of rocks and water.

Cluaia (Cluny, Clune), a green pasture-field among hills or in a wood. Dat! (Dal, Dale), a large ploughed field

upon a level.

Faich, a small level field, a green.

Gart, 1. Standing corn; 2. An arable plain.

Gorten, a small ploughed field among the hills

((Inch), a green level field by Innis, the side or at the mouth of a or Aidi, ) river. Inclosure for cattle. (Leck, or Leckan); 1. A flag; 2. The flat slope of a mountain; 8. Any flat in-clined field. Leas, or Leacan,

Leary (Largs, Lairgs); 1. A sloping level field; 2. The sloping side of a

hill; 3. The shore.

Lon (Loan), a plain.

Magh (Moy), a level field.

#### MOOR-Moss.

Feith (Fe), a small bog, Moin (men, mon, meny), a moss, moor.

Monadh (Monagh); 1. A moor, wide
heathy expanse; 2. Mountain; 3.

Mountain ground.

#### PARSES-HOLLOWS.

Bealach (Balloch, Beal, Ballogie); 1, An opening in a wall; 2. A mountain

Glaic, 1. A hollow; 2. A small valley.
Applied generally to the hollows among the hills. Gleann (Glen), a valley.

Lag, a hollow; laggan, a small hollow; any piece of country below the level of the surrounding district.

Lorig, a mountain-pass

Leurick, or ( (Lendrick, Lanrick, Lanark, Lengic), a plain be-Lanrick, side water.

Pit, a hollow; occurs only in composition (Pittenweem)

Slockd (sloc); 1. A hollow; 2. A pit or hole.

Strath, 1. The level land along the course of a river : 2. A long valley.

#### HEADS-EXTREMITIES-POINTS.

Aird (ard), a point, headland.
Cean, (ken, kin); 1. The head; 2, The
extremity of anything, e.g. Kinloch,

Ceap (kip, kippen); 1. A point; 2. A cape

Nish and 1. A point; 2. A headland. Ness,

Ob, a headland (rare). Roinn (Rhin, Rhinns); 1, A point; 2.

A headland. Ross, headland; applied to large headlands.

Rudha (Ru, Row, Rua); 1. A small rocky projection into the sea; 2. Any headland.

Sron (stron, strone); 1. The nose; 2. A point or headland, applied often to the termination of a hill, and to the meeting of two ridges.

FOOT, TOP, FACE, BACK, ETC., SHORE. Aodan (eden), the face, the front of

anything.

Ath (\$\bar{a}\$), a ford.

Bar, 1. Top of anything; 2. Upland Bar, district.

Beul, the mouth; the opening of any-

thing; the front.

Braigh (brae); 1. The upper part of anything; 2. A brae. Brucch, a bank, the edge of a river.

Bun (ban); 1. The foot; 2. Lower part of a river or loch, as Bunawe, foot of Awe: Banff (contraction for Banavie), river foot.

Cladach, the shore. Cuil (coil), a neuk. Cul, the back.

Dron, or 1. The top of the back; 2. Dronack The top of a ridge.

Druim (drum, Drymen, Drummond);
1. The back; 2. A ridge.

Eadar (Fetter, Edder, Medder), between, a pass

Erigh, 1. A rising; 2. Rising ground. Gualin, 1. The shoulder; 2. The shoulder of a hill.

Otter (otter, ottar); 1. A bank in the sea; 2. A shallow; 8. A low sandy promontory.

Slice, the side of a hill. Tar, at the foot, at the lower part, a

bottom. Torbeart (Tarbet, Tarbert, Tarbat), an

isthmus Traigh (trae), the shore.

Uachdar (ochter, auchter); 1 upper part of anything; 2. Upland district

#### WORDS DESCRIPTIVE OF BUILDINGS. ETC.

Towns, VILLAGES, BRIDGES, ETC. Airidh (ary); 1, A shieling or summer residence among the hills for cattle and their attendants; 2. A level reen among the hills.

Bails (bal, bol, bally); 1. A town, village; 2. farm-town.

Bost, a post, a place, a station, a guard;

Soes, a past, a pance, a station, aguart; occurs in composition only.

Cill (Kill); 1. A cell; 2. Church or chapel; 3. Churchyard, cemetery.

Clachan, 1. Stones; 2. Village, hamlet.

Drochatd (drochet), a bridge.

Sabhal, a farm.

Spideal (spittal); 1. An hospital; 2.

Place of entertainment.

Ster (dor), city, estate; a contraction for stader, and occurs in composi-tion only; Ulbster, Scrabster, etc. Tigh (Ty), a house; Tyndrum, the house on the back.

#### ANIMALR

Bo. or Bo. a cow. Braddan, a salmon. Cat, a cat. Domh, an ox. Fiadh, a deer. Gamhan, a yearling calf. Gobbar (gower, gour), a goat.
Iolair, an eagle.
Laogh (lui), a calf.
Mads (mad, vad, of the dog) a dog, a
wolf.

Torbh (tarf), a bull.

Woods, Gardens, Trees, and Plants. Bad, 1. A tuft; 2. A small wood. Beths, birch. Caltuin (cauld, cald, keld), hazel. Caoran, the rowan-tree, mountain ash. Coile, a wood. Cuilionn (Culins), holly.

Darrock, oak.

Dreas, a bramble.

Rorn, barley.

Fearn (nairn, arn, tern), alder.

Frouch, heather.

Guibhas (guise), a fir-wood; Guibhasach, a fir-forest.

Iuthar (ure), yew. Lios (les), a garden. Preas (birse, fries), a bush

Seagol, rye.
Sealach (shellach), willow.
Sgitheach, thorn.
Tom, 1. A bush; 2. A wooded knoll. a little mound.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Bata, a boat. Buachaille, a herdsman. Caillack, an old woman, a hag. Cairdock (cardoch), a smithy. Dorus (dores), a door. Garada, 1. A wall; 2. A garden,

Gillean (gillen); 1. Young lads; 2 Bervanta. Gobhain (gowan), a smith. Grian, the sun. Long, a ship. Righ (ry, ree), a king. Suil, the eye.

#### DESCRIPTIVE ADJECTIVES.

Ard, high, Ban, white. Beag (beg), small. Breac (brec), speckled. Buidhe (buy), yellow. Deary (derg), red.
Deabhadh (Deva), a shallow, a place
liable to be dried up. Most probably this is the same word as Dec. which occurs so frequently as the name of rivers in Britain. The heard when quickly pronounced, and the first part sounds des. This sup- Fada (fad), long.

position is rendered the more probable by the fact that near two rivers named Dee are found others named Don, which unquestionably means deep. Several places in the Highlands are named Deabhadh, which they always sound Des-v, the v being scarcely audible. These are always places where a river or loch dries up, or becomes shallow in summer.

(Lee, Leven, Leith, Lethen), Liobh, Fion (finn, fin), fair, whitish. Garba (garve, gar, gir), rough, rugged, smooth, polished; applied Liobhan, great. to rivers and lochs, it Gorm, blue. Liobhta, means smooth and calm. Gear (gare, gair), short. Mor, great. Riabhack, mottled. Glass, grey. Ruadh (roy), red. Li, coloured; Lyon, the coloured stream. Uaine, green. Ligth, houry.

#### LOWLAND SCOTCH.

In the Lowland Scotch tongue many of the words differ from the English only in a closer adherence to the original Saxon root, as andd, lang, syne, sang, gang, etc., and which in editions of Chancer are now marked obsolete. A number of French terms have also been incorporated, with alight alterations, pointing to an old and intimate connection between the two countries. The following are some examples of both.

Ages, or ajes, awry.

Akint, behind. Airt, direction (as of the wind). Asket (French, assistte), a large plate or dish, a cover. Baa, a sunken rock. Beild, shelter. Bein (French bien), well to do. Beltans, 1st of May, o.s. Biggin, a building.
Blas, a deep purplish blue. Bonnis (French bonne), pretty. Borrowing-days, last three days of March (generally stormy). Boss, hollow. Bowr-tres, elder-tree. Bowie, milk-pail. Brashy, storiny.
Braw, fine. Brazy, diseased sheep.
Brent, high, unwrinkled.
Brock, a badger. Caller, fresh, cool. Cannie, safe, cautious.
Car, fortified place, as Carstairs, etc. Caruf (French carafe), a decanter or water-bottle. Clash, gossip. Cleugh, a cleft in a mountain. Cog or coagie, bowl or cup. Collie, shepherd's dog. Cookie, a bun. Coom-ceil'd, with an attic ceiling. Corbie, a crow. Coronach, a dirge. Corrie, a deep bowl-shaped hollow. Cosie, comfortable. Coup, to upset. Couth, couthy, affable, familiar. Crailt, to croak. Crail, a sort of basket or hamper. Crowdy, meal and water. Cuddie, an ass. Curfufie, to disarrange, dishevel.

Daft, foolish. Dam, mill-lade. Douce (French douce), soft, easy.
Dour (French dur), sulky, stubborn.
Drouth, drought, thirst. Dyks, wall, Dule (French douleur), grief. Earn, the eagle. Eck, an addition. Rery, or eiry, weird, dreary.

Fasch, faschious, trouble, troublesome. Feu, ground-rent. Fike, fidgetty. Flook, a flounder. Flyte, scold.
Forby, over and above. Forfocken (Sax. fer fockten), exhausted, blown. Fowmarte, a pole-cat.
Gack, or glack, a gap or defile. Gillie, a man-servant. Gled, a kite. Gleed, crooked. Gorcock, moorfowl. Gowk, the cuckoo (also a fool). Grossart (French groseille), gooseberry.
Grue, chilly sensation. Gully, a hollow or valley, a large pocket-knife. Haggis (French Hachis), a favourite Scotch pudding composed of hashed meat and numerous ingredients. Haik, to drag about. Hairst, harvest Hass, the throat. Haud, to hold. Heartsome, cheerful. Hog, young sheep, second year. Hotchpotch (French hoche pot), a favourite Scotch soup made of mutton or lamb, and mixed with green peas and other vegetables. Howlet, an owl. Ingle, the fire.

Jiggot (French jigot), leg of mutton. Kale, broth. Kebbuck, a cheese. Ken, to know. Knowe, knoll, a hillock. Kye, kine, or cows. Laddie, a boy. Laigh, low. Laird, landholder. Lapper'd, curdled. Lavrock, lark. Lawin, tavern reckoning. *Leal*, true, upright, Lee, open grassy plain, a falsehood. Lick, to whip or beat. Lill, to sing. Lingel (French ligneul), shoemaker's thread. Linn, a waterfall. Loan, a village common. Losan (French losange), pane of glass. Mavis (French mauvis), a thrush. Meikle, much. Mense, discretion. Mutchkin, an English pint. Nappy, ale. Neuk, nook, a corner. Onsett, messuage or manor-house. Outray (French outré), singular. Paitrick, a partridge. Patoky, sly.

Pibrocks, Highland battle-airs. Pig, an earthen jar. Pirn, a reel. Quaigh, a drinking cup. Quern, hollow stone of hand-mill. Quey, a young cow. Ras, to reach, stretch. Ream, cream. Redd, to rid, unravel, clear. Reck, smoke. Rigging, ridge of a house. Rottan, a rat. Roman-tres, mountain ash. Rue, regret. Scawp, a bare dry piece of stony ground. Scroggs, shrubs, thorns, briers. Schau, a copse-wood.
Shieling, a hut for cattle.
Sicker, firm, secure.
Skaill, to spill.
Skaill, hurt, damage. Skelp, to thrash with the hand. Skep, a bee-hive, basket of coiled straw. Skirl, to shrick. Sklate, slate. Skient, slant. Skreed, a rent, a tear. Slap, or slak, a gap or breach. Slocken, to quench. Smiddy, smithy. Snell, sharp, cold. Snib, to check, fasten, Sonsy, lusty, stout.

Sorn, to visit uninvited. Sough, sigh. Souter, shoemaker. Sowans, meal and water. Spac, to foretell or divine. Spate, a torrent, flood. Speel, to climb. Speer, to ask, inquire. Spelder, to split, stretch. Spunk, a match, pluck.
Stank, a pool of stagnant water. Steek, to shut close. Steek, to stretch or extend. Stipend, a benefice. Stirk or stot, a steer or bullock. Strappin, tall, handsome. Stour, dust. Sumple, simpleton. Swatch, a pattern. Sweer, averse to, slow. Swither, to doubt, hesitate. Syne, since. Tass, a cup.
Tent, attention; tenty, cautious.
Thack, theek, to thatch. Thirle, a tingling. Thole, to endure, suffer.
Thouless, inactive, useless.
Tine, to lose; tine, lost. Tocher, portion, dowry. Tod, a fox. Toom, empty. Tousie, to dishevel. Tow, a rope. Towmond, twelvemonth. Trig, neat. Troke, traffic. Tryst, market, meeting. Tyke, a dog, cur. Umquhile, late, of old. Unco, very, particularly. Vogic, proud. Wad, or wed, pledge, wager. Was, sorrowful. Wale, choice. War, worse. Warlock, wizard. Warsel, to wrestle, to strive, Wee, little. Welkin, the sky. Wersk, insipid. Whins, furze. Winsom, winning. Wirrycow, bugbear or goblin. Wisend, withered, dried. Wud, mad. Yamph, to bark. Yap, hungry. Yerd, earth. Yett, gate. Yill, ale. Yout, beyond.

# SKELETON TOURS THROUGH SCOTLAND.

During summer the principal English Railway Companies issue monthly tourist-tickets (1st, 2d and 3d class) for Scotland at reduced fares, available for one month, with liberty to break the journey at the most interesting places on the way. Daily, fortnightly, and monthly tickets are granted by the Caledonian and North British Railway Companies, for the Trosachs, Loch Katrine, Loch Lomond, and the Perthshire and Argyllshire Highlands. Programmes may be obtained at any of the offices. The following are examples of some favourite tours through the Highlands, which may be more or less varied:

## TOUR L-TROSSACHS, GLENCOE, OBAN, ETC.

- Edinburgh or Glasgow to Stirling, Callander, the Trosachs, Loch Katrine, and Loch Lomond.
- 2. Loch Lomond by coach through Glencoe to Ballachulish.
- 3. Ballachulish by steamer via Caledonian Canal to Inverness.
- 4. Inverness to Skye by railway and steamer (stopping at Portree).
- 5. Portree to Oban by steamer.
- 6. Oban to Staffa and Iona, steamer.
- 7. Oban to Invergray by Loch Awe, coach.
- 8. Inveraray to Tarbet, Loch Lomond, thence via Trosachs to Edinburgh or Glasgow, coach and rail.

## TOUR IL-HIGHLAND RAILWAY, SKYE, ETC.

- Edinburgh or Glasgow to Inverness, via Stirling, Perth, Dunkeld, Blair-Athole, and Pass of Killiecrankie by Highland Railway.
- 2. Inverness to Skye by railway and steamer.
- 3. Skye to Oban, steamer.
- 4. Oban to Staffa and Iona, steamer.
  - Oban to Greenock, by steamer, via Crinan Canal and Ardrishaig (Iona Route.)

## TOUR IIL-LOCHEARNHEAD & CRIEFF CIRCULAR TOUR.

Edinburgh or Glasgow to Callander and Lochearnhead, rail. Lochearnhead by Loch Earn, St. Fillans to Crieff, coach.

Crieff to Edinburgh or Glasgow, rail.

# The whole round may be made in one day. TOUR IV.—DEESIDE AND PERTHSHIRE.

- 1. Edinburgh to Aberdeen, by railway.
- Aberdeen to Ballater and Braemar by rail and coach, passing Balmoral.
- Return from Braemar, by coach through Spital of Glenshee to Blairgowrie and Dunkeld.

- 4. Dunkeld to Kenmore (Loch Tay), rail and coach.
- 5. Kenmore to Killin and Callander, by coach and railway.
- 6. Callander to the Trosachs and Loch Lomond, coach (Inversnaid).
- 7. Inversnaid to Edinburgh, steamer and rail.

#### TOUR V.- 'IONA' STEAMER ROUTE.

- 1. Glasgow to Oban by the Kyles of Bute, and Crinan Canal.
- 2. Oban to Staffa and Iona, steamer.
- 3. Oban to Ballachulish and Glencoe, steamer and coach.
- 4. Oban to Inverness by Caledonian Canal, steamer.
- 5. Inverness to Sutherlandshire or Skye.
- 6. Returning to Oban.
- Oban to Inveraray by Loch Awe, thence to Tarbet on Loch Lomond, coach and steamer.
- 8. Tarbet to the Trosachs, Callander, Stirling, and Edinburgh.

Various interesting divergencies may be made from these routes, as, for example, from Kingussie, on the Highland Railway, to Fort-William, or from Achnasheen, on Dingwall and Skye Railway, to Loch Maree; Melrose and Abbotsford from Edinburgh, and the Falls of Clyde from Edinburgh or Glasgow; Arran and Loch Long from the Clyde, and various others.

#### NEW ROUTE TO INVERARAY PIA LOCH ECK

Passengers leave Duncon and Kilmun (also Blairmore) by coaches to Inverchapel (foot of loch), the distance from Duncon being 8 miles; Kilmun, 4 miles; Blairmore, 7 miles. The Gondols steamer "Fairy Queen" navigates the loch (which is 8 miles long), making one call at Whistlefield, about half way, and at this point passengers land who wish to pass down Glenfinnart to Ardentinny. At the head of the loch coaches convey passengers to Strachur, a distance of 4½ miles, where they join the new saloon steamer "Lord of the Isles," either on her way going or returning from Inversary. Passengers going on to Inversary can return either by the steamer, or through Hell's Glen by Lochgoilhead, or by coaches to Dalmally railway-station. At Strachur the Company have erected this year (1878) a large pier and waiting-rooms.

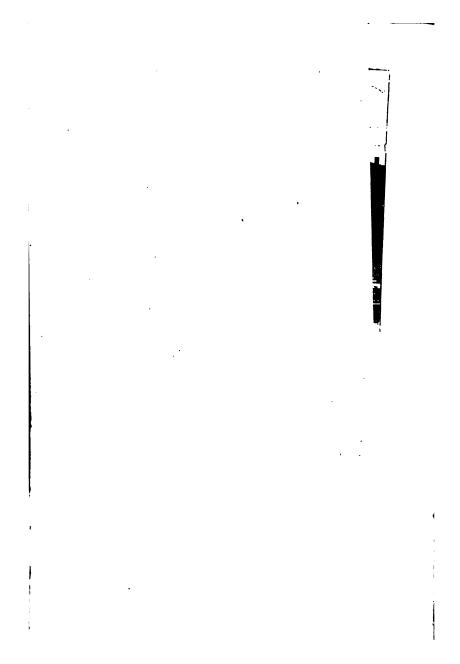
#### LOCH FYNE NEW STEAMER ROUTE.

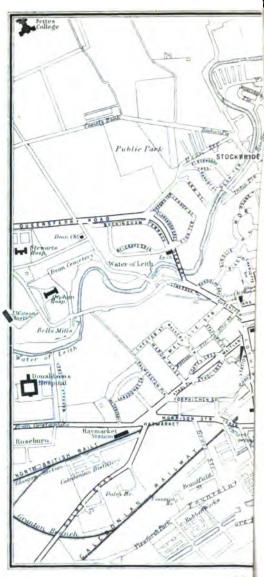
The steamer "Lord of the Isles" starts from Greenock at 8.20 A.M., and touching at Princes Pier, Kirn, Dunoon, Wempss Bay (where she receives passengers from Glasgow and Edinburgh by special express trains), proceeds thence, via Rothesay, Colintraive, and Tighnabruiach (Kyles of Butc), to Strachur, the Loch Eck passengers' junction, thence to Inveraray. The time occupied by steamer from Wemyss Bay to Inveraray is a little over three hours. Steamer leaves Inveraray again, calling at same places, at 2.15 p.M., for Wempss Bay and Greenock, where special express trains are waiting to convey passengers to Glasgow, Edinburgh, and the south. Passengers can thus leave Edinburgh and Glasgow in the morning, and, after fully an hour's visit to Inveraray, return the same day.

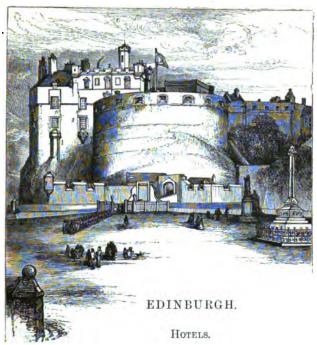
#### LOCHGOIL ROUTE.

This agreeable route is performed by the Royal Mail saloon steamers "Windsor Castle" and "Carrick Castle" between Glasgow, Greenock, and Lochgoilhed. Time from Glasgow by steamer, 8½ hours; from Greenock, 1½ hours; by coach through Hell's Glen, a distance of 9 miles, 1½ hours; by ferry-steamer "Fairy" from St. Catherine's to Inveraray, about 15 minutes.

The time occupied by each of the foregoing Routes between Glasgow and Inversary is about  $\delta$  hours.







St. Andrew Square—The Douglas. In Princes Street—The Royal, opposite Scott Monument. The Edinburgh, opposite Waverley Station. The Palace—Balmoral—Dejay's—Caledonian—Clarendon—Alma. Osborne, opposite Caledonian Railway Station. Roxburghe, Charlotte Square. Royal Alexandra, Shandwick Place. Towards Bast End of Princes Street—Kennedy's, near Post-Office. Waterloo, near Calton Hill. Imperial, Market Street, near Waverley Station; also Capé Royal, Register Street. Albert, and The Hanover, Hanover Street.

Private—Veitch's, 120 George Street. Swain's, Albyn Place. Gunn's, 2 Forres Street. Kere's, 138 George Street.

Commercial—ROYAL BRITISH, 22 Princes Street. London, 2 St. Andrew Square. Bridge, 3 Princes Street. Ship, 7 East Register Street

Temperance—The Cockburn, 17 Cockburn Street, first-class. Waverley, 43 Princes Street. New Waverley, Waterloo Place. Darling's, 20 Waterloo Place.

General Post Office—East end of Princes Street (foot of North Bridge). Post-Restante, Inquiry and Telegraph Office, left-hand side on entrance.

Cab-Faref—For a distance from the stand not exceeding a mile and a half, 1s., and 6d. for every additional half-mile, or part thereof. Half-fare returning.

By time, first half-hour 1s., and every additional quarter of an hour 6d. For an airing into the country (such as round the Queen's drive), within seven miles from the Cross (High Street), and returning either by same or different road, 3s. per hour. Night fares, 11 P.M. to 7 A.M., double. Sundays, elsewhere than from public stands, fare and half.

Railway Stations—NORTH BRITISH, at Waverley Bridge for Roslin and Hawthornden,—Melrose and Abbotsford,—Glasgow,—Trosachs,—Fife, etc.

CALEDONIAN, west end of Princes Street, for the Glasgow, Wemyss Bay, and Arran route; Lanark (Falls of Clyde) and Dumfriesshire. The North British Railway has also a west-end Station at Haymarket, where passengers for Glasgow or the Stirling route may join.

Stage Coach Office-No. 4 Princes Street, east end.

EDINBURGH is situated in the northern part of the county of Mid-Lothian, about two miles from the Firth of Forth, and, like many other ancient towns, consists of an old and new town, the two being distinctly separated from each other by a valley. Its length and breadth are nearly equal, measuring about two and a half miles in either direction. The site upon which it is built is hilly and irregular, the elevation of the lower parts being about 100, and the higher 200-250 feet above the level of the sea.

The general architecture of the city is marked by picturesque disorder in the Old, and a symmetrical proportion in the New Town. Of the public buildings the greater number are of chaste design and excellent masonry; and if there are none particularly striking, there are comparatively few to offend taste by their deformity or meanness.

Edinburgh was originally a hamlet of Angles, placed on the sloping ridge of rock, upon the summit of which King Edwin pitched his "brugh." It formed part of the North-umbrian Kingdom for four centuries after its foundation, and its church (dedicated to St. Cuthbert) was subject to the Bishop of Lindisfarne. In the early part of the 11th century Lothian with its castle was added to the Kingdom of the Scots, and about a century later, when King David I. granted a Charter founding the Abbey of the Holy Rood, he refers to his Burgh of Edinburgh, and to his garden, close to the Castle.\* It was the favourite capital of the Stuart Kings. James II. in 1450 fortified it by a wall, remnants of which still remain. The wall was supplied with several handsome

<sup>\*</sup> First report of the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts.

gates (or ports as they were called), all of which have unfortunately disappeared. To James V. it is indebted for the establishment of the Courts of Law called "the College of Justice," on a permanent footing; an event commemorated by a stained glass window in the Parliament House. time of James I, the architecture of the town seems to have been of a very simple description, the houses in general being covered with thatch, and not above 20 feet high. Even in the year 1621 these thatched roofs were so common that they were prohibited by Act of Parliament, to prevent accidents from fire. It is not surprising therefore that in the year 1537 nearly the whole town was burnt down, and anything that remained was shortly afterwards demolished during a raid made by the Earl of Hertford, in order to secure the hand of Queen Mary for the Prince of Wales. Hence no building of any consequence exists anterior to this date, excepting the Castle, Holyrood, and part of St. Giles's Church.

Most of the Old Town was therefore re-erected about the middle of the 16th, and remained with little alteration until the rise of the New Town at the end of the 18th century, the first plans of which were published in 1768-1774. After this the New Town rapidly increased, until the original burgh came to be only a minute portion of the extended city. So rapid a transformation is difficult to conceive in a town unaided by manufactures. In the course of a century the area, which was less than a square mile, had increased its borders sevenfold; and the old-fashioned town with its ancient wall and ports had burst forth into the modern city, with squares, gardens, and monuments, rivalling in beauty even Athens of Greece.

This resemblance between Edinburgh and Athens, which has been often remarked by travellers who have visited both capitals, has acquired for it the title of "Modern Athens." Stuart, author of *The Antiquities of Athens*, was the first to draw attention to the likeness, and his opinion has been confirmed by later writers. Dr. Clarke remarked that the neighbourhood of Athens was just the Highlands of Scotland enriched with the splendid remains of art; and Mr. W. H. Williams observes that the distant view of Athens from the Egean Sea is extremely like that of Edinburgh from the Firth

of Forth, adding, with native enthusiasm, "though certainly the latter is considerably superior."

Besides the natural or artificial beauties, many of the localities in and around Edinburgh are interesting from their historical associations; others have been invested with a romance no less engrossing by Sir Walter Scott, who not only refreshed and embellished the incidents of history, but conferred on many a spot, formerly unknown to fame, a reputation as enduring as history itself.

In literary and scientific eminence Edinburgh has long held a distinguished place. Shortly after its introduction into England (1507) printing was commenced, and the Breviary of the church of Aberdeen and Ballanden's translation of Hector Boece are favourable specimens of early typography. English translation of the Bible was printed in Edinburgh by Bassandyne in 1576, and the Theses Philosophica of the University by Henry Charteris in 1596. Subsequently the same art was carried to greater perfection by Andrew Hart, Young, and Ruddiman. The kindred branches of typefounding and papermaking have also been long carried on in Edinburgh and its neighbourhood. It is, however, from a comparatively recent period that Edinburgh dates its present literary fame, which arose with the appearance of The Edinburgh Review, Blackwood's Magazine, and the Waverley Novels. The first named, now the oldest of the quarterly journals, was commenced in 1802 under the superintendence of Jeffrey, Sydney Smith, Horner, and Brougham. Blackwood's Magazine, the parent of the numerous monthly magazines of the present day, was commenced in 1817 under the editorship of Lockhart and Wilson. Chambers's Journal and Tait's Magazine (both commenced in 1832) were the first of the cheap popular publications of the day. Scott's poetical works appeared at the beginning of the present century, and they were soon followed by his novels.

The climate of Edinburgh is on the whole healthy and agreeable. Its mean temperature is about 49° Fahr., and the annual rainfall is moderate, the average being 24.55. Like other towns in Scotland it suffers considerably from high winds, the most violent being from the west, and the coldest from the north and east.

The population of Edinburgh at the census of 1871 amounted to 196,500, while that of the adjoining seaport of Leith was 44,277. The population of Edinburgh is later (1875) estimated at 208,521, as follows:—

	•	•	•	78,011
				109,795
				20,715
				208 521
•				

Of the numerous churches the following may be mentioned as representing the principal denominations:—Presbyterian (Established): St. Giles's (High Street); Old Greyfriars (George IV. Bridge); St. Andrew's and St. George's (George Street), and St. Cuthbert's or West Church (Lothian Road). Free Church: St. George's (Shandwick Place); Free High Church (head of Mound). United Presbyterian: Broughton Place Chapel; Palmerston Place Chapel, Episcopal: St. John's (Princes Street); St. Paul's (York Place); St. Peter's (Newington); St. James's (Constitution Street, Leith). Independent: Augustine Church, George IV. Bridge. The principal Roman Catholic Churches are St. Mary's, Broughton Street, and Church of the Sacred Heart, Lauriston Street. Usual hours of divine service in all the churches 11 Am. and 2.15 Pm. The evening services, when held, are at 6.30.

## SERVICE AT ROSLIN AND DALKEITH.

There is divine service in Roslin Chapel on Sundays at 12 noon and 4.30 P.M.; and at St. Mary's, Dalkeith, at 11 and 3 P.M. The service at the latter is choral.

## PLACES OF AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION.

Theatres.—Edinburgh Theatre, Castle Terrace, Lothian Road. Erected 1875. Theatre-Royal, head of Leith Walk. Rebuilt 1875. Royal Princess's, Nicolson Street (beyond the College). Queen's (late Southminster), Nicolson Street. Rebuilt 1875. The usual hour for commencing is 7.30, Saturdays 7 P.M. The Box Office for the Edinburgh Theatre and Theatre-Royal is at Wood and Co.'s, George Street; for the others at the Theatres.

ROYAL PATENT GYMNASIUM, Royal Crescent, foot of Pitt Street.

Open daily, admission 6d. Apparatus for athletic exercises. Bicycle and foot-race courses. Skating rink. Artificial ponds, etc.

SKATING RINK, Drill Hall, Forrest Road.

NELSON'S MONUMENT, top of Calton Hill. Open daily, admission 3d. Panoramic view of Edinburgh.

WINTER GARDEN, Haymarket, west end of Princes Street.

GOLFING LINES—Bruntsfield, south-west side of town; Leith, 15 min. by tramway car; Musselburgh (rail. 20 min.)

## PRINCIPAL SIGHTS.

Old Town.
The Castle.
Parliament House.
St. Giles's Church.
Knox's House.
Holyrood.
Arthur's Seat.

Holyrood. Arthur's Seat. University. Museum of Science and Art. Heriot's Hospital.

New Town. Calton Hill. Burns' Monument.
Scott Monument.
National Gallery.
Antiquarian Museum.
Dean Bridge and Cemetery.
Botanic Garden.

Vicinity.
Fettes College.
Newhaven.
Leith.
Portobello.
Roslin, Hawthornden.

As Edinburgh is naturally divided into an Old and New Town, and the objects of historical and antiquarian interest are mostly centred in the former, we shall adopt this division in the following description.



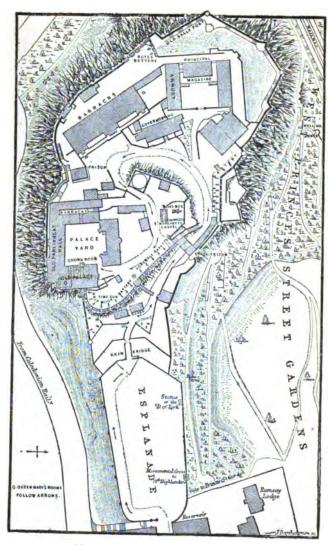
#### THE OLD TOWN.

THE CASTLE—WEST BOW—HIGH STREET—OLD HOUSES—ST. GILES'S CHURCH—PARLIAMENT HOUSE—ROYAL EXCHANGE—KNOX'S HOUSE—CANONGATE—HOLYROOD—ARTHUR'S SEAT—THE UNIVERSITY—MUSEUM OF SCIENCE AND ART—HERIOT'S HOSPITAL.

EDINBURGH CASTLE, the ancient "Brugh" of Edwin, King of Northumbria, stands on a precipitous rock 383 feet above the level of the sea. It is the oldest part of the city, and the nucleus round which it gradually rose. Before the invention of gunpowder it was considered almost impregnable; but now its strength is more apparent than real. The buildings are principally modern, and consist of barracks for 2000 soldiers, and an armoury for 30,000 stand of arms. The principal or Half-moon Battery faces the north-east, and is mounted with guns of various sizes, which are fired on holidays and festive occasions.

The Castle is approached by the High Street and Castle Hill, which emerge into the Esplanade.

The castle esplanade commands on the south an extensive view of the southern districts of Edinburgh, including Heriot's



GROUND-PLAN OF EDINBURGH CASTLE.

Hospital, the Grassmarket, and Pentland Hills. On the right hand a monumental cross has been erected to the officers and private soldiers of the 78th Highland Regiment who fell in the suppression of the Indian mutiny in 1857-8. Near this is the statue of Field-Marshal H.R.H. Frederick, Duke of York and Albany, K.G., commander-in-chief of the British army in 1827.

The entrance to the castle is by a drawbridge which crosses the moat, thence we pass through the old Portcullis Gate, and underneath the ancient State Prison. In the latter the Marquis and Earl of Argyle, and numerous adherents of the Stuarts, were confined previous to their trial and execution. Following the carriage-road, we pass on the right the Argyle Battery, and a little farther the Armoury, or principal magazine, which occupies buildings at the extreme west of the rock. Behind this is the Old Sallyport, up to which the famous Viscount Dundee scrambled to hold an interview with the Duke of Gordon before leaving Edinburgh to raise the Highland clans in favour of James II. Passing next the prison and St. Margaret's Chapel, we reach the old Palace Yard, containing

## THE CROWN ROOM,

### [Admittance free, daily from 12 to 8 P.M.]

in which are deposited the Regalia, the insignia of Scottish royalty, consisting of a crown, sceptre, sword of state, and Lord-Treasurer's rod of office.

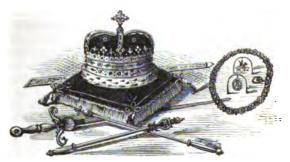
The Honours of Scotland, as these insignia were called, have an interesting history; and, as Scott remarks, we cannot wonder at the fond desire which Scottish antiquaries have shown to refer their date, in the language of national song to

#### "Days when gude KING ROBERT rang,"

And, although no direct proof can be produced that this was actually the case, there are circumstances which render the conjecture highly probable.

James V. added to the crown the two concentric circles, surmounted at the point of intersection with a mount of gold, and a large cross patée, upon which are the characters J. R. V. The SCEPTRE was also made in the same reign (most probably

during the king's visit to Paris in 1536), as appears by the J. R. V. engraved under the figures of the three saints which are placed upon the top of it. James, when preparing for his alliance with France by marrying one of her princesses, might be naturally induced to repair and augment the splendour of the national regalia; and the advanced state of the arts at Paris afforded him the best opportunity of doing so.



THE REGALIA OF SCOTLAND.

The sceptre performed its last grand legislative office by ratifying the treaty of Union with England on the 16th of January 1707. The Earl of Seafield, then chancellor, on returning it to the clerk, is reported to have scornfully applied the vulgar phrase, "There is an end of an auld sang."

The Sword of State has an earlier date than the sceptre. This beautiful specimen of early art was presented to King James IV. by the warlike Pope Julius II., in the year 1507. It was accompanied by a consecrated hat; and both, as we are made acquainted by Lesly, were delivered with great solemnity in the Church of Holyrood by the Papal Legate and the Abbot of Dunfermline.

At the accession of James VI. to the crown of England it is probable that he carried with him to his new kingdom all the personal part of the royal treasure; but "the honours," properly so called, remained in Scotland, to be an object of trouble and vexation to their guardians. The interesting story of their removal at this time to Dunnottar Castle, and subsequent concealment in a vault of Kineff

church, is given at length by Sir Walter Scott in his Provincial Antiquities of Scotland. The secret of their hiding-place was communicated to Charles II. on his restoration, but at this period the minds of the Scottish nation were so strongly agitated by the treaty of Union with England, which they considered as a wanton surrender of their national independence, that the Government of the day thought it prudent to remove anything calculated to rouse the national feelings. The various articles were thrown into an old oak chest, and locked up in the Castle, and their dubious existence was altogether forgotten, excepting when the superstitious sentinel looked up with feelings of awe at the window of the mysterious chamber which had not been opened for a century, or when some national bard apostrophised

"The steep and iron-belted rock,
Where trusted lie the monarchy's last gems,
The sceptre, sword, and crown that graced the brows,
Since father Fergus, of an hundred kings."

At length, in 1817, a desire arose to search for the lost treasure, and a committee (including Sir Walter Scott) proceeded to the spot. The king's smith was commanded to force open the great chest, the keys of which had been sought for in vain; and great was the joy when the various articles were discovered, covered with linen cloths, exactly as they had been surrendered by the Earl-Marshal about a hundred and ten years before.

Adjoining the Crown Room, but having a separate entrance from the square, is

## QUEEN MARY'S ROOM,

a small apartment on the ground-floor, at the south-east corner of this wing of the quadrangle, where Queen Mary gave birth to James VI. in whom the crowns of England and Scotland were united. The event is commemorated by the initials H. and M., and the date 1566 over the doorway. The room is small and irregular in form, and has lost much of its antique wainscot panelling, some of which has been but rudely replaced. The original ceiling remains, and the initials I. R. and M. R., surmounted by the royal crown, are wrought in the

alternate compartments of the panels. On the wall is the following inscription, surmounted by the Scottish arms,

Lord Jesu Chryst, that crounit was with Thornse, Preserve the Birth, quhais Badgie heir is borne, And send Hir Sonne successione, to Reigne stille, Lang in this Realme, if that it be thy will. Als grant, O Lord, quhat ever of Hir proceed, Be to Thy Honer, and Praise, sobied.

10th IVNII, 1566.

Situated on the highest part of the Castle rock, close to the Mons Meg Bomb Battery, is Saint Margaret's Chapel, an interesting relic of Norman architecture, named after the Saxon princess, queen of Malcolm Canmore. As usual with chapels of that date, it is very small, and as Queen Margaret died in 1093, it must be one of the oldest in Scotland. It was restored in 1853.

Close by, on the Bomb Battery, is Mons Meg, a gigantic piece of artillery, made at Mons, in Belgium, in 1476, celebrated in the history of the Scottish Jameses, and not forgotten in Drummond's Macaronics—

## "Sicuti Mons Megga crackasset."

It is coopered of thick iron bars, hooped together, and is about 20 inches diameter in the bore. The inscription on the carriage states that it was supposed to have been used at the siege of Dumbarton (1489), and at Norham (1497), reign of James IV. In 1683 it burst while firing a salute in honour of the Duke of York. It was removed to the Tower of London in 1684, and restored to the Castle in 1829 by the Duke of Wellington, on the petition of Sir Walter Scott. The Bomb Battery is one of the finest points from which to obtain a view of Edinburgh.



MONS MEG (dismounted).

Immediately under that part of the castle known as the Holyrood Rocks stand the ruins of the Wellhouse Tower, which formed a part of the first town-wall erected in 1450. It served also as an outwork of the castle, and, as its name implies, secured to the garrison access to a spring of water at the base of the rock. The well having fallen into disrepair, it was recently restored by the officers of the 93d Sutherland Highlanders, from a design by Mr. Drummond, R.S.A. A tablet with suitable inscription, and surmounted with her coat of arms, records its early association with the sainted Queen Margaret.

Edinburgh Castle has many interesting associations, and has been the scene of various daring exploits. One of these had for its object the recovery of the Castle from the English, in 1313, by a midnight attack. The perilous expedition was undertaken by thirty men, commanded by Randolph, Earl of Moray, guided by Francis, one of his own soldiers, who had been in the habit of descending the cliff surreptitiously, to pay court to his mistress. The darkness of the night, the steepness of the precipice, the danger of discovery by the watchmen, and the slender support which they had to trust to in ascending from crag to crag, rendered the enterprise such as might have appalled the bravest spirit. When they had ascended half-way, they found a flat spot large enough to halt upon, and there sat down to recover their breath, and prepare for scaling the wall. This they effected by means of a ladder which they had brought with them. Francis, the guide, ascended first, Sir Andrew Gray was second, and Randolph Ere they had all mounted, however, the himself third. sentinels caught the alarm, raised the cry of "Treason!" and the constable of the castle and others, rushing to the spot, made a valiant though ineffectual resistance. The Earl of Moray was for some time in great personal danger, until the gallant constable was slain, when his followers fled or fell before the hands of the assailants.

Sir William Kirkcaldy of Grange made a gallant defence of the castle on behalf of Queen Mary. On this occasion he resisted the combined forces of the Scots and English for thirtythree days. He determined rather to fall than surrender; but his garrison, not being animated with the same courage, rose in mutiny, and compelled him to capitulate, at the sacrifice of his own and his brother's lives. In 1650, the castle, after a short siege, surrendered to Oliver Cromwell.



HIGH STREET.

Retracing our steps to the Esplanade, we commence a gradual descent of the High Street \* to Holyrood. This street was long considered one of the finest in Europe, but its glory departed on the erection of the New Town. A few quaint old houses still remain, which were once the residence

<sup>\*</sup> This street (though generally named High Street) is divided into five portions. The first, from its contiguity to the Castle, is called "Castle Hill;" the second, from the West Bow to Bank Street, "The Lawnmarket" (Linenmarket); the third and principal portion, "The High Street;" the fourth, about Knox's House, the "Netherbow;" and fifth, from Knox's House to Holyrood, "The Canongate."

of the rank and fashion of the Scottish Court in the time of

the Stuarts, but these are mostly in a dilapidated condition, and the surroundings are not inviting.

One of that range nearest to the castle, and seen immediately on the right, was the mansion of the Duke of Gordon, whose rudely-carved ducal coronet, with supporters, may be found over the doorway to the turreted staircase (entering from below a soldiers' refreshment room, No. 347 Castle Hill). A cannon-ball, said to have been shot from the Castle in 1745, may be seen sticking in the gablewall, and on the attic window are the initials and date A. M. M. M. 1630.

On the opposite or north side of the street is one of the reser-



voirs for the supply of the city with water. At the back of the reservoir is the house of Allan Ramsay the Scottish poet, and the author of the Gentle Shepherd. In this house, which stands detached to the west of the street called Ramsay Gardens, the poet died in the year 1757. In Ramsay Lane may be seen the Original Ragged School, associated with the name and benevolent exertions of the late Rev. Dr. Guthrie.\* At the upper corner of the same lane is Short's Observatory, passing which, and nearly opposite the Assembly Hall, is Sempill's Close, containing an old substantial mansion of the Sempill family, inscribed "SEDES MANET OPTIMA CCELA 1638," with the device of an anchor entwined by an S. On a higher part of the house is one of those favourite quotations from Scripture with which the lintels of the doors of the old houses are almost invariably inscribed, "Praised be the Lord, My God, my Strength, my Redeemer. Anno Dom. 1638." This was the house of Lord Sempill,

<sup>\*</sup> The United Industrial School, another similar institution, is in Blackfriars Street, off No. 100 High Street.

who commanded the left wing of the royal army at Culloden.



DOORWAY INSCRIPTION, 1567.

Between this and Blyth's Close is the Free Church Assembly Hall, which was built on the slope immediately to the back of the New College. To obtain this site there were removed some of the most interesting old houses in Edinburgh. one of them being the palace of Mary of Guise, Queen of James V., and mother of Queen Mary. Some of the woodcarvings and panels taken from the house may be seen in the Antiquarian Museum. Opposite is the General Assembly Hall, a handsome modern church in the Gothic style, surmounted by a lofty tapering spire 241 feet in height. This church, besides being used as one of the city churches, is the meeting-place of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. The General Assembly is the highest court of the Presbyterian Church. The first meeting was held in Edinburgh in 1560, in the presence of John Knox, then minister of Edinburgh, and the first consequence was the destruction of the fine Deanery church of Restalrig, afterwards noticed, which was characterised as "a monument of idolatry." The Assembly consists of some 400 members, clerical and lay, elected by the various presbyteries into which the country is divided, who choose annually from among their own number a president, named the Moderator. He is the temporal head of the Church. The sovereign is represented by a commissioner, who attends in state, and opens the Assembly by a military pageant. In the Free Church Assembly this state element is necessarily wanting. During the sittings, the Commissioner (who is usually a Scotch nobleman) resides at Holyrood Palace, where he holds levees, and entertains the members of Assembly. The meeting takes place annually in May.

Opposite the main entrance to this church may be seen a solitary remnant of the famous West Bow, which took its name from an arch or "Bow" in the city wall, forming here the western gateway of the city. Little more than a hundred years ago this alley contained the Assembly Rooms, and was the principal street by which carriages reached the more elevated part of the city. It was ascended by Anne of Denmark, James I., and Charles I.; by Oliver Cromwell, Charles II., and James VII. It was the route by which the Marquis of Montrose and the Earl of Argyle were conveyed in the hangman's cart to the place of execution in the Grass-On the occasion of the memorable murder of Captain Porteous, which forms one of the most striking incidents in Scott's novel of the Heart of Midlothian, it was down the West Bow that the murderers of Porteous hurried their victim. Here also stood the House of Major Weir. the notorious Wizard, who, along with his sister, suffered death for witchcraft in 1670.\*

The Grassmarket, at the foot of West Bow, is a place of great antiquity, although now modernised. It used until recently to be the place for public executions, and it still continues to be used as a market for horses and corn. The corn market is held within a spacious modern building on the south side of the area, which cost £17,500. The Marketday is Wednesday.

A little farther down, on the north side of the Lawn-

<sup>\*</sup> This wizard was remarkable chiefly from his being a man of some condition and having once been a devoted Covenanter. He was gifted with fluency of prayer, and, according to the custom of the period, was often called to exercise this talent by the bed-side of sick persons, until it came to be observed that, by some association which it is more easy to conceive than explain, he could not pray well unless he had in his hand a peculiar walking-stick. He was seized by the magistrates, and burnt at the Gallowhill between Edinburgh and Leith. No story of witchcraft, says Scott in his Letters on Demonology, made such a lasting impression on the public; and bold was the urchin who dared approach the gloomy ruins at the risk of seeing the Major's enchanted staff parading through the old apartments, or hearing the hum of the necromantic wheel, which procured for his sister such a character as a spinner.—Scott's Proce Works, vol. xxix.

market, is James's Court (erected about 1725-7), containing the first residences of David Hume the historian, and Boswell, the biographer of Johnson. The houses of Edinburgh were then, as still in many cases, divided into fats (floors), with separate entrances from one common stair. It was to this house that Boswell brought Johnson in 1773, before starting on his tour to the Hebrides. Boswell's "flat," which was on the landing entering from the court, is now much changed. Hume's house was destroyed by fire in 1857, but rebuilt. Baxter's Close, off No. 469 Lawnmarket, contains the lodging first occupied by Robert Burns in 1786. The next year he removed to No. 30 St. James' Square.

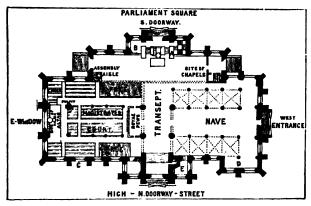
At the termination of the Lawnmarket, Bank Street diverges on the north, and George IV. Bridge on the south, the first affording an access to Princes Street by the Mound, and taking its name from the Bank of Scotland, here situated, and which is the principal and oldest bank in Scotland, having been erected originally in 1695. The present edifice is a renovation, and to a great extent reconstruction, of the original structure, from a plan by Mr. David Bryce, R.S.A. The interior is spacious and handsomely fitted up. A little below Bank Street we reach the Parliament Square and

# St. Giles's Church,

the ancient parish church of Edinburgh, named after St. Giles, a saint of high reputation, who was a native of Greece, of the 6th century, emigrated to Scotland, and became abbot and confessor, and patron saint of the city. His arm, enshrined in silver, was long preserved among the relics of the church, and was one of those seized by the magistrates at the Reformation. The present church is the erection of various times. Externally it underwent a complete metamorphosis in 1829, when the walls were rebuilt, and considerable portions demolished, and no part of the interior is more ancient than the time of James IV.

The entrance is by the northern door on the north of the transept. The choir is the finest part of the building, and has recently undergone considerable improvements, including

the removal of cumbrous galleries and the fitting up of the area with oaken stalls. The pulpit is placed against one of the pillars, and the eastern wall, below the window, is ornamented by a neat arcade. Both are of Caen stone. Part of the south transept and southern aisle is partitioned off as the "Old Church." In this portion of the building there are interesting monuments to the Regent Moray and Marquis of Montrose. The former was interred here immediately after his assassination at Linlithgow, and the funeral sermon was preached by John Knox. The original monument having been destroyed during the repairs, the present, which is a facsimile, was replaced by the Earl of Moray a few years ago.\*



GROUND-PLAN OF ST. GILES'S CHURCH.

- A. Tomb of Regent Moray.
- B. Tomb of Montrose.
- C. Tomb of Napier.
- D. Sculptured Pillar.
- E. Site of St. Elois Chapel.

The Marquis of Montrose was buried here eleven years after his execution, which took place in 1650, the various quarters of his body having been dispersed throughout the country according to the sentence passed upon him.

<sup>\*</sup> This monument contains the original brass plate (which had been preserved at Donnibristle House), bearing a Latin inscription composed by George Buchanan:—23 Lauvarii 1569.



SPIRE OF ST. GILES'S CHURCH.

The nave (now called the New North Church) is an elegant part of the building. Here, in one of the remaining chapels on the south side, may be seen an ornate pillar with sculptured shields, decorated with the arms of Robert, Duke of Albany, and Archibald, fourth Earl of Douglas, who are supposed to have founded this chapel as an expiatory offering for the murder of the youthful Duke of Rothesay (eldest son of Robert III.) at Falkland, in 1401. The spire of the church is in the form of an octagonal lantern, and exhibits those irregularities found in the finest specimens of Gothic work. St. Giles's Church is first mentioned in the year 1259, in a charter of David II. In 1466 it was made collegiate, and no fewer than forty altars were then supported within its walls. The Scottish poet, Gavin Douglas (translator of Virgil), was

for some time provost of St. Giles. After the Reformation it was partitioned into four places of worship, and the sacred vessels and relics were sold by the magistrates to defray the expense of the alterations. In 1603, before the departure of James VI. to take possession of the throne of England, he attended divine service here, after which he delivered a farewell address to his Scottish subjects, assuring them of his unalterable affection. It was in the choir that the ludicrous scene occurred in 1637, when Jenny Geddes threw her cutty stool at the Dean of Edinburgh on his commencing to read the new Episcopal service-book. On the 13th October 1643 the Solemn League and Covenant was sworn to and subscribed within its walls by the Committee of Estates of Parliament, the Commission of the Church, and the English Commission. On the outside of the north wall of the church there is a monument to Napier of Merchiston, the celebrated inventor of logarithms. Originally the city consisted of one parish, of which St. Giles's Church was the only place of worship. The building is now divided, to suit the Presbyterian service, into three separate churches, in the choir portion of which the judges and magistrates attend divine service in their official robes. Within the railing on the outside, near the entrance, may be seen the Shaft of

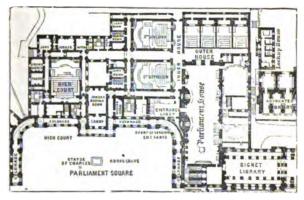
#### THE OLD CROSS OF EDINBURGH.

The original site is marked by a cross on the pavement opposite the door of the Police Chambers. Here John Knox's effigy was committed to the flames in 1556, during his absence in Switzerland. The old system of making public proclamations by heralds is still continued here on important occasions. This interesting relic was wantonly destroyed in 1756, to the great indignation of the antiquaries of the period, including Sir Walter Scott, who invoked a minstrel's malison on the destroyer:—

"O! be his tomb as lead to lead Upon its dull destroyer's head! A minstrel's malison is said."

At the north-west corner of the church formerly stood the Old

Tolbooth gaol, commonly called "The Heart of Midlothian," and immortalised by Scott's novel of that name. The site is indicated by the figure of a heart wrought into the pavement of the crossing.



PLAN OF THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE AND LAW COURTS.

The ground now occupied by Parliament Square and part of the Parliament House was originally the ancient cemetery of St. Giles's Church, where many notable men were interred, including John Knox, whose grave is indicated by a small stone near the statue of Charles II., and inscribed I. K., 1572. The equestrian statue of Charles II. is a well-executed work in lead, representing that monarch in the Roman dress. It was erected at the expense of the city, in 1680, twenty years after the Restoration, on a spot said to have been intended for a statue of Cromwell—a substitution alluded to by a local poet of the period:—

"But civic sycophants,—a courtly tool,—
Bartered stone Cromwell for a Charles of lead."

## THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE,

the ancient meeting-place of the Scottish Parliament, has been appropriated since the time of the Union for the use of the Supreme Courts. The present building was erected between the years 1632 and 1640, but subsequently, with the exception of the great hall, almost totally renewed. The public entrance is at the south-west angle of the Square, and there is free admission. The great hall or parliament house is a large apartment (122 feet by 49), with a lofty roof of carved oak. It was finished in 1639 for the Scottish Parliament, and thus used until the Union. It now serves as a hall for practitioners in the Courts, and is ornamented with statues and portraits of distinguished lawyers more or less



STATUE OF FORBES OF CULLODEN

connected with Scotland. Of the statues, the principal are those of Forbes of Culloden, Viscount Melville, Dundas of Arniston, Blair of Avonton, Francis Jeffrey, Boyle, and Cockburn. The first named, Duncan Forbes of Culloden,\* is

Duncan Forbes was President of the Court of Session during the troublous period preceding the Rebellion of 1745, and had the sagacity to suggest to government a measure which would have saved much bloodshed in the Highlands had it been adopted—viz. of enlisting the Highland clans as regiments of the line, a proposal afterwards adopted with advantage.

by the French artist Roubiliac, and much admired. The judge is represented sitting in his robes, with his right hand extended as if in the act of dispensing mercy.

Among the portraits are the following:—Lord Brougham, by Daniel M'Nee; Lords President M'Neill and Hope; John, Duke of Argyle and Greenwich; Lord President Lockhart of Carnwath, and numerous other distinguished legal functionaries, whose names are inscribed on the frames. The subject of the Stained Glass Window, on the south side of the hall, is the inauguration of the Court by James V. in 1537, who is in the act of presenting the deed of confirmation by Pope Clement VII. to the Lord President. The other figures represent Dunbar, Archbishop of Glasgow, the Abbot of Cambuskenneth, and judges and nobles of the time. The window was executed at Munich, in 1868, from a design by Kaulbach, and cost £2000.

The Outer House, where sit the so-called Lords Ordinary, is reached from below this window. It consists of four small courts, where civil cases are tried for the first time. The Inner House is divided into two divisions (First and Second), where those cases are tried which are of unusual importance, and appeals heard from the Outer House. The High Court of Justiciary is the supreme criminal tribunal of Scotland, and is situated in another part of the building.

Connected with the Parliament House is

## THE ADVOCATES' LIBRARY,

one of the five libraries in the United Kingdom entitled to a copy of every book published in Great Britain. It contains the most valuable collection of books in Scotland, the printed works amounting to some 200,000 volumes, including exceed-

<sup>\*</sup> The legal profession is divided into the following classes:—1. Thirteen Judges of the Court of Session, styled Lords of Session. 2. Advocates (barristers), who possess the privilege of pleading before every court in Scotland, and also in Scotch appeals before the House of Lords. 8. Writers to the Signet, similar to attorneys or solicitors in England. Solicitors before the Supreme Courts, and Advocates' First Clerks, form a Section of this class. These three classes form the College of Justice. Solicitors-at-Law (who practise before the inferior courts) and Chartered Accountants are also included.

ingly rare and curious works in Scottish poetry. The manuscripts are of an extensive and miscellaneous character, the most prominent part consisting of collections formed in the 17th century by Sir James Balfour and Sir Robert Sibbald. They are readily accessible by means of a catalogue, in MS., which occupies nine folio volumes. The most valuable are those relating to the civil and ecclesiastical history of Among others recently added are Gaelic MSS. collected by the Highland Society during their inquiry into the authenticity of Ossian's Poems. The MSS. in the library have always been made available to literary research, and many of the state papers and letters have been printed. The funds of the library are chiefly derived from the fees paid by each advocate upon his entering as a member of the Faculty. The books and manuscripts are deposited in a suite of upper and lower apartments, and are under the charge of a librarian and assistants. In one of the lower apartments may be seen Greenshield's statue of Sir Walter Scott, the original manuscript of Waverley, and the Confession of Faith, signed by James L and the Scotch nobles of the Privy Council (1589-90), to appease his presbyterian subjects. The office of librarian has been held by several men distinguished in the world of letters, among whom have been Ruddiman, Hume, Ferguson, and Irving.

The Signet Library, adjoining the Advocates', is a most elegant and spacious building, excellently kept. It is rich in the archeological department, more especially in British and Irish history. The library contains upwards of 50,000 volumes, and is supported exclusively by the contributions of the Writers to Her Majesty's Signet (attorneys). Strangers are admitted only by order of a member.

The County Hall, also in Parliament Square, is the place for meetings connected with the county. The plan of the building is taken from the Temple of Erectheus at Athens, and the principal entrance from the Choragic monument of Thrasyllus. The hall contains a statue of Lord Chief Baron Dundas, by Chantrey.

In the east wing of the Parliament Square are the Offices of Police.

#### THE CITY OR COUNCIL CHAMBERS

are situated nearly opposite the Parliament House, and form part of a building called the Royal Exchange. Here the municipal affairs of the Magistrates and Town-Council are transacted.\* At an office in the quadrangle orders of admission to Heriot's Hospital are granted.

Proceeding downwards, we pass the head of Cockburn Street, a modern street leading to the Waverley Railway Station, and named after the honoured judge and biographer of Jeffrey. At the corner where the High Street is intersected by the North and South Bridges stands the Tron Church, which took its name from the Tron, or weighing-beam, to which it was customary to nail false notaries and malefactors by the ears. After passing the opening, we have on the left the first house of Allan Ramsay the poet; and a little farther on Carrubber's Close, where the first Episcopal Chapel was erected by a remnant of Jacobites after the overthrow of Episcopacy in 1688. The building has been interfered with by recent improvements on the street, and will probably be rebuilt. A little farther down the High Street is

## John Unor's House,

Open Wednesdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4—admission 6d. (Tickets at shop below.)

the manse provided for the Scottish Reformer in 1559, when he was elected minister of Edinburgh, and where he resided from the year 1560 until his death in 1572. Over the door is the following admonitory inscription:—

## Able. God. aboue. al. and. pobr. nichtbobr. as. pi. self.

And, close beneath the window from which he is said to have preached to the populace, there has long existed a rude effigy

\* The Council Chamber contains a fine bronze statue in Roman costume, which has a curious history, and is supposed to represent Prince Charles Stuart. It is said to have been cast in France, and was shipped from Dunkirk to Leith, where it fell into the harbour during the process of unloading, and long remained submerged. On being found it was hidden in a cellar belonging to the city, and ultimately placed in its present position without its being known or at least acknowledged to be a representation of the Pretender.



JOHN KNOX'S HOUSE (A.D. 1490)-REPAIRED 1853.

of a minister in a pulpit, pointing to the name of God, carved upon a stone above in Greek, Latin, and English. The house consists of three rooms—the sitting-room, bed-room, and study. The interior, although not altogether in its original condition, affords a specimen of a Scotch dwelling-house of the 16th century.

Both a little above and below Knox's House may be seen the new lines of streets designed by the Improvement Commissioners, with the view of opening up the dense masses of the old buildings which exist on both sides. The newly built edifices have been handsomely constructed in a style harmonising with the surrounding buildings. The new street diverging northwards from Leith Wynd, a little below Knox's House, is formed in a curve, corresponding with Cockburn Street, and named after the late Lord Jeffrey. It contains the new Trinity College Church, in the rear of which has been re-erected the old church, which occupied a different site lower down on the line of railway, the original stones (which were preserved and numbered) being used for this pur-

pose. The old church was founded in 1462 by Mary of Gueldres, consort of James II. It was never completed beyond the choir and transepts, but it contained a beautiful apsis with fine windows, and the fine groined choir was enriched with numerous grotesque corbels, no two of which were alike.







CAPITAL AND CORBELS-OLD TRINITY COLLEGE CHURCH.

This fine old building was taken down in 1848 for the passage of the North British Railway. The work of recrection has been as carefully executed as circumstances admitted by Mr. John' Lessels, who is also architect of the chaste modern church in front. The name College, now applied to this Church, is a mere abbreviation of the word Collegiate.

At this point of the street the Canongate commences, extending downwards to Holyrood. This narrow street was long the main access from the palace to the city, and here many of the ancient nobility of Scotland resided. MORAY House, on the south side, was the mansion of the earls of Moray. It was erected in 1618 by Mary, Countess of Home, eldest daughter of Lord Dudley, and it remained in the Earl of Moray's family until 1835. It was occupied by Oliver Cromwell during his first visits to Edinburgh, both before and after the battle of Dunbar, 1648-50, when he established friendly relations with the Covenanters; and it is said that the design to behead Charles I, was first mooted within its Shortly after it was the scene of the marriage of the Marquis of Lorn with the Earl of Morav's eldest daughter. Lady Mary Stuart, and it is said that the wedding party witnessed from the balcony the procession of the Marquis of Montrose being led to execution. The house is now used as a Normal School in connection with the Free Church.



CANONGATE TOLBOOTH [A.D. 1591].
Specimen of the French style of architecture.

Near Moray House (entering from the Canongate) is St. John Street, where the famous Lord Monboddo and the beautiful Miss Burnet resided (No. 13). The poet Burns was a frequent guest here, and the early death of this lady called forth one of his most touching sonnets. No. 10 was the residence of James Ballantyne, the well-known printer of the Waverley Novels during their author's lifetime. Smollett resided for some time in the old house with the tall circular abutment.

The Canongate Tolbooth or Court-House, represented on the preceding page, was erected in the reign of James VI., and is a good specimen of the French style of architecture adopted in Scotland. Over an archway is the inscription—"PATRIXE ET POSTERIS, 1591;" and on a niche in the building are painted the arms of the Canongate, consisting of a stag's head with a cross between the antlers, and the motto—"SIC ITUR AD ASTRA," commemorating the legend of the founding of Holyrood Abbey. The appropriate motto—"ESTO FIDUS," surmounts the inner doorway to the courthouse. At the lower end of the building is an old stone cross which was used as a pillory.

In the churchyard of the Canongate Church—a large square building on the same side—are interred Adam Smith, the author of The Wealth of Nations, Dugald Stewart, David Allan the artist, and Ferguson the poet. [Burns himself erected the simple stone over Ferguson's tomb, "to remain for ever sacred to his memory."

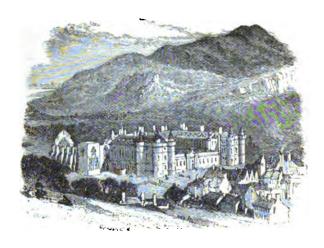
Milton House, on the opposite side, within an inclosure, was built by Lord Milton, one of the Scottish Judges, on the garden attached to the mansion of the Duke of Roxburghe; and Queensberry House, now a House of Refuge for the Destitute, takes its name from the nobleman of that name who built Drumlanrig Castle in Dumfriesshire. Here Lady Catherine Hyde, the sprightly duchess of Charles, the third duke, patronised the poet Gay. Sir John Whiteford's House, nearly opposite, occupies the site of the palace of the Earls of Wyntoun.

Near the foot of the Canongate are the remains of the White Horse Inn, one of the oldest hostelries in Edinburgh. Near this is the Abbey Court-House and sanctuary for debtors, who enjoy here certain immunities from pursuit and protection from civil diligence. The privileged territory extends beyond the Sanctuary itself to a considerable distance around the precincts of the Abbey.

At the foot of the Canongate we emerge into the open space in front of Holyrood Palace, having in its centre the elaborately carved fountain erected by the late Prince Albert, and which now serves as an interesting memorial of his temporary residence at Holyrood. It is a facsimile restoration of a fountain existing in a ruined state at Linlithgow Palace.



WHITE HORSE INN.



#### HOLYROOD PALACE AND ABBEY.\*

Open at 11 A.M. every day, except Sunday. Admission by ticket, sold within the quadrangle, price Sixpence.—Saturdays free.

This venerable seat of Scottish royalty, as still expressed in its ordinary name, The Abbey, was originally a convent, and, like so many other monastic establishments, calls David I its founder. The legend connected with its foundation is well known, and its memory is preserved in the armorial bearings of the borough of Canongate to this day. The King, it seems, was hunting, in or about the year 1128, in the forest of Drumsheuch (now incorporated with the western portion of Edinburgh), when he was attacked by a stag which had been brought to bay, thrown to the ground, and in danger of perishing. Hereupon a cross was suddenly interposed betwixt the defenceless monarch and the incensed animal, at the sight of which the stag fled in dismay. The cross, the substance of which could not be ascertained, remained on the place, and was regarded, of course, with the highest veneration.

In consequence of his escape from this imminent danger, the grateful monarch founded and richly endowed the Church

<sup>\*</sup> This description is taken mainly from Scott's Provincial Antiquities.

of the Holy Rood, granting to it and to the canons regular of St. Augustine serving God therein, the privilege of erecting a borough betwixt their church and the Netherbowgate of the city, called from thence the Canongate. Succeeding monarchs heaped favours on the establishment; so that, at the Dissolution, it was accounted the most opulent abbey in Scotland.

It does not exactly appear how soon any part of the building was adapted to the purposes of a royal residence. The poems of Dunbar seem to show that the Abbey was inhabited by James IV. as a permanent residence. It is ascertained, however, by an inscription upon the building that the tower and high-roofed buildings, containing what are called Queen Mary's apartments, were built by James V., whose name may still be seen at the bottom of a niche in the north-western tower.

Not long after their erection, these royal apartments, as well as the whole Abbey, fell a prey to the flames when the English landed at Royston Bay in 1544, took Leith, and attacked Edinburgh. Being repulsed from the city by a well-directed fire from the castle, they avenged themselves on the palace and abbey, which they burned, leaving nothing uninjured save the church, then a fine Gothic edifice. A fine brazen font was carried off by Sir Richard Lee, captain of the English pioneers, who, after adorning it with an inscription, somewhat in the vein of Ancient Pistol, presented the same to the Church of St. Albans, in Hertfordshire. The font fell into the hands of the Roundheads during the Civil War, and was destroyed for the sake of the metal.

Both the abbey and palace soon recovered from the effects of this disaster, and then became the principal residence of the court, and the scene of all important public transactions during the reign of Queen Mary and her son.

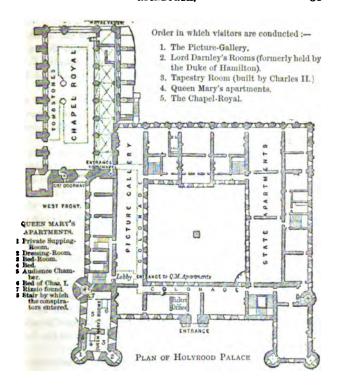
When James VI. inhabited the palace it was more than once attacked, and once actually surprised by Bothwell in the course of his ambitious enterprises. Against such attempts it was strongly secured by a gateway, now removed, extending along the foot of the Canongate.

The whole of the Palace except the double tower, with the adjoining building containing Queen Mary's apartments, was again destroyed by fire at the close of the Civil War.

Charles II., however, showed a liberal attention to the condition of his ancient metropolis, and he it was who erected the present palace, consisting of a quadrangle, built around a central court, surrounded with piazzas. The plan was furnished by Sir William Bruce of Kinross, Robert Milne being the king's mason, and the work, though in the French taste of Louis XIV.'s reign, does honour both to the architect and to the builder. The entrance is under a handsome cupola, surmounted by an imperial crown executed in stone work. At each angle of the front the building projects and rises above the line, with turrets.

The Duke of York, afterwards James II. of England (brother of Charles II.), resided long at Holyrood ere he succeeded to the throne, kept up a viceregal court, and, by his stately and formal courtesy towards the proud aristocracy of Scotland, laid the foundation of that attachment to his person and family which showed itself in so many unsuccessful insurrections. As Duke of York he bequeathed his name to "The Duke's Walk," a level space extending from the back of the palace to the verge of the park, and once shaded with lofty trees, now felled. For a long time this was the usual place in which the gentlemen of Edinburgh were wont to decide affairs of honour.

In the eventful years 1745-6, the adventurous Charles Edward Stuart was resident at the Palace for some time before and after the battle of Prestonpans. More lately the deserted apartments served to accommodate the exiled Comte d'Artois, afterwards Charles X. of France, and younger brother to Louis XVIII., with the emigrant nobility who were attached to his person, including the well-known Comte de Coigny, and here he remained till August 1799. When again driven from his country by the revolution of 1830, the same unfortunate prince, with all the immediate members of his family, sought refuge once more in the ancient palace of the Stuarts, and remained there until 18th September 1832. George IV., on his visit to Edinburgh in 1822, held levees in the palace, and it is still used by the present Sovereign as an occasional residence on her way to and from the Highlands.



HOLYROOD PALACE-INTERIOR.

The Picture-Gallery, the largest apartment in the palace, measures 150 feet long by 27 broad. Upon the walls are suspended about one hundred fanciful portraits of Scottish kings, from the time of Fergus I. to James VII., by De Witt, but including an interesting portrait of Mary Queen of Scots. At the end of the gallery are four curious historical paintings, received from the royal collection at Hampton Court, representing James III. and his Queen, Margaret of Denmark (about 1484), at devotion, and on the reverses Sir Edward Boncle, Provost of Trinity College Church, and the Holy

Trinity. These paintings are supposed to have been executed as an altar-piece for Trinity College Church by an artist of the Van Eck school. The figure of St. Cecilia at the organ represents Queen Mary of Gueldres, Queen of James IL, by whom the church was founded, accompanied by one of her daughters, and the Provost as her confessor.

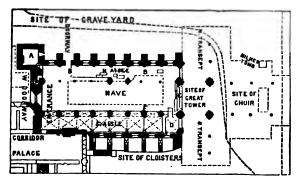
Among the portraits in Lord Darnley's rooms is one of the youthful Lord Darnley and his brother. It may be observed that Lord Darnley had access from these rooms to the private stair communicating with the Queen's above.

The TAPESTRY ROOM is in that portion of the palace built by Charles II., and contains two large pieces of ancient tapestry, a portrait of James, fourth Duke of Hamilton, and others.

QUEEN MARY'S APARTMENTS are the most interesting in the palace, and remain to some extent in the same state as when last occupied by the unhappy Princess. Passing through the Audience Chamber, as it is called, we enter Queen Mary's bedroom, with some ancient bed and other furniture. The roof of this, as of the previous room, is divided into panels, on which are painted various initials and coats-of-arms. On one side of the room is the door of the secret passage by which the conspirators entered, and adjoining is the cabinet or closet where they found their victim Riccio. It is said that he was dragged out from this to the door of the Audience Chamber, where he was finally despatched, and the spot where the body lay is still marked by stains of blood.\*

After visiting Queen Mary's apartments it is customary to descend the staircase to the Chapel-Royal, a fragment of the ancient abbey of Holyrood House.

<sup>\*</sup> Darnley, who headed the conspirators, entered first, and casting his arm fondly round the Queen's waist, seated himself beside her at table. Lord Ruthven followed in complete armour, looking pale and ghastly, as one scarcely recovered from long sickness. Others crowded in after them, till the closet was full of armed men. While the Queen demanded the purpose of their coming, Riccio, who saw that his life was aimed at, got behind her and clasped the folds of her gown, that the respect due to her person might protect him. The assassins threw down the table and seized on the unfortunate object of their vemgeance, while Darnley himself took hold of the Queen, and forced Riccio and her asunder. It was their intention, doubtless, to have dragged Riccio out of Mary's presence, and to have killed him elsewhere; but their fierce impatience hurried them into instant murder. George Douglas, a natural brother of the Earl of Morton, set the example by striking Riccio with the dagger which he

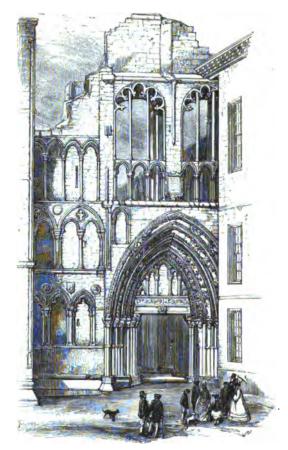


GROUND-PLAN OF HOLYROOD ABBEY CHURCH.

- A. Belhaven Monument.
  B. Tombs of Noblemen.
- C. End of Nave—now closed.D. Royal Vault.
- This church was founded (as already mentioned) in 1128 by David I., a prince whose prodigal liberality to the clergy drew from James VI, the pithy observation that he was "a sair sanct for the Crown." The Monastery was suppressed at the Reformation, and the abbey at the same time fell a prey to the religious zeal of the times. The fragment which remains forms the nave of the ancient church, and among the additions of a later age may be traced the original work of the 12th century. The west front (represented in the engraving on next page), although partly the work of different periods, is on the whole in the most beautiful style of Early English, and its sculptured arcade, boldly-cut heads, and rich variety of ornament in the doorway, are much admired. windows above are additions of Charles I., who appears to have been desirous to use the chapel (as his father James I. had done before) for the Episcopal service of the Reformed

had snatched from Darnley's belt. He received many other blows. They then dragged him through the bedroom and anteroom, and despatched him at the head of the staircase with no less than fifty-six wounds. The Queen continued to beg his life with prayers and tears; but when she learned that he was dead, she dried her tears, and said, "I will now study revenge,"

Our readers may recollect the pleasant story suggested by the blood-marks, before referred to, which occurs in the introductory chapter to Scott's Chronicles of the Canongate.



WEST FRONT AND DOORWAY, HOLYROOD ABBEY,

church; and he was crowned in it in 1633. As related in the inscription between the windows:—Basilicam hanc, semi rutani, Carolus rex, optimus instavravit, 1633.—He shall build ane house for my name, and I will stablish the throne of his kingdom for ever. James II.

by an injudicious attempt to celebrate mass within its walls, roused the popular displeasure which vented itself upon the building, and it fell to ruins. The Barons of Exchequer subsequently endeavoured to remedy this by restoring the roof. But, either owing to the frailty of the walls or too great weight of the materials, it fell in and added to the devastation.

#### INTERIOR.

In the belfry tower (A), at the N.W. corner, is a marble monument to Lord Belhaven (1639), well executed. A row of tombs of several members of the Scottish nobility, and others, is ranged along the north aisle. In the royal vault (D) at the S.E. corner were deposited the remains of David II., James II., James V. and Magdalen his queen, Henry Lord Darnley, and other illustrious persons. Darnley's body was disinterred by order of James VI., and reburied at Westminster Abbey. On the removal of Trinity College Church the body of Mary of Gueldres, its foundress, was re-interred here. It may be observed that the window at the west end of the nave is a mere modern stop-gap composed of fragments of the ancient church. On the south wall may be seen a monument to Adam Bothwell, Bishop of Orkney, who celebrated the unhappy marriage of Queen Mary with the notorious James Hepburn, Earl of Bothwell, in the great hall of the Palace, according to the Protestant form then in use. "A flattering Latin inscription enumerates the Bishop's titles, and represents this worldly hypocrite and intriguing apostate as one of the greatest and the best men of his time." Riccio's grave is in the passage leading from the quadrangle.

After the murderers of Riccio had made their way out of the palace by a window on the north side, passing through the garden, they escaped by an old house still extant, named Queen Mary's Bath, and situated at the northern corner of the palace courtyard. It is a curious circumstance that, in making some repairs upon this old bath-room, a richly-inlaid dagger of ancient form was found sticking in the sarking of the roof.

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## ARTHUR'S SEAT,

which rises up immediately from Holyrood, is 822 feet in height, and easily accessible from various parts of Edinburgh. It is surrounded by an excellent and safe carriage-road called "The Queen's Drive," formed by the Commissioners of H.M. Woods and Forests. The ascent to the top of the hill is neither difficult nor dangerous, and may be made from Holyrood by crossing the park, and then taking the direction of St. Anthony's Chapel, near which is St. Anthony's The most usual plan is to follow the Queen's Drive to Dunsappie Loch, and strike up the hill from that point, The path along the Salisbury Crags, says Scott, "used to be my favourite evening and morning resort, when engaged with a favourite author or new subject of study." The solid and commodious road which has now superseded the winding path was suggested by Scott's glowing enlogy of the surrounding landscape.\* On the shoulder of the hill overlooking the palace are the ruins of

## St. Anthony's Chapel,

which belonged to the cell of a hermit.

The chapel has been a plain but handsome Gothic building, but its history has not been handed down. A high rock rises behind the cell, from the foot of which gushes a pure and plentiful fountain, dedicated, of course, to Saint Anthony, the *genus loci*. It is mentioned in a well-known Scottish song, commencing with the words—

"Now Arthur's Seat shall be my bed, Saint Anton's Well shall be my drink, Since my true love's forsaken me."

The scene is interesting from its association with some of the incidents in the Heart of Midlothian; and the spot where Jeanie Deans met the ruffian Robertson is still commemorated by the remains of Muschat's cairn, situated near the park gate leading to Piershill Barracks.

<sup>\*</sup> Jasper, of a very fine description, is found in large quantities on the face of Arthur's Seat. It is rich in colour and variegated in streaks.

# THE QUEEN'S DRIVE.

This well-made road affords a most delightful drive, and opens up numerous fine views of scenery. It ascends from St. Margaret's Loch to Dunsappie Loch, from whence an easy ascent may be made to the top of the hill. Duddingston Loch and village lie at the foot of the south-east portion of Arthur's Seat. The loch is much resorted to in winter for skating and curling. In Duddingston may still be seen the house in which Prince Charles Stuart slept before the battle of Prestonpans. In the vicinity are Duddingston House, a seat of the Duke of Abercorn, and Prestonfield House, that of Sir W. H. Dick Cunyngham, Bart.

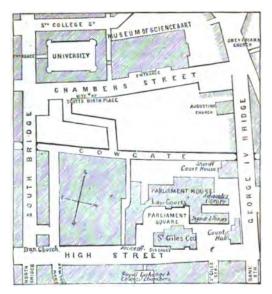
The road in this direction is overhung by a range of porphyritic greenstone columns of a pentagonal or hexagonal form, from 50 to 60 feet in length, and 5 in diameter, called Samson's Ribs.

The valley which divides Salisbury Crags from Arthur's Seat is called the Hunter's Bog, where the Edinburgh Volunteers have their rifle range. This dell, as well as other places of the open pasturage of the King's Park, was, says Scott, often the resort of the gallants of the time who had affairs of honour to discuss with the sword.

Near the park-keeper's lodge at St. Leonard's Hill, the cottage of Jeanie Deans, the heroine of Scott's tale, may still be seen. The Chapel and Hospital for the reception of strangers, from which the district of St. Leonard's takes its name, are now demolished.

## THE UNIVERSITY.

The University of Edinburgh "dates its existence from the year 1582, when James VI. was sixteen years of age, and had been for fifteen years king of Scotland. Till that time there had been but three Universities in Scotland—that of St. Andrews (1412), that of Glasgow (1454), and that of King's College, Aberdeen (1494). The site was originally a kind of suburb of gardens and straggling buildings, partly old church edifices, known by the name of St. Mary in the Fields; or, more shortly, Kirk o' Field; and before any



PLAN OF THE UNIVERSITY, MUSEUM, AND ADJOINING DISTRICT.

college building arose, this Kirk o' Field had been made unexpectedly memorable by one of the most ghastly deeds in Scottish history. On the opposite side of the University quadrangle, as nearly as can be ascertained on the spot occupied by the present Senate Hall, stood that fatal tenement in which Darnley was lodged on his return from Glasgow, when he was recovering from the small-pox, and the explosion of which by gunpowder, on the night between the 9th and 10th of February 1567, hurled his corpse and that of his servant over the adjacent town-wall, and left Mary a widow.\*

The first professor was appointed in 1583; and about the year 1660, by means of benefactions from public bodies and private individuals, the establishment had attained a respectable rank among similar institutions. As a school of medicine it first rose into repute under Dr. Alexander Monro, who be-

<sup>\*</sup> From Professor Masson's Address on Edinburgh University, Nov. 1867.

came professor of anatomy in 1720; and in this branch of science it afterwards attained a distinguished pre-eminence in connection with professors remarkable for their abilities and In the other branches of knowledge its reputation Success. was advanced by Maclaurin, Black, Ferguson, Stewart, Robinson, Hamilton, Forbes, Brewster, and other eminent men. The decay and insufficiency of the old buildings led to the erection of the present edifice which was finished in conformity with a design by the late W. H. Playfair, in the form of a parallelogram. The portico, supported by four large Doric columns, each consisting of one solid hewn stone, is worthy of notice: and an inscription over the gateway records the various dates of the foundation and building. Owing to the necessity for further accommodation an elegant new building is to be erected at Teviot Row, nearly opposite Heriot's Hospital, which will embrace the following departments: a University Hall, Class-rooms, Chemical Laboratories, Dissecting and Surgical Halls and Museums. style of the building is the Early Italian with a lofty campanile. The architect is Mr. Robert Anderson.

The chairs are divided into faculties of divinity, law, medicine, and arts, the appointment to some of which is made by the Crown, and to others by the curators and the legal bodies. The curators are seven in number, four of whom are elected by the Town-Council, and three by the University. The government and patronage of the University were placed on their present footing in 1858, under the Universities (Scotland) Act. The head of the University is the Chancellor; the other officials are the Vice-Chancellor, Rector, Principal, and Parliamentary representative. There are two sessions, beginning respectively in October and May, the latter being confined to law and medicine. The number of students is upwards of 1800. The University confers the usual degrees. To qualify for a degree in arts it is necessary to attend the classes of humanity, Greek, logic, mathematics, moral philosophy, natural philosophy, and rhetoric. There are some 125 bursaries, amounting in the annual aggregate value to £2500, and the annual value of scholarships and fellowships is about £1600.

#### UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

Open daily from 10 to 4. Strangers conducted by the warder. Fee 6d, for single individuals, and 1s. for parties not exceeding twelve,

This fine library originated in 1580, and now contains upwards of 150,000 volumes, among which are all the principal scientific works, both British and foreign. The manuscripts are neither numerous nor of great importance. There is a fine copy of Fordun's Scotichronicon (on vellum), in folio, from which Goodall's edition of 1775 was printed, and The Protest by the nobles of Bohemia and Moravia, addressed to the Council of Constance in 1415, in reference to the burning of John Huss and Jerome of Prague. The document is parchment, with 100 signatures and as many seals. Of the various bequests received from time to time, one was the valuable library of Drummond of Hawthornden, containing some rare specimens of early literature. The library hall is 198 feet in length by 50 in width, having a series of marble busts ranged along each side. The Court-Room of the Senatus contains portraits of the first principal, Rollock, John Knox, George Buchanan, Napier of Merchiston, Thomson the poet, Robertson the historian, and others. Connected with the University, but having a separate entrance, is

## THE MUSEUM OF SCIENCE AND ART.

Open daily except Sundays. Admission Free on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, from 10 a.m. till 4 P.M., and on Friday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 9. Pay Days—Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday, from 10 a.m. till 4 P.M., 6d. each.

This Museum (under the direction of Professor Archer) is a branch of the Science and Art department. Besides the greater portion, which contains the illustrations of industrial art, it accommodates the natural history collections formerly in the college. The building was designed by the late Captain Fowke, R.E., and is constructed of fine white stone, relieved by light red pilasters. The foundation was laid by the late Prince Consort in 1861, and the inauguration took place, under the auspices of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, in 1866. The building, when complete, will be upwards of 400

feet in length and 200 in breadth, with an average height of 90 feet, in size exceeding that of any other public building in Scotland.

The Natural History Saloon, with its upper and lower galleries, is 130 feet in length by 57 in breadth, and of the same height as the great saloon. On the floor are the mammalia, the south end being occupied by a collection of British animals. At the level of the lower gallery is suspended the skeleton of a whale, perhaps the most perfect, and certainly the largest, being 79 feet in length. The lower gallery of this hall is entirely occupied by a collection of birds; and the upper by fishes and reptiles.

The Great Saloon is a noble apartment with two The collection of industrial art here comprises galleries. illustrations of nearly all the chief manufactures of Britain. and many of foreign countries, and probably the largest collection in the world of the raw products of commerce. It has sections for mining and quarrying, for metallurgy, constructive materials, ceramic and vitreous manufactures. the decorative arts, textile manufactures, food, education, chemistry, and materia medica, photography, etc. floor is covered with articles illustrative of the arts of construction, such as products of the clay-field-fire-clays. brick-clays, and terra-cottas. Next in order are placed the cements and artificial stones, followed by illustrations of the quarrying of real stones; adjoining these, dressed building-stones, and others used for ornamental purposes. Oriental stone-carving is illustrated in a set of plaster casts of a celebrated gateway near Delhi, made by direction of the Indian Government. The sanitary appliances used in building are likewise exhibited here; also slate and its applications, materials for surface decorations, and timber and furniture woods. Among the more prominent articles are-large models of Lighthouses presented by the Commissioners of Northern Lights, and sections of the mechanism employed; of St. Peter's, Rome, St. Paul's, London, and of the Boerse, Berlin; an elegant carton-pierre ceiling ornament and finely designed mantelpiece, originally prepared for Montague House. About the centre of this hall are some beautiful specimens of large guns and balls, and a model of the bridge over the Beulah in Westmorland. The first gallery of this great saloon, with its adjoining room and corridor, contains many magnificent articles sent as loans to the Museum.

In the angle behind the great and east saloons is a hall devoted to the exhibition of flint and clay products, and illustrations of glass and pottery. The Art Potteries of Lambeth are here represented by beautiful vases, placques, and other articles in the style of the old Flemish stoneware. There are also fine specimens of the French faience, by Deck of Paris, including a splendid dish painted by Anker; and very interesting examples of Persian pottery dating from the 14th century. Of Venetian glass there is a magnificent collection. comprising from 300 to 400 pieces, made by the Abate Zanetti of Murano; while modern mosaic work is exemplified in a beautiful reredos by Salviati, representing the Last The beauty of old Persian tile work will be understood from a set of exquisite fragments picked up by Professor Archer at Constantinople. These tiles formed part of the mural decorations of the Mosque of Broussa, Asia Minor, which was destroyed by an earthquake. In rich blue, on a white ground, they present a variety of curious designs, of which the best preserved is one representing the human soul shooting aloft as a tall cypress tree, while good and bad spirits, under the guise of various animals, seek to aid or to hinder its ascent. Next to these are placed illustrations, first of colliery-work, then of metallurgical operations, and lastly of manufactures of metals. The lower gallery of this hall is entirely occupied by illustrations of the arts in connection with clothing and the textile fabrics generally, and the upper gallery by representations of chemistry applied to the arts and manufactures, and also a collection of materia medica and philosophical instruments. The department of machinery contains a specimen, presented by the inventor, of Lister's wool-combing machine, which, by providing the means of combing long wools mechanically, has effected an enormous change in the worsted trade of Yorkshire,

In the front of the east wing of the building is the lecture-room, accommodating about 800 sitters.

Above the lecture-room in the east wing is a large apart-

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ment containing a fine collection of minerals and fossils. One of the most interesting features of this department is the large and valuable collection of fossils which belonged to the late Hugh Miller.\*

From the University and Museum we pass through Chambers Street, a new street named after the well-known publishers of that name, to

# GEORGE IV. BRIDGE,

which crosses the Cowgate, near its junction with the Grassmarket. On the west side of this street stands the Hall of THE HIGHLAND AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND, which was the first institution of the kind in the United Kingdom, and the parent of the numerous bodies which now devote special attention to the advancement of agriculture.

Opposite, on the east side, is the Sheriff-Court House, an elegant and capacious building, where the trials before the Sheriff of Midlothian and his substitute take place; and on the same side is Augustine Church, the principal Independent Chapel in Edinburgh.

At the southern end of the bridge, on the right, is the entrance to the GREYFRIARS CHURCH and CHURCHYARD. This Church takes its name from an ancient Monastery of Grey Friars, established at the Grassmarket, close by, at an early period. The original church was of ancient date, having been built in 1612, and it was here that the first signatures to the National Covenant † were appended in 1638. The building

<sup>\*</sup> In connection with Museums, attention may here be drawn to the Museum of The ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, Nicolson Street, which is open daily, except Tuesday; with free admission, by application at the door, from 12 to 4, winter 12 to 3. The College is situated a little to the south of the University. The portice with its pediment, supported by six fluted Ionic columns, is much admired for its classic elegance.

<sup>†</sup> This Covenant, or bond, was written on a parchment "above an ell square," in which the subscribers swore to maintain Presbyterianism, and to resist what they designated "contrary errors, to the uttermost of their power." After the document was signed in the church, it was carried to the burying-ground and spread upon a flat gravestone still extant, namely that of Boswell of Auchinleck (No. 16 on the plan), and signed by as many as could approach.

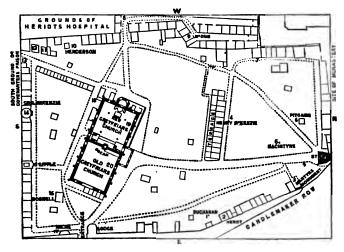
is divided into two places of worship, named Old and New Greyfriars. In the former, Robertson the historian officiated for many years. The spire was blown up in 1718 by gunpowder, which had been lodged within its walls by the town authorities, and in 1845 it was destroyed by fire. On its recrection soon afterwards an organ was introduced, which is now used in the services of the church, the first instance in Scotland of the regular use of instrumental music in a Presbyterian church.



OLD TOMBS: GRETFRIARS CHURCHYARD.

The churchyard was formerly the garden of the monastery; it was converted into a cemetery, and some of the most notable

It is mentioned as an extraordinary instance of religious zeal, that hundreds not only added to their signature the words till death, but actually subscribed it with their blood. Copies may be seen in the Advocates' Library and in the Antiquarian Museum.



GROUND-PLAN OF GREYFRIARS CHURCHYARD.

- z. George Buchanan.
- 2. George Heriot.
- 3. Martyrs' Monument.
- 4. Henry Mackenzie (Man of Feeling).
- 5. Macintyre (Gaelic poet).
- 6. Pitcairne (Dr.)
- 7. Old sculptured monument.
- 8. Entrance to Heriot's Hospital.
- 9. M'Crie (biographer of Knox).
- 10. Henderson (Covenanter).
- 11. Adam (of Blairadam).

- 12. Robertson (historian).
- 13. South ground (Covenanters' prison). Black, Tytler, etc.
- 14. Mackenzie (Lord Advocate).
- 15. Little of Craigmillar.
- 16. Boswell of Auchenleck,
- 17. Milne (Master Mason).
- 18. Allan Ramsay, Maclaurin, Blair. 19. Lauder and Ruddiman (inside of church).

20. Memorial window to George Buchanan.

Scotsmen are interred within its precincts, including George Buchanan, the Latin poet and preceptor of James VI.; Allan Ramsay, the Scottish poet; Principal Robertson, the historian; Dr. Black, the chemist; Dr. Hugh Blair; Dr. M'Crie, the biographer of Knox, and others. There also is what goes by the name of the Martyrs' Monument,

#### "where lie The headless martyrs of the covenant."

It is situated in the lower part of the cemetery, next the city wall, and an inscription relates the fate of the Marquis of Argyle, James Renwick, and how about one hundred noblemen, gentlemen, ministers, and others "noble martyrs for Jesus Christ, were executed at Edinburgh at the time of the Restoration, and interred here." It is worth while to walk round the churchyard and inspect the tombs,

> Whose pillars swell with sculptur'd stones, Arms, angels, epitaphs, and bones,— These, all the poor remains of state, Adorn the rich, or praise the great.

Most of these are indicated on the accompanying plan. Buchanan's grave is only distinguishable by two small stones placed in front of a modern tomb. Near it is the tomb of the father of the celebrated George Heriot, founder of the neighbouring hospital. Here also several of the Brougham family are interred. Some admirers of the Celtic bard of Glenorchy, Duncan Ban Macintyre, have erected a monument over his grave in the lower part of the churchyard. The mural monuments of Bannatyne, Foulis of Ravelstoun, and Byres of Coittes; Cunninghame of Interkine, and Chieslie of Dalry, are handsome structures, elaborately carved.

The tomb of Thomas M'Crie, the biographer of John Knox, is a neat modern structure, and that of Henderson, a leading Covenanter, is in the form of a square pedestal, with inscriptions on three of the sides, surmounted by an urn. A volume of the epitaphs has been published by James Brown, formerly

keeper of the grounds.

Leaving the churchyard, and advancing along Forrest Road,

we reach the gate of

# HERIOT'S HOSPITAL

Admission daily from 12 to 3, Saturdays and Sundays excepted, by ticket obtained at the Royal Exchange, High Street.

This handsome edifice owes its foundation to George Heriot, jeweller to James VI., whose name will be familiar to all readers of The Fortunes of Nigel. Heriot followed his royal master to London upon the union of the Crowns, where, doubtless, his trade became much more profitable. He died in 1624, leaving the principal part of his estate in trust to the magistrates and ministers of Edinburgh, in order to



PORTION OF GEORGE HERIOT'S HOSPITAL. 1660.

found an hospital for the maintenance and education of poor fatherless boys, sons of freemen of the city of Edinburgh, and to establish ten bursaries at the University of Edinburgh for the education of so many poor scholars. The plan of the building has been attributed to Inigo Jones; but it is now believed that the original design proceeded from the King's Master Mason, on whose death the work was continued by his successors.

The building consists of a quadrangle, with large square towers at each angle. The north front has a central tower higher than the rest, under which an archway leads to the inner court, which is adorned with the statue of the founder. Upon the birthday of George Heriot the children enjoy a holiday, and decorate with flowers the effigy of their benefactor. The south front contains the chapel, and the eastern wing the dining hall and council room.

The style of architecture is of that mixed sort which began

to prevail about the reign of Elizabeth. It is said that Dr. Balcanqual, one of Heriot's executors, insisted that the ornamental details of each window should differ; but such was the skill of the architect, that though these distinctions can be observed on close examination, they present, when viewed as a whole, perfect uniformity.

Soon after the building was finished the Civil War broke out, and the first inmates were the sick and wounded of Cromwell's army, after the battle of Dunbar; and it continued to be occupied as a military hospital until 1658, when Monk restored it to its rightful occupants. The average number of boys maintained is 180; and the outdoor schools in connection with the Hospital are attended by from 3000 to 4000 pupils, who receive a good elementary education.

On the open area, almost opposite Heriot's Hospital (a site previously occupied by George Watson's Hospital) stands the New Royal Infirmary. The buildings are constructed on the plan of separate detached blocks, with ample light and ventilation, after a plan by David Bryce, R.S.A. The foundationstone was laid in October 1870 by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. The building on the west is the Sick Children's Hospital.

By an easy divergence through "The Meadow Walk," lined by fine old trees, we reach George Square, which, for a long time previous to the erection of the New Town, was the most fashionable square in Edinburgh. No. 25 was the house of Sir Walter Scott's father. The meadows, contiguous to which are the Bruntsfield Links, consist of an extensive common, where golf and other games are played.\*

<sup>\*</sup> The game of golf is played with a club and ball. The club is formed of hickory wood finely tapered, measuring from three to four feet long, according to the player's height or length of arm. The head is faced with horn and loaded with lead. The ball is about the size of a common tennis-ball, made of gutta percha. The game consists in striking the ball successively into a certain number of small holes, about a quarter of a mile apart, the player who does so in the smallest number of strokes being the victor. Each player carries an assortment of clubs varying in elasticity, and thus adapted to the distance the ball has to be driven, the best club for a long stroke being laid aside for one less elastic when the distance becomes shortened. An expert player will strike a ball from 130 to 200 yards. Both Charles I. and James II. were golf-players. The former, it is said, was engaged in a game on Leith Links when a letter was delivered into his hands giving him the first account of the rebellion in Ireland, which caused him to leave Edinburgh the next day.



VIEW OF PRINCES STREET FROM CALTON HILL.

#### NEW TOWN.

PRINCES STREET—POST AND REGISTER OFFICES—SCOTT MONUMENT
—ROYAL INSTITUTION—NATIONAL GALLERY—THE CALTON
HILL—ST. ANDREW SQUARE AND GEORGE STREET.

## PRINCES STREET

is the principal street of Edinburgh, and the one in which most of the hotels are situated. It extends nearly in a straight line from east to west for about a mile, and being built only on one side, has the appearance of a terrace facing the Old Town, from which it is separated by the Princes Street Gardens. In a central part of this street, opposite the Royal Hotel, stands the elegant spiral monument erected to the memory of Sir Walter Scott. The design is that of a monumental cross, the central tower being supported by the four principal arches. The outer arches in the diagonal

abutments resemble those in the north aisle of Melrose Abbey, from which building the architect is said to have borrowed several of his details, including the grooved roof. The principal niches are filled with figures of Scott's heroes and heroines, and underneath the central canopy is placed a marble statue of Scott by Mr. John Steell. A stair conducts to the top, which is 200 feet in height. The architect of this



SCOTT MONUMENT-Princes Street.

monument was George M. Kemp, a youth of great promise who died suddenly, before the structure was completed. The foundation-stone was laid in the year 1840, on which occasion there was deposited a plate, bearing the following inscription composed by Lord Jeffrey:—

This Graven Plate, deposited in the base of a votive building on the fifteenth day of August in the year of Christ 1840, and never likely to see the light again till all the surrounding structures are crumbled to dust by the decay of time, or by human or elemental violence, may then testify to a distant posterity that his countrymen began on that day to raise an effigy and architectural monument TO THE MEMORY OF SIR WALTER SCOTT, BART., whose admirable writings were

then allowed to have given more delight and suggested better feeling to a larger class of readers in every rank of society than those of any other author, with the exception of Shakespeare alone, and which were therefore thought likely to be remembered long after this act of gratitude on the part of the first generation of his admirers should be forgotten.

> HE WAS BORN AT EDINBURGH 15TH AUGUST 1771; AND DIED AT ABBOTSFORD 21ST SEPTEMBER 1832.



MR. STEELL'S STATUE OF SIR WALTER SCOTT.

The building was completed in 1844; and the cost, amounting to £15,650, was raised by subscriptions.

A little to the west of the Scott Monument stands a bronze statue, by the same artist, of the late Professor Wilson (Christopher North), the result of a subscription raised shortly after his death in 1854, and considered an excellent representation of the man. As happily expressed by Lord President Inglis, on the occasion of its inauguration, there was "in John Wilson every element which gives a man a claim to

this personal form of memorial—namely, great genius, distinguished patriotism, and the stature and figure of a demigod."

On the other side of the Royal Institution, in the West Princes Street garden, the same sculptor's genius has been exercised on a white marble statue of Allan Ramsay, the Scottish pastoral poet. This figure was presented to the town by "the friendly hand of a loving countryman," the late Lord Murray, who was a relation of the poet's, and inaugurated at the same time as that of Wilson, in 1865.

## ROYAL INSTITUTION.

3

In the centre of Princes Street, at the foot of what is called the Mound, and facing the opening to Hanover Street, are two of the principal buildings in Edinburgh—The ROYAL INSTITUTION AND NATIONAL GALLERY. Their objects being akin, they stand in convenient proximity to each other. Both buildings were designed by the late W. H. Playfair, to whom Edinburgh is indebted for most of its other classical structures. The Royal Institution (the building closest to the street) contains

# THE ANTIQUARIAN MUSEUM and STATUE GALLERY.

To the Antiquarian Museum there is free admission every Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday, from 10 to 4, and on Saturday evening from 7 to 9. On Thursday and Friday there is a small charge for admission (6d.), and on Monday it is closed. The Statue Gallery is open free only on Saturday, from 10 to 4; and Wednesday and Friday the admission is from 12 to 4, with a charge of 6d.

This Museum contains the most extensive collection of antiquities in Scotland, both foreign and British. The latter consist of STONE IMPLEMENTS (celts, axe, arrow, and spear heads, stones from vitrified forts, and articles found in Picts' houses, tumuli, etc.); SEPULCHRAL REMAINS (human crania from early graves, clay and stone urns, etc.); BRONZE IMPLEMENTS (axe-heads, swords, daggers, etc.); PERSONAL ORNAMENTS of gold, silver, and bronze; SCULPTURED STONES, early Scot-

tish and Roman. What will probably be viewed with most general interest are the miscellaneous curiosities of later date,\* such as the branks, an ancient Scottish instrument of torture made of iron, and fastened upon the head, for the purpose of serving "as a corrector of incorrigible scolds;" one of Rob Roy's Highland purse-clasps, with pistols concealed, so that any stranger attempting to open it might be shot through the hands; the thumbikins, a well-known Scotch instrument of torture, much used against the Covenanters, and of which one of the last victims was Principal Carstares, who, after the Revolution, got a present from the Privy Council of the particular thumb-screw, the pressure of which he resisted with so much courage, and which, when he tried it, King William declared would extort from him any secret he possessed; another Scottish instrument of a penal kind, the maiden, that "dark ladye," as Coleridge might have called her, who bestowed her fatal caresses on some of the noblest and best men that Scotland ever produced, and who may be said to be grandmother or grand-aunt of that sainted female, the French guillotine, who somewhat in the same way did so much more fearful and extensive execution; an impartial collection of relics and memorials on both sides of the leading political and polemical questions; an abundance of Roman Catholic remains, including the beautiful old bell of Kilmachael Glassrie; John Knox's pulpit from St. Giles's Church; and what tradition has called Jenny Geddes's stool, which she hurled at the Dean of St. Giles on his trying to read the service-book, but as to which, it is but fair to say that by another report the lady is represented to have become somewhat of a malignant and to have burned her stool out of joy at Charles the Second's restoration; copies of the Covenant signed by Montrose when he began his career as a Covenanter; and the Solemn League and Covenant, with the subscription of Archbishop Leighton; and one of the banners of the Covenant borne by the Covenanters at the battle of Bothwell Brig; the blue ribbon worn by Prince Charles as a Knight of the Garter when in Scotland in 1745; and a parting ring given to him by Flora Macdonald.

<sup>\*</sup> From Lord Neaves's lecture on the occasion of the opening of the Museum in the present gallery. Numbered Catalogues of the curiosities are sold at the door of the Museum.

Of the sculptured stones, there has recently been added a Roman Slab, found at Bridgeness, Linlithgowshire. This tablet is perhaps the finest specimen of Roman lapidary art yet discovered in Britain. In the centre is an inscription recording the erection of so many paces of the wall of Antoninus, and on each side is an alto relievo—that on the left representing a Roman horseman trampling under foot the fugitive Britons, and that on the right representing a sacrificial offering. The place where the tablet was found is supposed to be near the eastern termination of the great wall of Antoninus, which runs across the country, pretty much in the line of the North British Railway between Edinburgh and Glasgow.

The Sculpture Gallery consists of a good collection of casts from the best ancient works, with some of modern date, and an admirable set of busts of celebrated Greeks and Romans, known by the name of the Albacini Collection.

In the School of Design, carried on in the same building, most of the artists in Scotland have been educated. At present pupils, to the number of above 300, are taught in the central school, and upwards of 700 in connection with it. A life academy, and education with reference strictly to fine art, is carried on by the Royal Scottish Academy. The Board of the British White Herring Fishery, and the Royal Society, also meet in the same building.

# THE NATIONAL GALLERY OF PAINTING,\*

situated a little above the Royal Institution, is open every day of the week from 10 to 4. There is a charge of 6d. on Thursdays and Fridays, but on the other days, and on Saturday evenings from 7 to 9, admission is free.

This building was founded in 1850 by the late Prince

<sup>\*</sup> The Scottish school of painters ranks among its number numerous celebrities. The first of any note was George Jamisson, born at Aberdeen in 1886. He studied under Rubens, and became so famous as to be styled the Scottish Vandyke. Charles I. sat to him for his portrait, as did other great men of the period. To him succeeded the elder Scougall (whose works are very numerous), De Witt, Scougall the younger, Nicholas Hude, a French Protestant refugee; John Baptiste Medina, a native of Brussels; Alkman, Wait; Allan Ramsay, a son of the poet's; James Norrie, a landscape painter; the celebrated Runcimans, Brown and Nasmyth, David Allan, Graham, Wilkle, Gilson, and Thomson.

Albert, and its purpose was the formation of a National Gallery of paintings for the instruction of pupils in art, as well as the public taste. The collection includes some fine specimens of the ancient masters :- Vandyke, Titian, Tintoretto, Velasquez, Paul Veronese, Spagnoletto, Rembrandt, and others. Also a very fine series of portraits by Sir Thomas Lawrence, Sir Henry Raeburn, Sir John Watson Gordon, and Mr. Graham Gilbert. One of the rooms is set apart for works of modern artists, and here may be seen Sir Noel Paton's beautiful pictures of Oberon and Titania; others by Erskine Nicol, Drummond, Douglas, Faed, Herdman; and the late Sir George Harvey, John Philip, Horatio M'Culloch, Lauder, W. B. Johnston, Dyce, Etty, and Roberts. Several very fine paintings have been bequeathed to the institution privately, among which are the celebrated portrait of Mrs. Graham, by Thomas Gainsborough, some beautiful works of Jean Baptiste Greuze (the gift of the late Lady Murray), two specimens of the late William Dyce; portrait of a lady, and boys playing at a bull-fight, by the late John Philip, R.A.; view of Aberlady Bay, by Thomson of Duddingston (gift of Lady Stuart of Allanbank); and a small vigorous portrait of the Scottish painter Scougall, painted by himself; Wilkie's John Knox Dispensing the Sacrament at Calder House (unfinished); and Landseer's "Rent Day in the Wilderness," bequeathed by Sir Roderick Murchison, Bart.

Of Burns there is a small full-length picture painted by Alexander Nasmyth, for himself, as a momento of the poet (lent to the Gallery by Sir Hugh Campbell of Marchmont, Bart.), and another portrait by the same artist was bequeathed to the Gallery by the poet's son, Col. W. Nicol Burns. In the first of these Burns is represented standing with his arms crossed in a landscape of Ayrshire scenery, the Brig o' Doon being on the left, and both may be said to portray inadequately the poet's appearance in comparison with Flaxman's statue.

The small but fine collection of water-colours (in the first room) embraces the beautiful works by "Grecian" Williams; a series of drawings bequeathed to the gallery by Mr. Scott (of the firm of Colnaghi, Scott, and Co.), including specimens of Girtin, Cox, Collins, Cattermole, Roberts, Nash, Prout, and

Cristall; and a set of beautiful small studies by Mr. J. F. Lewis, R.A., illustrative of the more striking peculiarities of



Flaxman's Satue of Burns in the National Gallery, Edinburgh.

the Venetian, Spanish, Dutch, and Flemish schools. Among the few works of sculpture, the most conspicuous is the fine statue of Burns by Flaxman. The wax models by Michael Angelo are of much interest. The gallery also contains a collection of marbles and bronzes bequeathed by Sir James Erskine of Torrie, and a cabinet of medallion portraits and casts from gems by James and Wm. Tassie.

The annual exhibition of paintings of the Royal Scottish Academy takes place in one of the wings of this building during the spring—February to May.

The Princes Street Gardens, to the west of the Royal Institution, are not open to the public, but the tourist will easily obtain admission. In the hollow to the west of the garden stands a massive ornamental iron fountain, named after its donor, Mr. Ross. By crossing the railway the tourist will reach the base of the castle rock, and he may pursue the walk farther up the sloping bank by the Wellhouse Tower,

noticed at page 13, to the topmost walk, from which there is a fine view of the town. An ancient Runic monument, brought from Sweden in 1787, and formed of a block of granite, was placed here by the Antiquarian Society. It is carved with the representation of a serpent encircling a cross, and an inscription in runic characters, translated, "Ari erected this stone for Hialm his Father; God help his soul."

A gate close by the stone gives admission to the castle esplanade.

Princes Street is terminated on the east by two handsome buildings, the General Register House and General Post-Office.

#### THE REGISTER OFFICE

is the depository for the public records and registers of Scot-The early Scottish records suffered from a series of misfortunes, some having been carried off and destroyed by Edward I., and others by Oliver Cromwell. Some of the latter were returned at the Restoration, but one of the vessels by which they were sent, with its contents, was lost at sea.\* The Earl of Morton, who was Lord Register of Scotland in the reign of George III., has the merit of suggesting the propriety of erecting a suitable building for the preservation of these national documents, and he succeeded in obtaining a sum of £12,000 from the proceeds of forfeited estates for the erection of the present building, which was commenced in 1774. The Lord Clerk Register and Keeper of the Signet is at the head of the establishment, which includes various offices, such as those of the Lords Commissioners for Teinds, the clerks and extractors of the Court of Session, the Jury Court, and Court of Justiciary; the Great and Privy Seal, the Registrar General, and Lord Lyon. The principal building was designed by the late Robert Adam. It forms a square of 200 feet, surmounted by a dome of 50 feet diameter, and embraces upwards of 100 apartments for the transaction of public business. Among these, the Great Room, containing the older records, is distinguished for its handsome proportions. New buildings have been erected to the east and west to accommodate the extension of business. Admission can only be obtained by an introduction to some of the public officers. In front of the

<sup>\*</sup> Of these records, some relate more immediately to the transmission of anded property in Scotland, and to the condition of Scotch society. Others illustrate the relations between Scotland and other countries, especially with England. "The value of these records," says Dr. Stuart, in his report on historical MSS., "will come to be more generally appreciated when they are made known to the public in the calendars of them which are in contemplation by the Lord Clerk Register of Scotland, as part of the series of volumes now printing under his Lordship's direction."

outer staircase stands an equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington, executed in bronze by Mr. Steell.

## GENERAL POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

[Poste Restante and Strangers' Inquiry Office to the left on entrance. Sunday delivery, by personal application, from 8 to 9 A.M.]

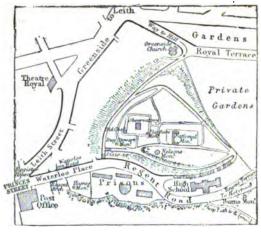
This extensive building stands upon the site of the old Theatre-Royal (which was sold to Government for its present purpose in 1859). The foundation-stone was laid by the late Prince Consort in 1861, being almost the last public act of his life. The style of architecture is a moderately rich type of the Italian. The expense, including the site, was about £120,000. The architect was Mr. Robert Matheson, of H.M. Board of Works, and the building is a favourable example of the stone obtained from the Binny quarry in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh. The Edinburgh post-office is the head office for Scotland, the principal officer of which acts as secretary and controller. About five minutes' walk from the Post-Office, by Leith Street, stands

# THE THEATRE-ROYAL,

the immediate successor of the original Theatre of Edinburgh. which won for itself such fame under Mrs. Siddons and W. H. Murray. Its exact situation is in Broughton Street, next to St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church. It is a handsome building with portico, and is adorned with medallions of Shakespeare, Scott, Molière, and Goethe. Although erected within the exterior walls of the old theatre, which was burnt down in 1875, it is an entirely new building, internally different from its predecessor, and greatly improved. accommodates 2300 persons. The works have been designed and executed by C. J. Phipps, Esq., F.S.A., architect of the Gaiety Theatre, London. Theatrical representations were first set agoing in Edinburgh about the middle of last century by the performance of Allan Ramsay's Gentle Shepherd and the tragedy of Douglas, written by the Rev. John Home, who, for thus favouring the drama, was suspended by the presbytery, and constrained to throw up his charge. In spite of strong prejudices, the eclât of these pieces gave an impetus to theatrical representations in Edinburgh, and led to the erection of the Theatre-Royal where the General Post-Office now stands, and the formation of an excellent company of actors. On the purchase of the theatre as a site for the General Post-Office, it was permanently removed to its present position, where a humbler edifice called the Adelphi already occupied the ground.

The street continuing Princes Street eastwards is called WATERLOO PLACE; it is carried over the Low Calton by the Regent archway, the open colonnades of which are admired for their lightness. On the right are the Offices of the Inland REVENUE. On the other side are the Waterloo Hotel and Operetta House, a minor theatre, used for miscellaneous entertainments. Opposite are the Waverley Temperance Hotel (formerly the Post-Office) and the entrance to the Calton burying ground, where David Hume the historian is interred. This old graveyard, remarks Dr. Hill Burton in his interesting Life of David Hume, has, even at the present day, when it is the centre. of a wide circumference of streets and terraces, an air of solitude, from its elevated site and the abrupt rocky banks that separate it from the crowded thoroughfare. The monument is a plain circular tower, built after the simple and solemn fashion of the old Roman tombs, and there is the following inscription over the door,—DAVID HUME, born April 26, 1711. Died August 25, 1776. Erected in memory of him in 1778. There is also a Latin inscription relating to the wife of a nephew.\* In the same burying-ground an obelisk, which may be interesting to Reformers of the present day, has been erected to the so-called Political Martyrs, Muir, Palmer, Skirving, Gerrald, and Margarot, who were banished in 1794 for their advanced political opinions. Immediately to the east of the churchvard is the Edinburgh Prison, to which there is no admission.

<sup>.\*</sup> Hume's principal residence was in James's Court, Lawnmarket, not far from the castle. He removed latterly to the house forming the south-east corner of St. David Street and St. Andrew Square, immediately opposite Brougham's, and resided there until his death. It has been said that St. David Street, from which the house entered, was named after him.



PLAN OF CALTON HILL.

## THE CALTON HILL.

Carriages may drive to the top by the side of the High School. [Guides (if required) are appointed at fixed rates of charges.]

Adopting the similitude between Modern and Ancient Athens, this eminence may be regarded as the Acropolis of Edinburgh. It rises somewhat abruptly to the height of 300 feet above the sea-level, and forms a distinctive termination of Edinburgh towards the east. The principal access to it is by a flight of steps diverging from Waterloo Place, opposite the Prison, and from whence commences the walk which surrounds the upper part of the hill. Approaching it in this way we pass on the left the classical monument erected to Dugald Stewart, Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh during the years 1785-1820. The building is a reproduction, with some variations, of the Choragic monument of Lysicrates. Close by is the Royal Observatory, under the charge of the Astronomer-Royal for Scotland, and adjoining it is the monument to the late Professor Playfair, the mathematician. The unshapely building a little to the west is the old Observatory. Upon the summit stands Nelson's Monument (admission 3d.), a structure more ponderous than elegant. The top of this monument, which can be gained by a circular stair, is 350 feet above the level of the sea, and commands an extensive view. The monument is now used for the time signal, which is given by a ball falling from the top of the flag-staff at one o'clock P.M. simultaneously with the firing of one of the Castle guns.

The view from the CALTON HILL is one rarely obtained from a large city.

"Traced like a map the landscape lies
In cultured beauty stretching wide:
There Pentland's green acclivities;
There Ocean, with its asure tide;
There Arthur's Seat; and gleaming through
Thy southern wing, Dunedin blue!
While in the orient, Lammer's daughters,
A distant giant range, are seen,
North Berwick Law, with cone of green,
And Bass amid the waters."
Delta.

Looking westwards from Dugald Stewart's Monument the eye is carried along the long vista of Princes Street to the Corstorphine Hills. To the south (looking beyond the High School, Burns's Monument, and the Jail) are the crowded and dingy buildings of the Old Town, covering the ridge that slopes from the Castle to Holyrood. Over this grim assemblage of roofs and chimneys broods a cloud of smoke, from which the town acquired the name of "Auld Reekie." To the north are the regular streets of the New Town, and the seaports of Leith and Granton. The characteristic features of the prospect have been not unfitly described by the poet Graham—

Look round, behold a prospect wide and fair, The Lomond hills, with Fife's town-skirted shore, The intervening sea, Inchkeith's grey rocks, With beacon turret crowned; Arthur's proud crest, And Salisbury abrupt; the Pentland range Now peaked, and now with undulating swell, Heaved to the clouds.

On clear days Ben Lomond and Benledi are visible. East-wards, beyond Arthur's Seat, are Portobello, Musselburgh,

and Prestonpans; North Berwick Law, the Bass Rock, and in the distance the Isle of May.

Between the Observatory and Nelson's Monument stands the "NATIONAL MONUMENT, a partial reproduction of the Parthenon of Athens, and erected by subscription to commemorate the heroes who fell at Waterloo. The extent of the projected building was worthy of so patriotic a cause, but unfortunately the ambition of the projectors was in advance of their pecuniary resources. The columns are formed of Craigleith stone, each block weighing from ten to fifteen tons.



NATIONAL MONUMENT, CALTON HILL.

According to the original idea of the promoters, part of the building was to be used as a Walhalla, but this was abandoned, and the monument remains unfinished. On the southern slope of the hill stands

# THE HIGH SCHOOL,

the principal public seminary of Edinburgh. Erected in 1825 from a plan by Thomas Hamilton, architect. It is a very elegant classical building, worthy of its object, and consists of a centre and two wings. The principal portico is hexastyle, and the columns are of the Grecian Doric, their

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proportions being the same as those of the Temple of Theseus at Athens. The central building contains a large hall and library, and the wings the different class-rooms. The school is governed by the School Board, and conducted by a rector, four classical and other teachers. It is mainly a classical seminary, but due consideration is given to other branches. To the east of the High School are the Regent, Carlton, and Royal Terraces, handsome ranges of houses designed by the late Mr. Playfair, and commanding beautiful prospects of the Firth of Forth and Arthur's Seat.

At the side of the Regent Road, opposite the High School, is Burns's Monument, a building in the style of a Greek peripteral temple, the cupola being an exact copy from the monument of Lysicrates at Athens. The original object of the monument was to serve as a shrine for Flaxman's beautiful statue of Burns, but as this has been removed to the National Gallery, it is now used as a repository for objects of interest connected with the poet, such as letters and relics. It contains an excellent bust of Burns by Wm. Brodie, R.S.A. [Admission daily, 10 to 4, charge 2d.]

We now return from the eastern part of Edinburgh to Princes Street, and turn up the first cross street leading into

## ST. ANDREW SQUARE,

one of the principal places of business in the city, and where several banks and insurance offices are situated. The Melville Monument, which occupies the centre, was erected in 1821, by the contributions chiefly of naval officers and seamen, to the memory of the famous statesman Henry Dundas, Lord Melville, first Lord of the Admiralty (and coadjutor of Pitt), who was impeached for culpable laxity in transactions relating to public money, but acquitted by the House of Lords. The column is 136 feet in height (to which the statue adds other 14 feet), and resembles the Trajan column, excepting that the shaft is fluted, instead of ornamented with sculpture as in the ancient model. Before its conversion into a place for public offices, St. Andrew Square was the residence

of several of the nobility. In the third floor of No. 21 (the house in the north-west corner) the late Lord Brougham was born; and the house directly opposite, with entrance from St. David Street, was David Hume's.

## BANKS.

Few cities can boast of such elegantly constructed Bank buildings as Edinburgh. In the centre of the east side of this square, standing apart from the other buildings, is the Royal Bank, containing a spacious telling-room, with domeshaped roof, pierced by star-formed windows. In front of the building is an equestrian statue of John, fourth Earl of Hopetoun. On the south of the Royal Bank are the British Linen Company and National Banks. The former is a new building designed by David Bryce, R.S.A., architect, and has a frontage of isolated Corinthian columns in the style of the Roman triumphal arch. The telling-room of this bank is very elegant, and adorned with polished pillars of solid granite. The offices of the Scottish Widows' Fund (formerly Western Bank) and Scottish Provident Institution are handsome buildings on the south and west sides of the square.\* On the north side of the opening to the Royal Bank is the Douglas Hotel, one of the best and oldest established in Edinburgh. In this locality (east end of Queen Street) is the EDINBURGH PHILOSOPHICAL INSTITUTION, containing an excellent newsroom, a good lending library, and a lecture hall. In the latter a course of lectures on various subjects is delivered annually during the season (Nov.-April) to the members.

From St. Andrew Square we emerge into

# GEORGE STREET,

the second in importance after Princes Street, and with which it runs parallel. It is remarkable both for its breadth and length, the latter being exactly half-a-mile, extending in a straight line from St. Andrew to Charlotte Square. At

<sup>\*</sup> The Bank of Scotland, which forms a conspicuous object from Princes Street, may be reached by the Mound at the side of the National Gallery (see page 18). The Commercial and Union Banks are in George Street.

intervals occur Chantrey's two bronze statues of Pitt and George IV., -both rather unfavourable specimens. About the centre of the eastmost division is St. Andrew's Church : and on the opposite side the Commercial Bank of Scotland, a handsome building designed by David Rhind, Esq. The street front consists of a lofty portico, and the telling-room is spacious and elegant. THE ASSEMBLY ROOMS and MUSIC HALL are contained in an externally plain building, ornamented by a portico and four Doric columns, situated in the centre of The Music Hall is fitted up with an the next division. orchestra and organ, and accommodates nearly 2000 persons. Farther west on the same side of the street are the new offices of the Union Bank of Scotland, designed by David Bryce, Esq. The street is closed towards the west by Charlotte Square and St. George's Church, the handsomest place of worship in the Scotch Establishment, erected at a cost of £33,000. In the centre of this square stands the

## SCOTTISH NATIONAL MEMORIAL TO THE LATE PRINCE CONSORT,

designed by Mr. John Steell, R.S.A. The form adopted for this memorial is that of an equestrian statue of the Prince, with his right arm extended as if in the attitude of peaceful greeting, the general design as a whole being a pyramidal composition of several stages. On the sides of the upper or pedestal proper, are bas-reliefs illustrative of the Prince's career and character. At each of the angles of the base groups are introduced representing the people depositing votive offerings. The groups and bas-reliefs have an independent interest as contributions of different artists, who were generously invited to take part in the monument. This was done under the superintendence of Mr. Steell, and from models of his own design. The intention of the memorial as a whole is to preserve to future generations a full representation of the Prince, and of the universal admiration in which he was held. The monument is composed of bronze, and was cast at the artist's foundry in Grove Street, Edinburgh, from which many other beautiful works have proceeded.

At the west end of Princes Street is ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHAPEL, an elegant structure of the florid Gothic order, designed after the model of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, by Mr. William Burn, architect. In one of the vaults Sir William Hamilton, Bart., is interred. In the neighbouring West Churchyard lies Thomas De Quincey, the English Opium-Eater. Nearly opposite is the Caledonian Railway Station. The road which diverges here to the south is called the Lothian Road. It is the main approach to a large and populous district on the confines of Bruntsfield Links and to the suburbs of Merchiston and Morningside, both of which may be reached by tramway. Within a short distance of the station is the

# NEW EDINBURGH OF WEST END THEATRE,

situated in Castle Terrace. This theatre was built in 1875, from designs by Mr. Pilkington, architect, who has succeeded in supplying a building at once elegant and comfortable. The auditorium measures 70 feet square within the walls, and 58 feet in height from pit floor to ceiling, and the accommodation is as follows:—

Pit and St	alls						1000
Dress Circle and Private Boxes							400
Second C	rcle						600
Gallery							1000
						•	8000

The stage is expansive and well provided with the usual mechanical appliances, including hydraulic machinery for the shifting of the scenes. The proscenium opening is 32 feet wide and the same in height, with an available width behind of 74 feet, expanding backwards to 114 feet. The lighting is by a central sunlight, and lamps inserted in the partition walls. The ventilation is good, and the temperature is regulated by steam-pipes throughout the house. Connected with the dress circle is a spacious promenade hall, and there is convenient access to the various parts of the house. It is proposed to have an Aquarium and Winter Garden in connection with the Theatre.

Princes Street is now continued almost in a direct line westwards from the Caledonian Railway Station, by Shandwick Place and Maitland Street. At the west end of Maitland Street is the Haymarket Station of the the N. B. Railway, in the vicinity of which a number of elegant streets and squares have been erected, embracing Grosvenor and Lansdowne Crescents, Palmerston Place, Chester Street. Others take their names from the lands of Coates, upon which they are built. A new Winter Garden has been laid out here, which is a great ornament to this part of the town. Between the west end of Melville Street and Grosvenor Crescent stands the new

## EPISCOPAL CATHEDRAL OF St. MARY,

which, when completed, will be the "largest church that will have been erected in Scotland, probably in Great Britain, since the Reformation." The architect is Sir Gilbert Scott, who has founded his design on the Early Pointed style of architecture. The plan consists of choir, transept, and nave, with north and south aisles; a lofty spire at the intersection of the transepts, and two western towers. A library and chapter-house are appropriate adjuncts. The total length of the building externally is 262, and the breadth across the west front 98 feet. The height of the central spire is 275 feet. The interior, as shown in the architect's plan, harmonises well with the exterior. The funds for the erection of this noble building (about £100,000) were derived from the munificence of the late Miss Walker of Coates and Drumsheugh, who died in 1871, and was the last representative of an old Episcopalian family. The foundation stone was laid with an impressive ceremony by the Duke of Buccleuch, assisted by some 200 clergy and laymen of the Episcopal communion, on the 21st of May The building is now advancing, and, it is expected, 1874. will be completed in the course of a few years.

Farther westwards is Donaldson's Hospital, designed by the late W. H. Playfair. The founder of this charitable institution was a printer, who bequeathed his fortune (£200,000) for the maintenance and education of a limited number of poor, including deaf and dumb children. Beyond this is the suburb of Murrayfield, where there are some pleasantly situated villas looking towards the Pentland Hills.

Proceeding by Queensferry Street and Randolph Crescent we reach

## THE DEAN BRIDGE,

a construction of the late Mr. Telford's, and erected principally at the expense of the late Mr. Learmonth of Dean, for the purpose of connecting his property on the northern side of the river. The bridge spans the water of Leith, and the roadway passes at the great height of 106 feet above the bed of the stream. The arches are four in number, each 96 feet span, the breadth between the parapets being 39 feet, and the total length 447 feet. The view from the bridge is very pleasing.\* At the farther extremity is Trinity Episcopal Church, and beyond it a series of new streets, including Buckingham, Eton, and Oxford Terraces, Clarendon and Belgrave Crescents.

About a quarter of a mile to the westward of this is The Dean Cemetery, disposed principally on a steep bank of the Water of Leith. Here some of the principal inhabitants of Edinburgh are interred, including Lords Jeffrey, Cockburn, Rutherfurd, Murray, and Professor Wilson. A little beyond the opening to the Dean Cemetery, on the left, is Stewart's Hospital, designed by David Rhind, Esq.

THE FETTES COLLEGE, situated at Comely Bank, forms a conspicuous object in the view from the Dean Bridge. This building was erected from a design by David Bryce, R.S.A., in conformity with the endowment of the late Sir William Fettes, a merchant in Edinburgh, as a college for the education of youth, and is remarkable for the variety and elegance of its ornamentation. A finely-carved stone rail encloses the terrace, surrounded by shrubberies. The greatest wealth of details is found in the centre, a prevailing idea (worked out into numerous forms in corbels and mouldings) being that of contending griffins. The chapel, which occupies the centre of the structure, is a charming little building, with its due accompaniment of pinnacles and buttresses, and ornamented with numerous statues.

<sup>\*</sup> Looking over the eastern wall there may be seen, in the valley below, St. Bernard's Mineral Well, where there is a sulphurous spring, possessing the usual medicinal qualities. The late Lord Gardenstone was the first to appreciate its properties, and he erected the present classical temple, enclosing a statue of Hygeia. Attendance is given at the well every morning from 6 A.M. till dusk.

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The stranger may now retrace his steps to Randolph Crescent, through which he will pass to Great Stuart Street, Ainslie and Moray Places, built upon ground belonging to the Earl of Moray, by the late Gillespie Graham, architect. The simplicity and massiveness of these houses has been objected to as too formal for domestic architecture, and Dr. James Johnston, in *The Recess*, speaks of them as "beautifully monotonous and magnificently dull." No. 24 Moray Place was the residence of the late Lord Jeffrey, and here he died in 1850, in the 77th year of his age.

By Darnaway Street we reach the west end of Heriot Row, where the first opening on the right (Wemyss Place) brings us to Queen Street. Here, at the corner of St. Colme Street, a monumental cross has been erected to the late Miss Catherine. Sinclair, the well-known authoress of Modern Accomplishments, and through whose benevolence the numerous drinking fountains and public benches in various parts of the city were erected.

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S HOUSE, 39 CASTLE STREET.

Eastwards from this, the first opening on the right is North Castle Street, where (at No. 39) Sir Walter Scott resided "from the prime of life to its decline" (1800 to 1826).

<sup>&</sup>quot;When the population of Edinburgh," says Sir Walter Scott, "appeared first disposed to burst from the walls within which it had so long been confined, it seemed natural to suppose that the tide would have extended to the south side of Edinburgh, and that the New Town would have occupied the extensive plain on the south side of the College." This natural advantage, thus early pointed out, was eventually embraced, and resulted in the districts of Newington, Grange, Bruntsfield, Morningside, and Merchiston, which are now covered with streets and villas. No part of Edinburgh has a more agreeable southern exposure, and the large open spaces of the Meadows and Bruntsfield Links contribute both to their health and amenity.

At the Grange is situated the Southern Cemetery, where the late Dr. Chalmers, Hugh Miller, and Dr. Guthrie are

interred. In the same locality is the old Mansion-house of Grange, the residence of the late Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, author of the account of the Morayshire Floods, Highland Rambles, etc. At Merchiston is Merchiston Castle (now con-



The Rendezvous of the Scottish army before to which the royal standthe battle of Flodden. (A.D. 1513.)

verted into an academy), where the celebrated Napier, inventor of logarithms, was born about the year 1550. A small room in the upper part of the building is pointed out as the study in which he secluded himself while engaged in the mathematical researches which led to his great discovery.

The space of ground which extends from Morningside to the bottom of Blackford Hill was formerly called the Borough Moor. Here James IV. arrayed his army previous to his departure for the fatal battle of Flodden (1513). The BORE STONE, to which the royal standard was fixed, is still pre-

served, and may be seen built into the wall (at the gate of Blackford House, near Morningside Church) which runs along the side of the footpath.\*

\* About half-a-mile to the southward is the Buck Stone, upon which the proprietor of Peniculk is bound by his charter to wind three blasts of a horn whenever the king visits the spot. The crest of the Clerks of Peniculck is still a horn, with the motto, "Free for a blast." In this neighbourhood is the Hermitaour Braid (J. Gordon, Esq. of Clunie), situated at the bottom of a narrow and wooded dell. A delightful walk across the Blackford Hill affords beautiful glimpses of the Metropolis and the Firth of Forth. One of these is the spot referred to in Marmion—

"Still on the spot Lord Marmion stay'd, For fairer scene he ne'er survey'd," etc.

On the southern slope of the Braid Hills is Mortonhall, the seat of Richard

About the middle of Inverleith Row on the north side of the town is situated

### THE BOTANIC GARDEN.

Admission free every lawful day, in summer from 6 A.M. till 6 P.M.; on Saturday (June, July, and August) till 8 P.M.; in winter from daylight till dusk.

This garden, of which the Professor of Botany in the University is regius keeper, is one of the oldest in the kingdom, having been founded in 1670. Since then it has undergone many changes, both as to situation and extent, to accommodate it to the requirements of the Edinburgh Botanical School, which is the largest in Britain. The garden embraces an area of 27 Scotch acres, and is specially adapted for the purposes of tuition. It includes an Arboretum, Herbarium, and Winter Garden, a special room provided with microscopes for the pursuit of histological botany, a class museum, containing specimens and models for the illustration of lectures, and various ranges of hot and green houses. The Palm-house, one of the finest in the kingdom, is 100 feet in length, 57 in breadth, and 70 feet in height. Besides these, there is a magnetic observatory, superintended by the professor of natural philosophy. The class-room of the professor of botany and the house of the superintendent are situated on the right-hand side of the entrance.

In the same neighbourhood, and entering from nearly opposite the Botanic Garden, is the Warriston Cemetery, laid out with much taste, and commanding a beautiful view of the city. Near the eastern gate an Iona or West Highland cross is erected over the grave of the late Alexander Smith, the poet. The centre of the shaft contains a bronze medallion, by William Brodie, R.S.A. In another part of the ground an elegant reproduction of the "Maclean Cross" of Iona has been erected to a member of the Maclean family. In this cemetery the late Sir James Y. Simpson, Bart., and other well-known citizens of Edinburgh are interred. By Inverleith Row the tourist may reach Leith, Trinity, or Granton.

Trotter, Esq.; and farther to the north-west, on the northern slope of the Pentland Hills, is Dreghorn Castle (R. A. Macfie, Esq.), near which are the village of Colinton and Colinton House (Lady Abercromby).

76 LRITH.

### LEITH.

Population nearly 45,000. Tramway cars every five minutes from Princes Street.

LEITH, though a separate town, and governed by separate magistrates, may, from its contiguity, be called the seaport of Edinburgh, from the centre of which it is distant about a mile and a half. In point of antiquity its existence has been found in documents of the 12th century, and for several centuries it was the only port in Scotland. The harbour was granted to the Magistrates of Edinburgh by Robert I, in 1329, and the superiority of the town was purchased subsequently from Logan of Restalrig.

Leith is the principal port on the east coast of Scotland, and enjoys a large and increasing traffic. It possesses magnificent docks, upon which large sums of money have been expended. These consist of Wet and Dry Docks, including the Victoria Dock on the west, and the Albert and New Wet Docks on the east. The latter are the most recently constructed, and the basins cover areas of nearly 11 and 16 acres respectively. The two piers (enclosing the harbour) are of great length, the east being 3530 feet, and the west 3123 feet. They afford a delightful promenade.

Besides its coasting trade, Leith trades largely with the Baltic, Mediterranean, North America, and Australia. The exports are principally coal, iron, spirits, ale, paper, and linen yarn. The principal imports are grain and timber. Shipbuilding is carried on to a considerable extent.

The modern streets are spacious and well built. Great improvements have recently been made, and the erection of numerous buildings for commercial and manufacturing purposes testifies to the prosperity of the port. Among these are some extensive and elegantly-built flour-mills, also several breweries.

The public buildings worthy of notice are-The Church of St. Mary or South Leith, a fine Gothic edifice, built previous to the year 1496; nearly opposite this, and entering from Constitution Street, St. James's Episcopal Church, an elegant building of pointed architecture, designed by Sir Gilbert Scott, and having a lofty spire and peal of bells. The Corn Exchange, the Assembly Rooms, containing ball and reading rooms;

LEITH. 77

the Court-House, the most elegant building in Leith; the Custom-House; and Purish Church of North Leith, the living of which is one of the best in the Church of Scotland.

Leith has twice been the landing-place of royalty; first when the youthful Queen Mary arrived from France in 1561, and when George IV. paid his visit to Scotland in 1822.

The Queen Regent (Mary of Guise) surrounded the town by a strong wall, within which (aided by her French troops) she withstood (1560) a severe siege of three months by the Protestant party, to which she was opposed. Cromwell erected the Citadel, the name of which still remains, but this and other antiquities have fallen before the spirit of improvement. The present Fort of Leith is situated to the west of Albany Street, and is a military station for a corps of Royal Artillery.

Leith is bounded on the east by Links, where golf forms a favourite recreation. Here may be seen the remains of some mounds raised by Cromwell in 1656. A walk across the Links (little more than a mile) will bring the tourist to the Church of Restalrig and Piershill Cavalry Barracks, Restalrig was, in ancient times, the parish church of Leith, and has interesting associations for the antiquary. It was founded by James III. in honour of the Trinity and Virgin Mary, and endowed by the two succeeding monarchs. church obtained a sanctity from its association with Saint Triduana, a virgin, who, according to the legends of the Scottish Church, was one of the companions of St. Regulus in his mission, and who died here. James V. appointed to it a dean, nine prebendaries, and two singing boys. At the Reformation an order was given for the demolition of the chapel, but, notwithstanding the mandate which declared the fabric to be a "monument of idolatry," a beautiful window at the east end was left. The choir, containing this window, was rebuilt some years ago and fitted for divine service. Adjoining the church is a heptagonal chapter-house or mausoleum, with a groined roof radiating from a central pier, containing the family burying-place of Sir Robert Logan of Restalrig, a wealthy and turbulent baron, whose dark intrigues were finally the cause of his ruin. The Lords Balmerino, ancestors of the Earl of Moray, are also interred here,

### SUBURBS OF EDINBURGH.

### TRINITY AND NEWHAVEN.

The collection of villas and residences called Trinity are agreeebly situated on the coast overlooking the Firth of Forth. Excellent sea-bathing, for those who are able to swim, may be enjoyed from the end of the Chain Pier, here situated. Trinity may be reached by train or omnibus from Edinburgh in a few minutes.

In the neighbourhood is the interesting small fishing village of Newhaven, whose inhabitants are noted as a distinct community, rarely intermarrying with any other class. The male inhabitants are almost all fishermen, and the wives are occupied in selling the produce of their husbands' industry in the streets of Edinburgh. There is a small pier, alongside of which numerous fishing-boats are generally moored, and where may be witnessed the usual bustling scene of a fishing station. A good fish-dinner may be obtained at "The Peacock"

# GRANTON,

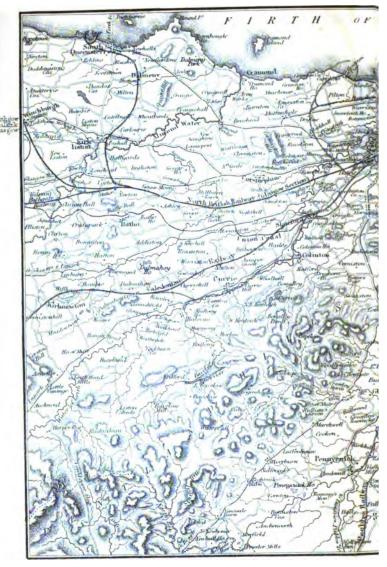
the rival port of Leith, is the creation of the Duke of Buccleuch, who has spared no money in perfecting its construction. It possesses an excellent harbour and a finely-constructed low-water pier, especially adapted for the use of steamers. It was declared a free port in 1860. There is a regular steamboat ferry between this and Burntisland (Fife) in connection with the North British Railway. The island seen from this, in the middle of the Forth, is Inchkeith, on which there is a lighthouse with a revolving light.

### PORTOBELLO.

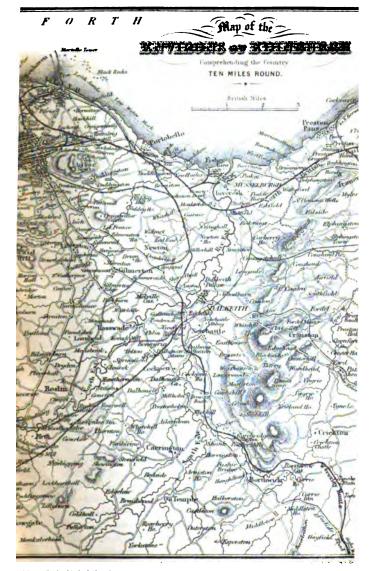
[Hotel: Commercial. Population 5500; 3 miles from Edinburgh.

This pleasant suburban town lies two miles to the east of Leith, and three from Edinburgh, and took its name from a villa

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(the first that was built on the shore) built by a retired naval officer who had been present with Admiral Vernon at the capture of Portobello in the South Sea expedition of 1739, and had adopted the name for his residence. It has been a place of rapid growth, and now consists of a number of handsome streets and villas, possessing the usual sea-side accompaniments. The sands are firm, with a gentle slope, and are well adapted for bathing, for which machines are provided (charge 3d.) It is readily accessible by rail or tramway. A Marine Parade is constructed along the shore, from which an iron promenade pier provided with a refreshment room at the extremity extends seaward for about 1200 feet. In summer a military band frequently performs on the pier for the benefit of visitors. Half-way between Portobello and Edinburgh, by the road, are Piershill Cavalry Barracks, and a little to the north is Restalrig Church, already noticed.

Three miles to the east of Portobello, and connected with it by an excellent road as well as by railway, is the ancient town of MUSSELBURGH, which derives its name from a mussel bank upon the sea-shore in its neighbourhood. It is situated near the mouth of the river Esk, which is crossed by three bridges—one a handsome new erection, another an old bridge, said to have been built by the Romans, who had a station on the neighbouring hill of Inveresk. By the latter bridge the Scottish army marched to the battle of Pinkie in 1547, when several of the soldiers were shot by the English, whose ships lay in the bay. Musselburgh possesses a fine range of links, which are frequented by golf-players. Here also the Edinburgh Races are run. On the same plain the Marquis of Hamilton, representing Charles L, met the Covenanting party in 1638. Oliver Cromwell took up his quarters near Musselburgh in 1650. in order to be near the fleet on which he depended for supplies. After several unsuccessful attempts to engage David Lesley, the commander of the Scots army, he retired to Dunbar, finding the position critical. A statue is erected at Musselburgh to the memory of the late Dr. Moir the poet (Delta of Blackwood's Magazine), who was a native and resident of the town. Previous to the Reformation there existed at Musselburgh an ancient religious establishment called the Chapel of Loretto. which belonged to the Abbacy of Dunfermline. The chapel

has disappeared, and its place has been worthily supplied by an excellent school named after it. At the east end of Musselburgh is Pinkie House, the seat of Sir Archibald Hope, Bart. a favourable specimen of the Scottish manor-house of the time



PINKIE HOUSE, NEAR MUSSELBURGH (1613).

of James VI. It consists of two sides of a quadrangle, in the centre of which stands a fountain of elaborate and beautiful architecture coeval with the house, but now disused. This interesting mansion was originally a country seat of the Abbot of Dunfermline; and it was converted into its present shape at the beginning of the 17th century by Alexander Seton, Earl of Dunfermline. "Few of our old mansions (says Mr. Billings) so completely reward inspection, whether by their beauty or their novelty." About half-a-mile southward of Musselburgh, on fields now intersected by the railway, the battle of Pinkie was fought in 1547, when the Scottish army was defeated by the English,

commanded by the Earl of Hertford, afterwards Duke of Somerset. Farther southward is Carberry Hill, where Queen Mary surrendered to the insurgent nobles in 1567. A few miles to the eastwards, on the coast, is the village of Prestonpans, memorable for the battle fought in its vicinity, 21st September 1745, between the royal forces under Sir John Cope and the Highland army under Prince Charles Stuart, and which forms so striking an incident in the novel of Waverley. A monument has been erected here to the memory of Colonel Gardiner, who fell close beside the wall of the park of Bankton House,

Adjoining Musselburgh on the other side of the Esk is the village of Fisherrow, several of the houses of which are said to be built on Roman foundations, while the harbour was the termination of Roman roads, traces of which are still perceptible. The inhabitants are chiefly fishermen, who pursue the fishings in the Firth of Forth in open boats, while their wives and daughters vend the produce through the streets of Edinburgh. The costume of these amazons, consisting of voluminous and variegated petticoats, and the creel or willow basket, is one of the peculiar sights of Edinburgh.



FISHWIVES,

# ENVIRONS OF EDINBURGH.

### ROSLIN AND HAWTHORNDEN.

Admission to Hawthornden daily, from 10 to 6. Charge 1s. each.

Both Roslin and Hawthornden are easily reached by North British Railway.

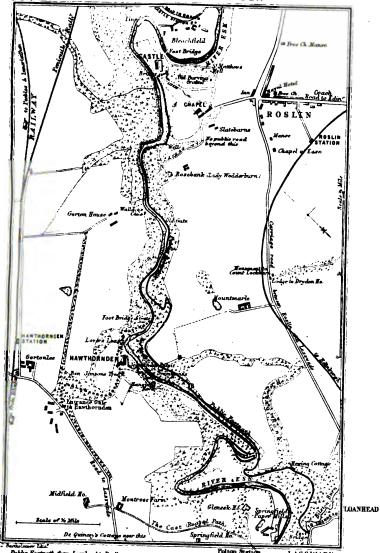
There are two different lines. 1. To Roslin direct by Loanhead. 2. To Hawthornden and Rosslynlee by the Peebles line, for which circular tickets are issued by the N. B. Railway, to enable the tourist to go the one way and return the other. During summer a coach leaves 4 Princes Street for Roslin in the morning, returning in the afternoon. There is now admission to the glen from either side.

Hawthornden is usually closed during winter.

The narrow glen (remarks Sir Walter Scott) which connects these two celebrated spots is one of those beautiful and sequestered valleys which so often occur in Scotland, and generally where they are least to be expected from the appearance of the general landscape. It often happens that, amid an open and comparatively uninteresting country, where there is little to interest the traveller, he is conducted by the course of some fairy stream into a dell abounding with all the romantic varieties of cliff, copsewood, and waterfall.

The vale of Roslin is precisely of this description. You may, in many by places, approach its very verge without being aware of its existence; and, on the other hand, when you have descended into its recesses, you seem to be in a primitive wilderness. The cliffs which arise on each side of the dell are pleasingly varied, and present themselves to the spectator as the shattered ruins of some ancient building, of which some parts still stand firm in all their former strength, while others, broken and shattered, impend over and threaten the spectator. The copsewood with which they are clothed, wherever the roots can find room or subsistence among the chasms of the rocks, adds inexpressible beauty to the scene, especially in spring, when the green leaves are in all their first

# ROSLIN AND HAWTHORNDEN



tenderness of colouring, and in autumn, when they have received the gorgeous, but melancholy tints, which betoken their approaching fall. It is only to be regretted that few of these beautiful trees have been permitted to grow to full size. The pathway, alternately ascending towards the verge of the rocks and descending into the bed of the river, winding amongst the various obstacles which the situation of the ground, the digressions of the stream, and the projecting masses of rock, offer to a more direct progress, has that delightful intricacy which at every step presents new and interesting points of view. In some places the track has that slight degree of danger which adds pleasure to the walk. But it is telling a tale which has been repeated a thousand times, to say that a morning of leisure can scarcely be anywhere more delightfully spent than in the woods of Roslin, and on the banks of the Esk.

## ROSLIN CHAPEL.

The Chapel is open to visitors every lawful day from 10 to 6. Admission 1s. each, It is closed on Saturdays at 6 P.M. On Sundays open for divine service only.

Sunday services—morning at 12, evening (during summer) at 4.30 P.M.

[Dinner or refreshments may be obtained either at the Royal Hotel or the

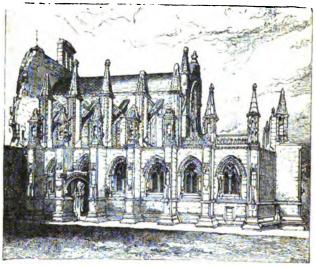
original Inn, both situated in the village; also stabling.]

Coach returning in afternoon to Edinburgh starts from the Chapel.

Excellent photographs of Roslin may be purchased at the Chapel.

Roslin Chapel was founded in 1446 by William St. Clair, third Earl of Orkney, and Lord of Roslin,\* and is one of the most highly-decorated specimens of Gothic architecture in Scotland. At the revolution of 1688 part of it was defaced by a mob from Edinburgh, but it was repaired in the following century by General St. Clair. The late Earl of Roslin, following up the work of his predecessor, who had undertaken the restoration of the more dilapidated parts, completed the repairs with scrupulous attention to the preservation of their original character. "The building," says Mr. Britton, "may be pronounced unique, and I am confident it will be found

<sup>\*</sup> The name is frequently, and by the family always, spelt Rosslyn, but for uniformity's sake the word in ordinary use is here adopted.



ROSLIN CHAPEL (1446).

curious, elaborate, and singularly interesting. The Chapel of King's College, St. George's, and Henry VII., are all conformable to the styles of the respective ages when they were erected: and these styles display a gradual advancement in lightness and profusion of ornament; but the Chapel of Roslin combines the solidity of the Norman with the minute decorations of the latest species of the Tudor age. It is impossible to designate the architecture of this building by any given or familiar term; for the variety and eccentricity of its parts are not to be defined by any words of common acceptation." The nave is bold and lofty, enclosed, as usual. by side aisles, the pillars and arches of which display a profusion of ornament, particularly observable in the "'Prentice's Pillar," with its finely-sculptured foliage. It is said that the master-builder of the chapel, being unable to execute the design of this pillar from the plans in his possession, proceeded to Rome to study a similar column there. During his absence his apprentice proceeded with the execution of

ROSLIN. 85

the design, and upon the master's return he found this finelyornamented column completed. Stung with envy at this proof of the superior ability of his apprentice, he struck him a blow with his mallet, and killed him on the spot. Beneath



THE 'PRENTICE PILLAR, ROSLIN CHAPEL,

the pavement of the chapel lie the Barons of Roslin, all of whom, till the time of James VII., were buried in complete armour. The grave of the founder, William St. Clair, is covered by a sculptured stone, representing the knight trampling on two favourite dogs. The story connected with this stone is that in a rash moment St. Clair staked his head in a wager with the king that the dogs would pull down a noted stag before it crossed the March burn; but the dogs having only barely succeeded in accomplishing this feat, they were sacrificed in this way, that he might not be tempted again to risk his life in such a venture. The incident is still remembered by the rhyme—

" Help and Hauld an ye may Or Roslin shall lose his head this day."

The superstitious belief that on the night before the death of any of the Lords of Roslin the chapel appears in flames, is

the subject of Scott's fine ballad of Rosabelle:-

Seemed all on fire that chapel proud, Where Roslin's chiefs uncoffined lie. Each baron for a sable shroud, Sheathed in his iron panoply.

There are twenty of Roslin's barons bold Lie buried within that proud chapelle; Each one the holy vault doth hold-But the sea holds lovely Rosabelle!

And each St. Clair was buried there. With candle, with book, and with knell; But the sea-caves rung, and the wild winds The dirge of lovely Rosabelle.

The principal carvings (which are of wonderful variety) and the various points of interest are carefully pointed out to strangers by the obliging keeper of the

chapel.

The ruins of Roslin Castle \* stand upon a peninsular rock overhanging the picturesque glen of the Esk, and the only access is by a bridge of considerable height, thrown over a deep incision in the solid rock. The castle was long the seat of the St. Clair family, whose titles (Sir Walter Scott remarks) at one period of history would have wearied a herald. yet who were perhaps

ST. CLAIR'S GRAVESTONE.

"Not so wealthy as an English yeoman."

The name is originally from the family of Saint Clare in Sir William Sinclair, in the reign of Alexander I.. obtained from that monarch the barony of Roslin. A succeeding baron, William, was one of the subscribers to a letter ROSLIN. 87

sent by the nobility of Scotland to the Pope asserting the independence of their country; while William, who founded the chapel, filled some of the highest offices in the state under James II., and was himself nearly related to royalty. In 1544 the castle was burned down by the Earl of Hertford; and in 1650 it surrendered to General Monk. It is now in a very ruinous condition, and mostly remarkable for the part it takes in the surrounding landscape.

> " Time moulders down the very stone: With every blast the fragments fall, And winds are blustering in the hall."

Sir Walter Scott mentions in his Provincial Antiquities that the modern mansion, which has been erected amidst the ruins, was inhabited (in his lifetime) by a genuine Scottish laird of the old stamp, the lineal descendant of the first founders of the pile, and the last heir-male of their long line. "and whose last bed is made, where it is said twelve barons of his race lie in their armour, instead of shrouds, betwixt two of the pillars in the chapel, the bases of which were slightly indented to make way for his corpse, in consequence of his uncommon stature." At his death the estate descended to Sir James Erskine St. Clair, and through him to the present Earl of Roslin, who now represents the family. The seat of Lord Roslin is now at Dysart, in Fife.

The neighbouring moor of Roslin was the scene of a celebrated battle, fought in 1302, in which the Scots, under Comyn, then guardian of the kingdom, and Simon Fraser. defeated three divisions of the English on the same day. The action is probably somewhat exaggerated, being one of the brief glimpses of prosperity which shone on the Scottish armies during that disastrous period.

The whole valley of the Esk abounds in beautiful scenery. and is studded with ancient mansion-houses, as beautifully alluded to in Scott's ballad of the "Grev Brother."

By blast of bugle free,\* To Auchindinny's hazel glade, And haunted Woodhouselee, †

From that fair dome where suit is paid | Who knows not Melville's beechy grove, t And Roslin's rocky glen. Dalkeith, which all the virtues love, And classic Hawthornden?

<sup>\*</sup> Penicuik House, Sir James Clerk, Bart.

<sup>!</sup> Beat of Viacount Melville.

<sup>†</sup> Seat of the Tytlers.

<sup>4</sup> Seat of Duke of Buccleuch.

Proceeding from Roslin by a picturesque path down the glen we gain admittance to the grounds of Hawthornden at the footbridge gate, and ascend the bank to the house.



HAWTHORNDEN.

# HAWTHORNDEN,

the classic residence of the poet Drummond, was built with some view to defence, a consideration in Scotland even till

the middle of the 17th century.\* The house rises from the edge of the grey cliff which descends precipitously to the stream. It is of no great extent, nor very convenient, and was repaired in 1638, according to the inscription:—"DIVINO MUNERE, GULIELMUS DRUMMONDUS, AB HAWTHORNDEN, JOANNIS EQUITIS AURATI FILIUS, UT HONESTO OTIO QUIESCERET, SIBI ET SUCCESSORIBUS INSTAURAVIT, 1638."

It is impossible (says Scott) to see Hawthornden, and mention its poetical owner, without thinking upon the time when

"Jonson sate in Drummond's social shade."

It is well known that Ben Jonson, in the year 1618, undertook a journey to Scotland on foot, partly with a view of spending some time with Drummond; and much of the obloquy against Jonson is said to have arisen from the publication of Drummond's notes of their conversations, which contained strictures on some of Jonson's contemporaries and patrons.

Under the mansion lie those subterranean caves which have excited so much speculation among antiquaries. They are simply small apartments scooped out of the solid rock, and curiously connected with each other by passages of disproportionate length. A spring-well, hewn out with much labour, shows that these melancholy dwellings were designed for more than a brief space of retirement. Although it may be difficult to say whether they are the rude dwellings of an aboriginal race, who thus burrowed in the earth like wild beasts, and made their constant abode in the bowels of the rock—or whether they were constructed at a later period, as a temporary retreat, when the public calamities rendered the ordinary habitations of mankind unsafe, we may safely conclude, on the whole, that pressing necessity alone could

<sup>\*</sup> Drummond was the first Scotch poet who wrote well in English. He was born here in 1885, and early in youth retired to a life of ease and literature. On the death of the lady to whom he was betrothed he spent several years abroad, by way of seeking a refuge from his sorrow. He married, late in life, Elizabeth Logan, attracted to her, it is said, by her resemblance to his first love. He was so warmly attached to Charles I., that grief for the king's death is alleged to have shortened his life. He died in 1649.

reconcile human beings to such dreary mansions. Of this latter kind of caves there are many in Scotland, as upon the banks of the Teviot, the Jed, and other rivers.

On the south side of the house of Hawthornden, and so situated as to have contributed in some sort to its defence, stand the ruins of an old tower, the abode of the poet's ancestors; and save that they enjoyed the benefit of God's daylight, it seems one which cannot have been much more comfortable than the caverns themselves. Through this lies the entrance to the more modern house; and the neighbourhood of the rude and ruinous pile adds much to the romance of the whole situation. A sort of seat in the rock adjacent to the house is called the "Cypress-grove," after Drummond's moral treatise on the vanity of human life, which was composed here.

Sir Walter Scott spent some of the happiest years of his early life at the neighbouring village of Lasswade, which takes its name from the custom occasionally met with in Scotland at a time when bridges were not plentiful, of a lass wading through a stream with passengers on her back. Thomas De Quincey, "The English Opium-Eater," was a resident of Lasswade during his later years, and in a humble cottage here he prepared the collected edition of his writings shortly before his death in 1859. Close by the village is Melville Castle, the seat of the Earl of Melville; the house is of a square form, with wings and heavy circular towers at the angles.

# DALKEITH,

the seat of the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, is situated two miles farther down the stream, and six miles from Edinburgh, from which it may be reached by rail or coach. The town is one of considerable size, with a population of some 6000 inhabitants. It contains a fine old parish church, a corn exchange, and other public buildings. At its eastern extremity is the main entrance to Dalkeith Park, close to which is the Episcopal chapel of St. Mary. There is choral service here on Sundays at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. DALKEITH PALACE is a large square structure, surrounded by an extensive park, in which the rivers North and South Esk unite.

The palace and gardens are shown to strangers, in absence of the family, on Wednesday and Saturday. In the reign of Queen Mary Dalkeith was the headquarters of the celebrated Ex-Regent Morton, and, from the general idea entertained of his character, it acquired the expressive name of the Lion's Den. Froissart, the historian of chivalry, visited the Earl of Douglas here, and lived with him several weeks. There existed at one time a popular belief that the treasure unrighteously amassed by the Regent lay hidden somewhere among the vaults of the ancient building; but on the assurance of Godscroft we are informed that the money was expended by the Earl of Angus in supporting the companions of his exile in England. In the year 1642 the estate passed by purchase from the Morton to the Buccleuch family. Anne, Duchess of Buccleuch and Monmouth, after the execution of her unhappy husband, substituted the present palace for the ancient castle, and lived here in great state. For more than a century it has formed one of the principal residences of the family, and has thrice been the temporary residence of royalty since the union of the crowns-namely, by Charles I, in 1683, George IV, in 1822, and her present Majesty in 1842. The gardens of Dalkeith Palace have long been famed for their extent and culture, and are well worthy of a visit.\*

# NEWBATTLE ABBEY,

the seat of the Marquis of Lothian, is situated about a mile south-west from Dalkeith, on the northern bank of the South Esk. The mansion stands on the spot formerly occupied by the Abbey of Newbattle, founded by David I. for a community

\* About half-way between Dalkeith and Edinburgh is the village of Gilmerton, where there is a wonderful cave, which was hewn out of the sandstone rock in 1724 by George Paterson, a blacksmith, as a forge and dwelling-place. It is supposed that this cave furnished Sir Walter Scott with his idea of Wayland Smith's subterranean forge in Kenilworth; and Pennecuik in his works has commemorated the virtues of the cave in verse, commencing with the lines:—

"Upon the earth thrive villany and woe, But happiness and I do dwell below."

The cave is fully described in Forsyth's Beauties of Scotland, 1805, and was at one time much visited. There are also some extensive and curious limestone caverns at Burdiehouse in the neighbourhood.

of Cistercian monks. An ancestor of the present noble proprietor was the last abbot, and the possessions of the abbey were erected into a temporal lordship in favour of his son, Mark Kerr, at the time of the Reformation, 1591. The house contains a number of fine paintings and curious manuscripts, and the lawn is interspersed with some straggling trees of great size.

## DALHOUSIE CASTLE,

the seat of the Earl of Dalhousie, is about two miles farther up the South Esk. The castle is a modernised building in the castellated form. On the decease of the late Marquis of Dalhousie (governor-general of India) the title and estate were inherited by the Earl of Panmure, who is now the representative of both the ancient families of Ramsay and Maule.

On the way to or from Roslin or Dalkeith the tourist may visit the ruins of *Craigmillar Castle*, a favourite residence of Queen Mary, which is situated on the top of an eminence, about three miles south of Edinburgh. Besides the interest attached to the ruin itself, it is worth visiting on account of its commanding view.

The castle consists of a strong tower, flanked with turrets, and connected with inferior buildings, the whole displaying a superior style of architecture and accommodation. A date preserved on the rampart wall refers its erection to the year 1427. John, Earl of Mar, younger brother of James III., was imprisoned here in 1477. James V. occupied it occasionally during his minority; and it was so often the residence of Queen Mary, that the adjacent village, where her French guards were quartered, acquired the name of Little France. About the period of the Revolution it was purchased by Sir Thomas Gilmour, a well-known Scottish lawyer, to whose descendant, Walter Little Gilmour, Esq. of the Inch, it still belongs.

In 1813 a human skeleton was found enclosed, in an upright position, in a crevice of the vaulting.

## HOPETOUN HOUSE AND QUEENSFERRY.

By Rail from Waverley Station, or Coach from 4 Princes Street.

The Queensferry branch of the North British Railway has its iunction with the Edinburgh and Glasgow line at Ratho, and the distance of the journey from Edinburgh is about thirteen miles. Passing the grounds of Dalmenv and Dundas Castle. a delightful view is obtained from a high embankment of the Firth of Forth and the Fife coast, while the little town of Queensferry lies beneath. The station is at the west end of the town, on the Linlithgow road, and not far from the entrance to the Hopetoun grounds, which are at all times open to the public.

Those who travel by coach leave the town by Princes Street, cross the Dean Bridge, and proceed along the Queensferry road. Shortly after leaving the town, Craigleith Quarry, from which most of the Edinburgh building-stone was obtained, is passed on the right. A short way beyond this, on the left, is the entrance to Ravelston House, an old seat of the Keith family. and a little farther on Craigcrook, for many years the residence of the late Lord Jeffrey. About four miles from Edinburgh is Barnton House (Sir Alex. Gibson Ramsay Maitland), passing which the river Almond is crossed at Cramond Bridge. Near this there is a cluster of beautiful residences, the principal of which are-New Saughton, Craigiehall (Hope Vere, Esq.), Cramond House, and Lauriston Castle. The last-named property was at one time the residence of John Law, the projector of the Mississippi scheme. The banks of the river Almond are very attractive, especially about the old bridge of Craigiehall. The road next skirts the grounds of Dalmeny Park, the seat of the Earl of Rosebery, and one of the most beautiful properties near Edinburgh. Within the grounds, near the seashore, are the ruins of Barnbougle Castle, an ancient seat of the Moubrays. On an eminence near South Queensferry is Dundas Castle, the original seat of the Dundas family. Beyond this, and just before descending on Queensferry, is the village of Dalmeny, where there is a small church in the purest Norman style. A striking view presents itself on descending from the village of Dalmeny to South Queensferry, comprising the fortified islet of Inchgarvie, North Queensferry, and coast of Fife.

Leaving Queensferry, we proceed westwards along the coast for a short way, and soon reach the gate to the grounds of HOPETOUN HOUSE, the seat of the Earl of Hopetoun, to which there is free admission. The mansion is palatial in its extent and general aspect. It was begun by a well-known architect, Sir William Bruce of Kinross, during the lifetime of the first Earl, and completed by Mr. Adam after the lapse of nearly a century. It contains some fine paintings, but the interior is not generally shown. The policies are laid out with much taste, and the garden is noted for the manner in which it is kept. The views from some of the high terrace-walks are very beautiful. On a peninsula to the westward may be seen Blackness Castle, which has recently been converted into a powder magazine for Scotland; and on the opposite coast, close by the village of Charleston, is Broomhall, the seat of the Earl of Elgin.

The route may be continued to Dunfermline by crossing the Firth, from South to North Queensferry, from which Dunfermline is about five miles distant.\*

Besides the environs already described, there is a fine stretch of country to the south-west of Edinburgh traversed by the Caledonian Railway on its way to Carstairs. On this route, within  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles, are Slateford and the village of Colinton, situated in a deep dell, at the foot of which runs the Water of Leith. Colinton House is the seat of Lord Dunfermline. Near Currie Station,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Edinburgh, are Riccarton

<sup>\*</sup> FORTH BRIDGE.—For a long time back there has existed a desire to supersede the inconvenience of the ferry across the Forth by the construction of a bridge at Queensferry, where there is the greatest facility for its accomplishment, and the idea has taken a primary shape in a plan, by Mr. Thomas Bouch, C.E., in connection with the North British Railway. The undertaking is of great magnitude, and illustrates on a large scale the application of the suspension principle to railway engineering. According to the plan, the structure is made to rest upon the island of Inchgarvie, the width on the south side of that island being 2200 feet, and on the north 1550 feet. This space is further reduced on the south side by bridging the shallow water on a series of columns, thereby equalising the deep channels on both sides to 1550 feet. The height of the bridge above high water is 150 feet. The works at present are in abeyance.

(Sir William Gibson-Craig, Bart.), and Dalmahoy, the seat of the Earl of Morton, who represents the great family of Douglas. The house contains valuable charters, selections from which have been printed by the Bannatyne Club. The present family being in descent from the Lochleven branch of the Douglas family, there are numerous interesting papers regarding Queen Mary, including the warrant for committing her to Lochleven Castle, dated June 16, 1567. There are also preserved the keys that were thrown into the loch on Queen Mary's escape from the castle.

Near Midcalder Station, 5 miles farther, is Calder House, the seat of Lord Torphichen, who represents the ancient family of Sandilands, connected through the female line with the house of Douglas, whose arms are accordingly quartered with their own. The family is also connected with the Knights Templars in Scotland, in whose estates it became vested at the time of the Reformation, and the Baron of the period (James Sandilands) was created preceptor of this ancient order. There is a valuable collection of papers in the house illustrative of the history of the preceptory. The same member of the family was an ardent and sympathising associate of John Knox, and among the first to embrace the reformed opinions.

# Edinburgh to Prebles by Eskbank, Hawthornden, Roslin-Lee, Peniculk, and Leadburn. (Vale of Tweed.)

Trains from Waverley Bridge. Peebles is 27 miles from Edinburgh, and reached in an hour and a half.

By this route we are conveyed southwards from Edinburgh to the neighbouring county of Peebles, a fine pastoral country containing some beautiful scenes of wood and dale, and especially river scenery along the banks of the Tweed and its tributaries. The railway is a branch of the North British system, and leaves the main line near Eskbank, the station for Dalkeith. Beyond this are Bonnyrigg and Hawthornden stations, the latter being 11 miles from Edinburgh, and the point from which the house and grounds of Hawthornden, as already described, are most easily reached. Between this and Roslin-Lee a fine view is afforded of the Pentland Hills, on the southern

slope of which is WOODHOUSELEE, the property of George M. Tytler, Esq., and which at one time belonged to Bothwellhaugh, the assassin of the Regent Murray. Near this is Glencorse House, an ancient seat of the Earls of Bothwell, now the property of Lord President Inglis. The vale of Glencorse is watered by the Logan Water, more commonly called Glencorse Burn, at the head of which is Habbie's Howe. one of the scenes of The Gentle Shepherd, and a favourite resort of picnic parties from Edinburgh. At a place called Rullion Green, on the Pentland Hills, in this neighbourhood, the Covenanters were defeated, 28th November 1666, by General Dalziel of Binns. Near Penicuik Station are PENICUIK HOUSE, the seat of Sir James Clerk, Bart, and the extensive paper-mills of Messrs. Cowan and Company. At Leadburn a branch line of railway diverges south-westwards by Linton and Dolphinton, joining the Caledonian at Carstairs. Beyond this a view is obtained towards the east of the Moorfoot hills. The rail descends by the banks of the Eddleston burn to Peebles, passing in succession Portmore (Colin J. Mackenzie, Esq.), Darnhall (Lord Elibank), and Cringletie (Wolf Murray, Esq.)

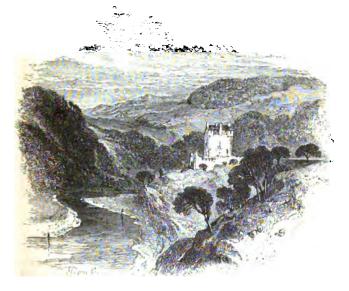
### PEEBLES

[Hotels: The Tontine; Commercial. 27 miles from Edinburgh by rail (22 miles by road). Population 2600.]

is situated on the banks of the river Tweed, and is a favourite fishing station. It became at an early period the occasional residence of the Kings of Scotland, and it is the scene of the celebrated poem of James I., *Peblis to the Play*. The principal building is a castellated edifice in the High Street, formerly a residence of the Queensberry family,\* which has

\* Sir Walter Scott relates the following romantic incident, in connection with this house:—There is a tradition in Tweeddale, that when Neldpath Castle, near Peebles, was inhabited by the Earls of March, a mutual passion subsisted between a daughter of that noble family and a son of the Laird of Tushielaw, in Ettrick Forest. As the alliance was thought unsuitable by her parents, the young man went abroad. During his absence the young lady fell into a consumption, and at length, as the only means of saving her life, her father consented that her lover should be recalled. On the day when he was expected to pass through Peebles, on the road to Tushielaw, the young lady, though much exhausted, caused herself to be carried to the balcony of a house in Peebles, belonging to the family, that she might see him as he rode past. Her

been converted into a public institution containing a museum, reading room, and lecture hall. This has been done by Dr. William Chambers, the well-known publisher, who with his brother, the late Dr. Robert Chambers, was a native of Peebles, and who has generously presented it as a free gift to the town.



NEIDPATH CASTLE, ON THE TWEED, NEAR PEEBLES.

In the neighbourhood of Peebles the following gentlemen's seats may be mentioned in the route in addition to those passed on the way:—Stobo Castle (Sir Graham Montgomery, Bart.), Dalwick or Posso (Sir J. M. Nasmyth, Bart.), Haystoun (Sir Robt. Hay, Bart.), Cailzie (Wm. Black, Esq.), Drummelzier

anxiety and eagerness gave such force to her organs, that she is said to have distinguished his horse's footsteps at an incredible distance. But Tushielaw, unprepared for the change in her appearance, and not expecting to see her in that place, rode on without recognising her, or even slackening his pace. The lady was unable to support the shock, and, after a short struggle, died in the arms of her attendants.

(John White, Esq.), Rachan House (J. Tweedie, Esq.), Castle Craig (Rev. Sir Wm. Gibson Carmichael, Bart.), and Spittalhaugh (Sir Wm. Ferguson).

The vale of the Tweed, both above and below Peebles, contained a chain of strong castles to serve as a defence against the incursions of English marauders. Neidpath Castle, one of the most entire of these, is situated about a mile west from Peebles, on a rock projecting over the north bank of the Tweed, which here runs through a deep narrow glen. The castle was formerly approached by an avenue of fine trees, all of which were cut down by the last Duke of Queensberry to impoverish the estate before it descended to the heir of entail, the Earl of Wemyss. This proceeding drew forth an indignant sonnet from the poet Wordsworth. late Earl of Wemyss replanted the demesne, and there are now few districts in Scotland more beautifully wooded than the country about Peebles.\* The remains of a Roman camb at Lyne, four miles distant, are worthy of a visit, as is also the vale of Manor, about the same distance, where may still be seen the cottage and grave of David Ritchie, the original of Sir Walter Scott's Black Dwarf.

#### INNERLEITHEN TO GALASHIELS.

A line of rail connects Peebles with Galashiels, by which means the tourist may follow the banks of the Tweed to its junction with the Gala. Thence he may continue his journey to Melrose. By this route, shortly after leaving Peebles, we pass Haystoun, the seat of Sir Robert Hay, Bart., and about two miles farther on the ruins of Horsburgh Castle—one of those old peel-houses of which there are so many in Peeblesshire. On the other side are the ruins of the old church of Kailzie, where there is an old burying place, containing the family aisle of the Horsburghs—the oldest family in

Some of the finest wood in Scotland has been raised on the estate of Posso (before named), situated close to Stobo station, a little above Peebles, on a beautiful part of the Tweed. The horse-chestnuts are not only among the first introduced into Scotland, but among the largest are the oaks, sycamores, and larches, the latter having been introduced into the country in 1725 by an ancestor of the present proprietor, one of the earliest and most spirited improvers in Scotland.

Peeblesshire. Between this and Innerleithen we pass Cardrona (— Williamson, Esq.), and Glenormiston (Dr. William Chambers).

#### INNERLEITHEN

[Six miles east of Peebles. Hotel; Riddle's.]

is situated near the junction of the river Leithen with the Tweed. The village was first brought into notice by its mineral well, which was supposed by some to be the type of the "St. Ronan's Well" of Sir Walter Scott's novel. It has since become a considerable seat of the Scottish woollen manufacture. About a mile from the village is Traquair House, the ancient seat of the Steuarts, Earls of Traquair. The paternal ancestor of this ancient family (now extinct in the male line) was James Steuart, Earl of Buchan, uterine brother to James II. of Scotland. The mansion (said to be the oldest inhabited house in Scotland, part of it having been built about 1000 years ago) is an example of an old Scottish baronial residence, with steep roof and turreted angles, and one which, generally speaking, bears a strong resemblance to the Tullyveolan of Waverley. Like most other ancient houses in Scotland it afforded lodgings to Queen Mary, and also to the great Montrose. The old bears which form the supporters of the family arms still retain their position at the entrance-gate. Close to Innerleithen is The Pirn, the seat of the family of Horsburgh; in the neighbourhood, also, are The Glen (Charles Tennant, Esq.), the scene of "Lucy's Flittin'." In the distance may be seen the heights of Minchmoor, over which Montrose fled after the battle of Philiphaugh. About a mile farther is the manufacturing village of Walkerburn, and four from Innerleithen is Elibank Tower, famous for the story of "Muckle-mou'd Meg." Nearer to Galashiels are Ashiestiel, where Scott composed his Lay of the Last Minstrel and Marmion; and Yair, the seat of the Pringles of Whytbank. When nearly opposite Ashiestiel the line leaves the valley of the Tweed, and crosses over by Clovenfords and Torwoodlee to the vale of the Gala, a mile above Galashiels. At Clovenfords, 31 miles from Galashiels, is the celebrated Tweed vineyard erected by Mr. Wm. Thomson, horticulturist, and late gardener to the Duke of Buccleuch, where some of the finest hothouse grapes are produced.

# EDINBURGH TO MELROSE (ABBOTSFORD AND DRYBURGH), HAWICK AND CARLISLE.

BY WAVERLEY ROUTE.

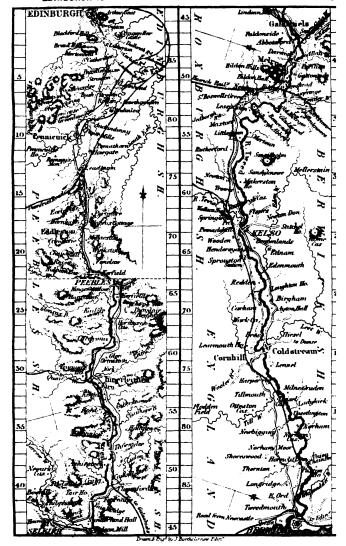
This route introduces the stranger to some of the scenes most intimately associated with the author of Waverley. Starting from Edinburgh, the line of railway intersects the southeastern portion of the county of Edinburgh, and gains Tweedside shortly beyond Galashiels in Selkirkshire.

On emerging from the tunnel, shortly after leaving the station at Edinburgh, a view is obtained on the right of Arthur's Seat, Holyrood Palace, and ruins of St. Anthony's Chapel. Passing Portobello, Eskbank (Dalkeith), and the grounds of Dalhousie Castle, a prospect is obtained of the Pentland Hills to the right. Close to Gorebridge station, on the left, are the ruins of Gorebridge Castle. A little beyond this on the right is Arniston House, the seat of Mr. Dundas of Arniston. About two miles farther Borthwick Castle and the neat modern parish church come into view. The ruins of Crichton Castle may also be seen about a mile on the left.

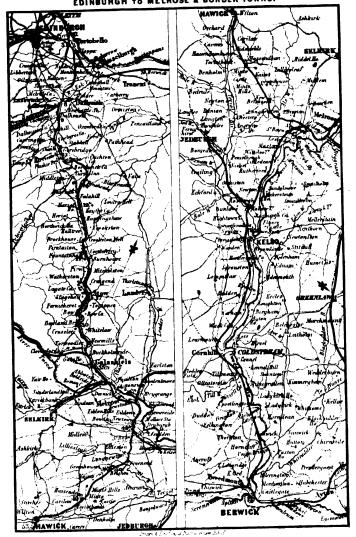
Borthwick Castle is an ancient double tower, erected in the time of James I. by Sir William Borthwick. Here Queen Mary resided three weeks after her unfortunate marriage with Bothwell, and from this she fled a few days afterwards to Dunbar in the disguise of a page. It held out gallantly against Cromwell, and the effect of his battery may be seen on the freestone facing of the eastern side. The castle is the property of John Borthwick, Esq. of Crookston, whose seat is passed farther south before reaching Stow Station. The title to the ancient peerage of Borthwick (which had been in abeyance since the death of the tenth Baron, in the reign of Charles II.) was granted to the present Baron by the House of Lords in 1870. In the old manse of Borthwick Dr. Robertson the historian was born.

Crichton Castle, the ruins of which stand a mile and a quarter to the eastward, was once the residence of the celebrated Sir William Crichton, Chancellor of Scotland, whose influence during the minority of James II. contributed much to destroy the formidable power of the Douglas family. Its

## VALE OF TWEED. EDINBURGH TO PEEBLES, SELKIRK, MELROSE, KELSO & BERWICK.



## NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY. EDINBURGH TO MELROSE & BORDER TOWNS.



elegant and varied style of architecture is thus referred to in Marmion:—

"The towers in different ages rose;
Their various architecture shows
The builders' various hands."

Both castles have interesting histories, which are related at length in Scott's Provincial Antiquities.

Proceeding onwards we reach the village of Stow, about six miles to the east of which are the town of Lauder, and Thirlestane Castle, the seat of the Earl of Lauderdale. viaduct across the Lugate Water we enter Selkirkshire at Bowland (W. S. Walker, Esq.) The boundary between the counties of Selkirk and Roxburgh is here formed by the Gala. a river celebrated in Burns's well-known lyric of "Braw Lads of Gala Water." It is one of the favourite trouting streams in Scotland, and gives its name to the important manufacturing town of GALASHIELS [Hotels: Maxwell's; Abbotsford Arms], a royal burgh, with a population of about 10,000, situated on the banks of the Gala, about a mile above its junction with the Tweed. Galashiels is now one of the most thriving seats of the Scottish woollen manufacture, which consists of tartans, tweeds, and shawls. The number of mills is considerable, and there are several handsome villas in the neighbourhood. The higher ground is traversed by the remains of an ancient wall, supposed to be the Catrail, and near it, at Rink, on an eminence, is an old British camp.

Galashiels is connected by a short railway branch (5 miles) with the town of Selkirk,\* and those who wish to visit Abbotsford from the nearest point attainable by railway may do so from Abbotsford-ferry station on this line.

### \* Branch Tour-Selkirk to St. Mary's Lock.

By coach twice a week (Tuesday and Saturday) from the County Hotel, Selkirk, to St. Mary's Loch, in connection with those from Moffat, which meet at Tibble Shiels's Inn.

Selkirk is situated on the river Ettrick, a little below its junction with the Yarrow. It contains a population of some 6400 souls, who are mostly engaged in a similar industry to that carried on at Galashiels. Close by is *The Haining*, the seat of the Pringles of Clifton. The citizens of Selkirk, who at that period had a renown

for shoemaking, distinguished themselves by their gallantry at the battle of Flodden. Eighty in number, and headed by their townclerk, they joined their monarch on his entrance into England. This gave rise to the well-known lyrical poem, commencing

Up wi' the souters of Selkirk, And down wi' the Earl of Home, And up wi' the braw lads That sew the single-soled shoon.

A mile westwards is Philiphaugh, the seat of Sir John Murray, Bart., whose ancestors date back to the "Outlaw Murray" alluded to in the well-known Border ballad. Of the extensive forest which then covered nearly the whole of Selkirkshire there are few remains; and the supposed scene of the ballad, the old Tower of Hangingshaw, is in ruins. The battle of Philiphaugh, between the Royalists under Montrose and the Covenanters under Leslie, and which takes its name from this spot, was fought on the plain on the north side of the Ettrick, 13th September 1645. Leslie arrived at Melrose the evening before the engagement, and next morning, favoured by a thick mist, he reached Montrose's encampment at Philiphaugh without being descried. The surprisal was complete, and when the Marquis, who had been alarmed by the noise of the firing, reached the scene of the battle, he beheld his army dispersed in irretrievable rout. After a desperate but unavailing attempt to retrieve the fortunes of the day, he cut his way through a body of Leslie's troopers, and fled up Yarrow and over Minchmoor towards Peebles. This defeat destroyed the fruit of Montrose's six splendid victories, and effectually ruined the royal cause in Scotland.

#### VALE OF YARROW.

A mile farther, on the delta formed by the confluence of the Ettrick and Yarrow, stands Bowhill, a delightful summer seat of the Duke of Buccleuch, and a favourite residence of the late Lord and Lady Dalkeith, to whom Scott dedicated his Lay of the Last Minstrel. It is here that

—— "Newark's stately tower Looks out from Yarrow's birchen bower."

Newark Castle was built by James II., whose arms are engraved on the western side. Within the courtyard General Leslie tarnished his victory at Philiphaugh by slaughtering, in cold blood, many of the prisoners whom he had taken after the battle.

The route may be continued with interest up the north bank of the Yarrow, passing Harehead and the farm of Foulshiels, where Mungo Park, the African traveller, was born (1771), and where he resided before setting out on his last journey to Africa.

Those who pursue the coach road up Yarrow to St. Mary's Loch pass the village of Yarrowford (above which is *Broadmeadows*), Hangingshaw Castle, Deuchar Tower, the village of Yarrow, and Mount-benger, a farm rented for some years by James Hogg the Ettrick Shepherd. On a low moor to the west of Yarrow kirk two tall unhewn masses of stone mark the spot where the two knights, celebrated in the ballad of *The Dowie Dens of Yarrow*, fell in single combat. The scenery of this tragic tale inspired the poet Wordsworth to his beautiful odes—*Yarrow unvisited*, visited, and revisited. About a mile to the south of the Gordon Arms Inn is the homestead of Altrive Lake (now called Eldin Hope), where the Ettrick Shepherd resided before his death in 1835. (Distance from Selkirk 12 miles; see route from Moffat to St. Mary's Loch.)

#### VALE OF ETTRICK.

The Vale of Ettrick lies almost parallel with that of Yarrow, somewhat to the south, and its scenery is characterised by the same "pastoral melancholy." A good road follows the banks of the river all the way, crossing at Ettrick bridge, continuing to near its source on Ettrick Pen, a high hill of 2269 feet elevation, and joining the Moffat and St. Mary's Loch road at Bodsbeck. The distance to Ettrick is 19 miles. On the way are passed Tushielaw inn and Tower, the latter celebrated in song; Thirlestane Castle, the seat of Lord Napier; and the solitary church of Ettrick, near which Hogg was born in 1770. A plain headstone has been erected over his grave in the churchyard, where he was buried in 1835. A monument has been erected here to Thomas Boston, a former minister of the parish, and the author of The Crook in the Lot, and other much cherished works. A farm-road from Tushielaw inn conducts to the lonely farm of Buccleuch, the source of the great ducal family of that name.

Proceeding from Galashiels, and crossing the Tweed at Bridgend, the woods of Abbotsford may be seen on the right. The Pavilion, a mansion belonging to Lord Somerville, lies beautifully situated at the junction of the Alwyn Water with the Tweed. At a short distance from Melrose we pass the village of Darnick, where there is an old peel-tower, and a little farther on the Waverley Hydropathic Establishment.

#### MELROSE.

[Hotels: The Abbey, close to ruins; George; King's Arms, in village; Hydropathic Establishment at Skirmish Hill.]

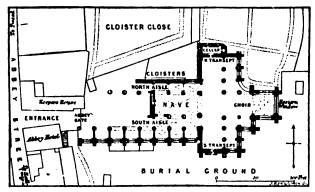
Distances-Edinburgh 37 miles; Jedburgh 19; Kelso 15; Carlisle 61.

ELROSE is a village of some 1500 inhabitants, situated at the base of the Eildon Hills, in the valley of the Tweed. In the centre of the market-place stands the old Cross, bearing the date 1642; and opposite the King's Arms Hotel is a house (with date 1635) in which General Leslie slept before the battle of Philiphaugh. Notwithstanding these antique features, it is now a place of modern rather than ancient appearance.

The Abber of St. Mary was founded

by David I. in 1136, but the building was not completed till 1146. The monks were brought from the Abbey of Rievaulx, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, and were the first of the class called Cistercians introduced into Scotland. Along with the other religious houses on the Border, it suffered various injuries during successive acts of violence. It was destroyed by Edward II. during his retreat to England in 1322, but afterwards rebuilt from a liberal fund supplied by King Robert This fabric, beautiful even in its ruins, has long been an object of general admiration, its graceful and affluent style entitling it to be classed among the most perfect works of the best age of ecclesiastical architecture. The Duke of Buccleuch, whose ancestors were among the earliest benefactors to the Abbey, is the present custodier, and to him the public are indebted for its careful preservation. The charge for admission is fourpence each.

The architecture of Melrose Abbey is a graceful mix-



PLAN OF MELROSE ABBEY CHURCH.

ture of the Second Pointed and Flamboyant styles, which prevailed during the period of its erection, extending over the latter half of the 14th and first half of the 15th centuries. The church is in the usual form of a Latin cross, with a square tower in the centre, 84 feet in height. The entire length is 258 feet, and the breadth of the transepts 137 feet, the parts in best preservation being the choir, transept, part of the nave, and the southern aisle.

THE NAVE is entered by a wooden gate at the west end, near the site of the chief portal. It contains two aisles, and is intersected by what was formerly an organ loft. The portion beyond the loft was adapted, in 1618, to the requirements of the parish church by an incrustation of coarse masonry, but this was removed after the erection of the new parish church. The south aisle is divided into eight small chapels, lighted by richly traceried windows, and supported externally by double flying buttresses.

THE TRANSEPT is one of the finest parts of the church, and is fitly described by Scott in the following lines:—

"The keystone that locks each ribbed aisle,
Is a fleur-de-lys or a quatrefeuille;
The corbels are carved grotesque and grim,
And the pillars with cluster'd shafts so trim,
With base and with capital flourish'd around,
Seem bundles of lances which garlands have bound."



EASTERN WINDOW, MELROSE ABBEY, RESTORED.

Over a door which gives access to the triforium galleries are the emblems of John Morow, master mason of Melrose—compasses and fleur-de-lis, the latter indicating that he was a native of France. Opposite this is the chapel of St. Bridget, and in the adjoining aisle of St. Mary is the tomb of the famous wizard, Michael Scott. Near it is that of Sir Ralph Evre or Evers, "the Lord Ewrie" of the ballad, who rode roughshod through Scotland,

"Burn'd the Merse and Teviotdale,
And knock'd full loud at Edinburgh gate;"

but was himself slain at the battle of Ancrum Moor. Underneath the small window, shaped in the form of a crown of thorns, a Norman doorway admits to the Sacristy. An inscription (HIC JACET JOHANNA D. Ross) still visible here is supposed to indicate the burial-place of Joanna, Queen of Alexander II., and sister of Henry III.

The Choir, with its beautifully fretted stone roof, still remains; and the "east oriel" of The Lay, though much defaced, is held to have been the finest window in the church. It still displays the

"Slender shafts of shapely stone By foliaged tracery combined,"

which were so delicately interlaced as to suggest the idea of wicker work.

"Thou would'st have thought some fairy's hand
"Twixt poplars straight the osler wand
In many a freaking knot had twined;
Then framed a spell when the work was done,
And changed the willow wreaths to stone."

Within the Abbey lie the remains of many a gallant warrior and venerable priest. A large slab of polished marble, of a greenish-black colour, is believed to cover the dust of Alexander II., who was interred beside the high altar under the east window. Here, also, the heart of King Robert the Bruce was deposited, after the heroic though unsuccessful attempt made by Lord Douglas to carry it to the Holy Land, Some of the powerful family of Douglas were interred in the church-including William Douglas, "the dark knight of Liddesdale," who tarnished his laurels by the barbarous murder of Sir Alexander Ramsay, his companion in arms, and who was himself killed by his godson and chief, William, Earl of Douglas, while hunting in Ettrick Forest; and James, second Earl of Douglas, who fell at the battle of Otterburn. Their tombs, which occupied two crypts near the high altar, were defaced by the English under Sir Ralph Evers and Sir Brian Latoun—an insult which was signally avenged by their descendant, the Earl of Angus, at the battle of Ancrum Moor

7

in 1545. Several members of the old border families are buried here. Of these a tombstone of the Pringles bears the following quaint inscription, HERE LYIS THE RACE OF YE HOUS OF YAIR.

The cloisters are entered by a door on the north-east end of the nave, being the supposed passage through which the monk in the Lay of the Last Minstrel led William of Deloraine to the grave of Michael Scott. The outer side of this doorway is ornamented with flowers and leaves hollowed out from behind, and so delicately chiseled that a straw can penetrate the interstices between the leaves and stocks. Passing to the exterior of the Abbey, we may notice first the south doorway encased in a square canopy beautifully sculptured, rising above which is the south window, whose tracery flows in graceful interlacing curves into a culminating circle. The two figures in a sitting posture at the top of the east window are supposed to represent King David, the founder, and his queen. In the surrounding churchyard

"Where heaves the turf in many a mould'ring heap The rude forefathers of the village sleep."

At the east end is the tombstone erected by Sir Walter Scott to his faithful forester, Tom Purdie. Sir David Brewster, who resided for many years at his seat of Allerly, near Melrose, and died there in 1868, is buried under the fifth window of the nave.

One of the best views of Melrose Abbey is obtained from the grounds of Prior Bank, which lie to the south. The moonlight view which has been so highly extolled by Sir Walter Scott, is doubtless the most interesting, especially when associated with his description as partly given in the following lines:—

When the broken arches are black in night, And each shafted oriel glimmers white; When the cold light's uncertain shower Streams on the ruin'd central tower; When buttress and buttress, alternately Seemed framed of ebon and ivory; When silver edges the imagery, And the scrolls that teach thee to live and die; When distant Tweed is heard to rave, And the owlet to hoot o'er the dead man's grave, Then go—but go alone the while—Then view St. David's ruin'd pile.

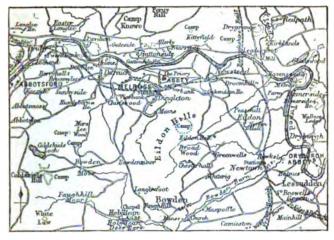


CHART OF ENVIRONS OF MELROSE.

Returning to the village, it is worth while to walk as far as the parish church, from the back of which there is a fine view of the Tweed. A little below this the river is crossed by a chain foot-bridge. To the west of Melrose is the Weirhill, on which are built two Presbyterian and an Episcopal Church, the latter having been erected by the Duke of Buccleuch. Farther west on Skirmishhill stands the hydropathic establishment.

The Eildon Hills (the *Tremontium* of the Romans), rise to the height of 1385 feet to the south of Melrose, and they may be reached by the Dingleton road, which diverges from Melrose at the railway station, and crosses Bowden Moor to the village of that name. In Bowden Church the Dukes of Roxburghe have their burial-place.\*

<sup>2</sup> Seven and a half miles (by railway) to the south of Melrose is the village of Earlstoun, the famed abode of Thomas the Rhymer, the earliest Scottish poet, and author of Sir Tristrem, a metrical romance of the 13th century. The ruins of the tower in which the Rhymer dwelt may be seen at the west end of the village, and on a stone in the wall of the church it is related that

" Auld Rymer's race Lies in this place."

The branch line of railway that passes Earlstoun intersects the county of Berwick, passing many beautiful seats and the towns of Greenlaw, Dunse, and Chirnside.



ABBOTSFORD.

## ABBOTSFORD,\*

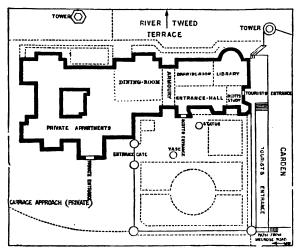
the well-known residence of Sir Walter Scott, and now the property of the Hon. J. Constable Maxwell Scott, is situated three miles to the west of Melrose, on a bank overhanging the south side of the Tweed, which at this place makes a beautiful sweep around the declivity. On the way thither from Melrose we cross Huntly Burn, where a road strikes off on the left to Chiefswood Cottage, the favourite residence of Mr. and Mrs. Lockhart during Scott's lifetime. "Here," says Mr. Lockhart in his Life of Scott, "my wife and I spent the first of several seasons (1821) which will ever dwell in my memory as the happiest of my life. We were near enough Abbotsford to partake as often as we liked of its brilliant society; yet could do so without being exposed to the worry and exhaustion of spirit which the daily reception of new comers entailed upon all the family except Sir Walter himself."

About half-a-mile farther is the village of Darnick, with an

\* Admission to Abbotsford House is granted by direction of the proprietor, from February to April 1, every lawful day between 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.; subsequently on Tuesdays and Fridays. In summer daily, during the absence of the family. The charge for admission is 1s. each.

old peel-tower. A road strikes off to the left here to Huntly Burn House, which was long occupied by Scott's friend and companion, Sir Adam Fergusson. A mountain brook, from which the house was named, finds its way from Cauldshields Loch through the Rhymer's Glen, one of Scott's favourite retreats. The walk which he planned, and rustic bridge, may still be seen.

Taking the road to the left of the toll-house, we reach, about a mile farther, a wicket on the right hand side of the road, where visitors obtain entrance to Abbotsford House, which lies hidden at the foot of the bank.



GROUND-PLAN OF ABBOTSFORD HOUSE.

The first room into which we are ushered is the STUDY, which communicates with the library, and is in a sense the most interesting of all the apartments. Here may be seen the great author's small writing table, and his plain arm-chair covered with black leather. There are a few books, chiefly for reference, and round three sides there is a light gallery which opens to a private staircase, by which he could descend

from his bedroom unobserved. A sombre light is admitted by a single window.

The LIBRABY is the largest apartment. The roof is of carved oak, chiefly designed from models taken from Roslin Chapel. The collection of books amounts to about 20,000 volumes, many of them extremely rare and valuable. A list of these forms one of the volumes of the Bannatyne Club series. This room contains the fine bust of Scott, sculptured by Chantrey in 1820, and over the fireplace the full-length portrait of his son, Col. Scott, by Sir Wm. Allan. There are also interesting miniature paintings of Sir Walter and Lady Scott when young, and several popular relics.

The Drawing-room is a lofty saloon, with wood of cedar. Its antique ebony furniture and carved cabinets are all of beautiful workmanship. This room, besides other family likenesses, contains the portrait of Scott painted by Sir Henry Raeburn. The others are of Cromwell and Hogarth, the latter painted by himself. There is also here the collection of water-colour drawings by Turner, designed for the illustrated edition of Scott's Provincial Antiquities.\*

The Armoury, which intersects the house, and communicates with the drawing and dining rooms on either side. Adjoining it is the Hall, panelled with richly carved oak from the palace of Dunfermline, and roofed with pointed arches of the same material. Round the cornice there is a line of richly blazoned coats-armorial, belonging to the principal old Border families—such as the Douglases, Kers, Scotts, Turnbulls, Maxwells, Chisholms, Elliots, and Armstrongs. The floor is of black and white marble from the Hebrides, and the walls are hung with ancient armour and various specimens of military implements. What many will view with most interest are the body-clothes worn by Scott previous to his decease.† The pulpit from which Ralph

<sup>\*</sup> The dining-room (which is not shown) contains a fine collection of pictures; the most interesting of which are full-length portraits of Lord Essex, Claverhouse, Charles II., Charles XII. of Sweden; and, among several family pictures, one of Sir Walter's great-grandfather, who allowed his beard to grow after the execution of Charles I. In this room Scott breathed his last, on the 21st of September 1832.

<sup>† &</sup>quot;After showing us the principal rooms, the woman opened a small closet adjoining the study, in which hung the last clothes that Sir Walter had worn.

Erskine used to preach at Dunfermline, and the iron by which Wishart was fastened to the stake at St. Andrews, are also shown.

The external walls, as well as those of the adjoining garden, are enriched with many old carved stones, which have originally figured in other and very different situations. The door of the old Tolbooth of Edinburgh, and various other curious relics, may be seen. Through the whole extent of the surrounding plantations there are winding walks, with benches or bowers erected on every position commanding a picturesque view.

The mansion and its woods were entirely the creation of its late proprietor. "The place itself," says Lockhart, "though not to the general observer a very attractive one, had long been one of peculiar interest for him. I have often heard him tell that, when travelling in his boyhood with his father from Selkirk to Melrose, the old man suddenly desired the carriage to halt at the foot of an eminence, and said, 'We must get out here, Walter, and see a thing quite in your line.' His father then conducted him to a rude stone (called Turnagain), on the edge of an acclivity about half-a-mile above the Tweed at Abbotsford, which marks the spot

'Where gallant Cessford's life-blood dear Reeked on dark Elliot's Border spear.'

This was the conclusion of the battle of Melrose, fought in 1526, between the Earls of Angus and Home and the two chiefs of the race of Ker on the one side, and Buccleuch on the other, in sight of the young King James V., the possession of whose person was the object of the contest. In his own future domain the young minstrel had before him the scene of the last great clan battle of the Borders."

A little to the east of Abbotsford, on the opposite bank of the river, below the junction of the Gala, is the vale of the

There was the broad-skirted blue coat with large buttons, the plaid trousers, the heavy shoes, the broad-rimmed hat, and stout walking-stick,—the dress in which he rambled about in the morning, and which he laid of when he took to bed in his last illness. She took down the coat, and gave it a shake and a wipe of the collar, as if he were waiting to put it on again!"—Willis's Pencillings by the Way. [Mr. Willis had mistaken the colour of the coat, which is green.]

Alwyn or Elwand Water, the supposed "Glendearg" of The Monastery.

### DRYBURGH.

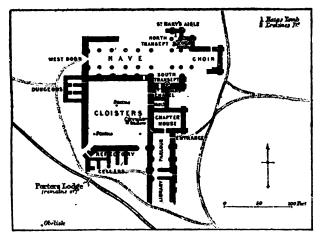
The most direct way from Melrose to Dryburgh is by railway to Newton St. Boswell's, whence the Abbey is 11 mile There is a choice of two roads, one by the ferry 43 miles, and another by Bemerside Hill, 6 miles. The latter, though longer, is more picturesque, and crosses the Tweed by the Flybridge, two miles below Melrose, near the junction of the Leader. From the top of Bemerside Hill a most interesting view is afforded of the whole vale of Melrose, including the mansions of Ravenswood and Gladswood. the immediate vicinity are Drygrange House (Sir G. H. Leith, Bart.), and the Kirklands. About a mile and a half from Drygrange is the hill of Cowdenknowes, celebrated in song for its "bonny bonny broom." A little farther on, in the vicinity of Dryburgh, are the modern mansion and old tower of Bemerside, the lands and barony of which have been in the possession of the Haigs since the time of Malcolm IV., a perpetual lineal succession which forms the burden of the following rhyme, ascribed to Thomas the Rhymer:-

> "Tide, tide, whate'er betide, The'll aye be Haigs in Bemerside."

## Bryburgh Abbey.\*

This interesting abbey was founded about the year 1150, during the reign of David I., by Hugh de Moreville, Lord of Lauderdale and Constable of Scotland. It is situated upon a richly-wooded haugh, round which the Tweed makes a circuitous sweep, a site supposed to have been originally a place of Druidical worship. The monks were of the Premonstratension order, and were brought from the abbey founded at Alnwick a short time before. Edward II., in retreat from his unsuccessful invasion of Scotland (1322), en-

<sup>\*</sup> The custodier lives at the lodge near the principal gate leading to the mansion. The authorised charge for showing the ruins is one shilling for a party not exceeding three, and above that number at the rate of fourpence each.

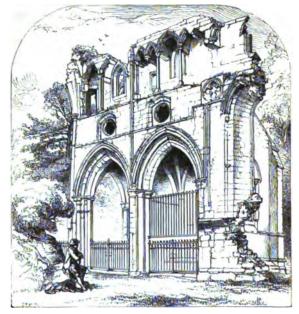


GROUND-PLAN OF DRYBURGH ABBEY.

camped in the grounds of Dryburgh, and burnt the monastery to the ground. Robert I. contributed liberally towards its repair, but it has been doubted whether it was ever fully restored to its original condition. It suffered still further during a hostile incursion of the English, under Sir George Bowes and Sir Brian Latoun. Like Melrose, it consists of a church, in the usual form of a cross, and an adjoining monastery. Both are built of the same stone (taken from a quarry on the estate), possessing the remarkable property of hardening with age. The architecture is of the earliest periods, displaying both the Norman and Early English arch.\*

The principal remains of the church, as may be seen from

<sup>2</sup> Dryburgh Abbey, like the other ecclesiastical properties in Scotland, was erected into a temporal lordship after the Reformation, and conferred on the Earl of Mar by James VI. in the year 1804. This nobleman (with the title of Lord Cardross) made it over to his third son Henry, ancestor of David, ninth Earl of Buchan. Subsequently it was sold to the Haliburtons of Mertoun, and by them to Colonel Tod, from whose heirs it was re-purchased by David Stewart, eleventh Earl of Buchan. After David, twelfth earl of Buchan, died in 1857, it became the property of his granddaughter, and since of George O. Biber-Erakine, Esq.



SCOTT'S TOMB-ST. MARY'S AISLE.

the accompanying plan, are—the western gable of the nave, the chapter-house, St. Modan's Chapel, ends of the transept, and part of the choir. In the grounds nearly opposite the chapter-house still flourishes a yew-tree, which there is reason to suppose must have been planted soon after the foundation of the abbey. A double circle on the floor of the chapter-house marks the burial-place of the founder. The St. Catherine's circular window, twelve feet in diameter, and much overgrown with ivy, is a beautiful feature in this part of the ruins. The nave of the church is 190 feet long by 75 broad, and under the high altar James Stuart (of the Darnley family), the last abbot, is buried. St. Mary's Aisle, at once the most beautiful and interesting part of the ruin, contains the burial-place of Sir Walter Scott, who was interred here

26th September 1832, in the tomb of his maternal ancestors, the Haliburtons of Newmains, at one time proprietors of the abbey. On either side are the tombs of his wife and eldest son. His son-in-law, Mr. Lockhart, was also buried in the same place in 1854. The same aisle is the place of sepulture of the Erskines of Shieldfield and the Haigs of Bemerside. Against the north wall, to the left of the altar, a tombstone is erected to Henry Erskine,\* the father of Ralph and Ebenezer Erskine, founders of the Secession Church party in Scotland. In St. Modan's Chapel lie several members of the Buchan family.

The ruins of the monastic buildings are of considerable extent. The refectory, or great dining-room of the monks, occupies the whole front of the abbey facing the south, and is 100 feet long, by 30 feet broad, and 60 feet high. Be-

neath it are the wine and almonry cellars,

In the immediate vicinity of the abbey is the mansion-house of Dryburgh, the seat of the Erskine family, surrounded by stately trees. The late Lord Buchan had a fancy for decorating his grounds with objects of national interest; and it was he who erected the temple of the muses with the bust of the poet Thomson and the rude colossal statue of Wallace now seen here. A few miles below Dryburgh is Mertoun House, the seat of Lord Polwarth.

Returning to St. Boswell's Junction the Waverley Route is continued southwards by Belses and Hassendean to the manufacturing town of Hawick which is situated at the junction of the Slitrig with the Teviot. It has a population of about 11,000, who are principally engaged in the manufacture of woollen cloth. About  $2\frac{1}{3}$  miles south-west of it, on the banks of the Teviot, is Branksome Tower, the principal scene of Scott's Lay of the Last Minstrel, and an early residence of the Barons of Buccleuch. In the same neighbourhood, eastwards, are Minto House, the seat of the Earl of Minto, and the village of Denholm, where Leyden the poet was born.

Proceeding up the Slitrig, the traveller will find the view at first comparatively circumscribed by the steep banks over-

<sup>\*</sup> By a curious inaccuracy it is here recorded that Henry was born at Dryburgh, last of thirty-three children, while he was only the ninth of twelve.

hanging the river. But four miles from Hawick a passing glimpse may be got, on the left, of Stobbs Castle, the seat of Sir William Elliot, Bart. Two miles farther on the landscape widens, but assumes altogether a pastoral aspect. On the left is Windburgh Hill, on which are some Roman camps, and a small loch on its summit. A curve in the line brings into view the conical hill named the Leap; and farther to the right are Cauldcleuch and Gritmoor, about 1800 feet high. By a tunnel about three-quarters of a mile long we pass through the Limekiln Edge into Liddesdale, and, crossing the head of the Nine-Stane Rig, reach Riccarton Junction, whence the Border Counties line turns off to the left by the valley of North Tyne to Hexham.

Continuing from Riccarton, the tourist will notice the vale of the Liddel, with its snug farm-houses ensconced between ridges of grassy hills. Near Steele Road station (2½ miles) is HERMITAGE CASTLE, the scene of the ballad of Lord Soulis by the late John Leyden, beginning—

"Lord Soulis he sat in Hermitage Castle, And beside him old Redcap sly."\*

It was the seat of the Lords Soulis, and after their forfeiture, of the Douglases, Lords of Liddesdale.† The castle is still very entire, and even a portion of the roof, arched with stone and mortar, remains. The key is kept by the Duke of Buccleuch's gamekeeper at Newlands, on the roadside, about half-way between the station and the castle. In one of the thick walls there is a dungeon 12 feet deep, to which the only opening is a hole in the top about 18 inches square. This is pointed out as the place where Sir Alexander Ramsay

<sup>\*</sup> See Scott's Minstreley of the Scottish Border, vol. IV.

<sup>†</sup> In 1320, William de Soulis entered into a conspiracy against Robert the Bruce, which occasioned the downfall of the family. De Soulis is represented by tradition as a cruel tyrant and a sorcerer, who was constantly employed in harassing his neighbours; and it is stated, that the Scottish King, irritated by the reiterated complaints of his vassals, whom he treated no better than beasts of burden, peevishly exclaimed to the petitioners, "Boll him if you please, but let me hear no more of him." This commission they are said to have executed literally at the Nine-Stane Rig, a declivity descending on Hermitage Water, and deriving its name from a Druidical circle, five stones of which are still visible, and two particularly pointed out as those on which the fatal cauldron was suspended.

of Dalhousie was starved to death. On account of this and other iniquities which had accumulated within its walls, it was popularly believed that the castle had partly sunk under ground; and because "Old Redcap" was supposed to keep possession, its ruins were long regarded by the peasant with peculiar aversion and terror. Near it, in the Hermitage Water, is a deep pool, the scene of Leyden's ballad of "The Cout (Colt) of Keildar."

Continuing from Steele Road, the tourist will observe on a solitary hillside the cemetery of Castleton, and half-a-mile farther, among a clump of trees near the junction of the Hermitage and the Liddel, the parish church. Two miles beyond the church is the village of New Castleton. A quarter of a mile below the village the railway crosses the Liddel, passing the remains of Mangerton Tower, an old stronghold of the Armstrongs. On the opposite hill-side may be seen Ettleton burying-ground, and just below it, on the road-side, a stone cross, which commemorates one of the Armstrongs of Mangerton, who had been murdered at Hermitage. On the hill above Ettleton are the remains of an old fort. At Kershopefoot the railway crosses the Border into England; and, continuing amid scenery of increasing beauty, passes on the right Cannobie, whence there is a branch railway to Langholm,\* on the left the fine woods and mansion of Netherby Hall, and thence by Longtown to Carliale.

<sup>\*</sup> The town of Langholm is situated on the bank of the river Esk, over which there is a handsome bridge connecting the old and new towns. The inhabitants (upwards of 3000) are principally engaged in the mills, where the manufacture of Scotch tweeds is carried on. To the west of Longtown (and about 15 miles east of Dumfries) is Annan, one of the most ancient towns in Scotland, having received its charter from Robert I., who was Lord of Annandale before his accession to the throne. It also has a population of upwards of 3000. From Seafield on the coast (1½ mile distant) the viaduct of the Solway Junction Railway crosses the firth to the opposite coast of Cumberland, a distance of upwards of a mile. It is constructed of iron pillars girded together on poles driven through the sand and gravel, the bed underneath being paved with sandstone.

Border Railway, St. Boswells to Kelso (Jedburgh), Coldstream, and Berwick.

St. Boswells. 11½ m. Kelso; 21½ Coldstream; 27½ Norham; 35 Berwick.
N.B.—Jedburgh is 7½ miles from Kelso by branch line.

This route follows the river Tweed to its mouth, and after leaving the junction at St. Boswells passes through a beautiful country by the stations of Maxton, Rutherford, and Roxburgh, to

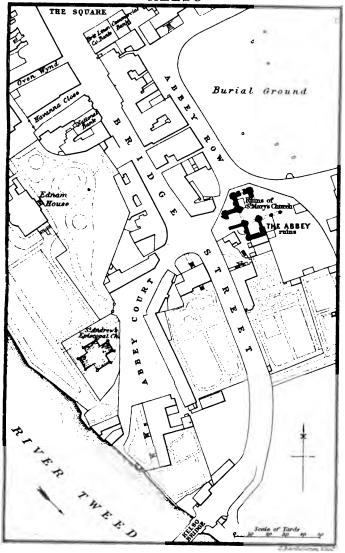
#### KELSO.

[Hotels: The Cross Keys; Queen's Head. Population 4500.]
15 miles from Melrose, 52 from Edinburgh. Races middle of October.

This town occupies a beautiful situation on the margin of the Tweed, opposite its junction with the Teviot. It consists of four principal streets and a spacious square or market-place, in which stand the town-hall, erected in 1816, and many well-built houses, with elegant shops. It has a weekly corn and fortnightly cattle market, and four annual fairs.

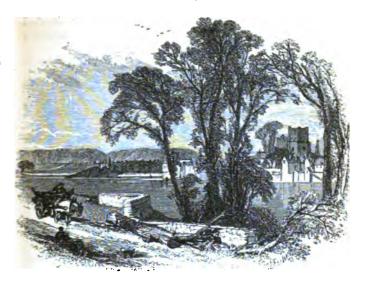
The principal building is the ABBEY, which, as a specimen of architecture, is partly Norman and partly Early Pointed. The form is that of a Greek cross, with the peculiar feature of having the choir at the western extremity. A massive square tower rises over the axis,\* resting on four lofty centred arches supported by tall piers of clustered columns. The other arches are all either semicircular or stilted, resting on pillars with plain or ornamented cushion capitals, or Norman imitation of Corinthian. The entrance to the north transept is much admired. The building was reduced to its present ruinous state by the Earl of Hertford in 1545, and the only parts remaining are the walls of the transepts, the centre tower

" "The Abbey," says the learned editor of its charters, "stands alone like some antique Titan predominating over the dwarfs of a later world. Begun in 1138—and so far completed as to receive the tomb of the founder's son, Earl Henry of Northumberland, in 1152—it was a structure commensurate with the magnificence of its endowments as the first-born of St. David's pious zeal, and with the lofty pretensions of its mitred abbots, who long disputed precedence with the priors of metropolitan St. Andrews, and even contended for superiority with the parent-house of Tiron in France, to which this Scottish daughter gave more than one ruler."—Quarterly Review, vol. 1xxxv.



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121



KELBO

and west end, and a small part of the choir. After the Reformation a low gloomy vault was thrown over the transept, to make it serve as a parish church, and it continued to be used for this purpose till 1771, when one Sunday the congregation were alarmed by the falling of a piece of plaster from the roof, and hurried out in terror, believing that the vault over their heads was giving way. This, together with an ancient prophecy, attributed to Thomas the Rhymer, "that the kirk should fall when at its fullest," caused the church to be deserted, and it has never since had an opportunity of tumbling on a full congregation. In 1592 the lands and possessions of Kelso Abbey were conferred upon Sir Robert Ker of Cessford, ancestor of the present proprietor the Duke of Roxburghe.

Kelso bridge is an elegant structure, erected by the celebrated Rennie, and it consists of five semi-elliptical arches, each 72 feet span. It affords a fine view of the Tweed and

the neighbouring banks. The Museum and Library, situated on Chalkheugh Terrace, are open free on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and well worthy of a visit.

The most conspicuous and beautiful object about Kelso is the Palace of Floors, the seat of the Duke of Roxburghe, which occupies a terraced lawn on the north bank of the Tweed, one mile west of the town. The original edifice was built by Sir John Vanburgh in 1718, and was distinguished by his characteristic massiveness. Since then it underwent extensive improvements and additions, under the superintendence of the late W. H. Playfair of Edinburgh, and is now one of the finest specimens of the Tudor style in Scotland. The park is extensive and finely wooded. Near the margin of the Tweed an old holly tree marks the spot where James II. was killed by the bursting of a cannon at the siege of Roxburgh (A.D. 1460).

Beyond this a green mound marks the site of Roxburghe Castle, an early bulwark of the Border, which is situated on the neck of land formed by the junction of the Tweed and the Teviot. This fortress was formerly of great extent and importance, and figured conspicuously in the early history of Scotland, but now only a few fragments remain. A deep moat filled with water from the Teviot formed part of its defences. East from the castle, and close to the Tweed, was the old town of Roxburgh, one of the first four burghs in Scotland, but of which there are now no remains. Admission may be obtained to the grounds and gardens on Wednesdays, by application at the office of the National Bank of Scotland in Kelso.\*

There are numerous gentlemen's seats about Kelso, among which may be named—Springwood Park (Sir George Douglas, Bart.); Hendersyde Park, two miles east on the Coldstream road, (G. Waldie-Griffith, Esq.), containing a fine collection of pictures, mosaics, classical antiquities, and books (cards of admission may be obtained from Messrs. Smiths and Robson, solicitors, Kelso); Newton-Don (late Charles Balfour, Esq.); Stitchel, a magnificent modern erection, built by the late George Baird, Esq., on the site

<sup>\*</sup> For a full account of Floors, its trees and gardens, see The Gardener's Chronicle of Dec. 5, 1874.

of the old house; Mellerstain (Earl of Haddington); Home Castle (ruinous), which forms so conspicuous an object in the landscape, long the residence of the powerful Earls of Home, and now the property of Sir H. Hume Campbell, Bart., a descendant, in the maternal line, of the Humes, Earls of Marchmont (Berwickshire); and Ednam, the birthplace of Thomson the poet, two miles north of Kelso, on the banks of the Eden, a tributary of Tweed—

"Pure parent stream,

Whose pastoral banks first heard my Doric reed,

With, sylvan Jed, thy tributary brook."

Immediately behind Newton-Don the river Eden falls over an abrupt rock of considerable height, and forms the romantic waterfall of Stitchel Linn. Six miles northwest of Kelso is Sandyknowe Tower, frequently referred to in the life of Sir Walter Scott.

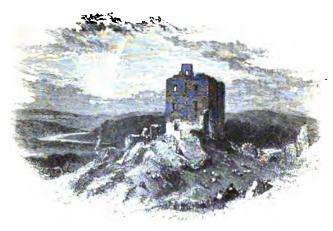
## COLDSTREAM,

[Hotels: Newcastle Arms; Commercial. Population 1800.]

Distances—Kelso 10 miles; Edinburgh 62.

This town occupies an elevated situation on the north bank of the Tweed, which is here crossed by a handsome bridge. The railway station is situated at Cornhill, two miles from the town, but tourists may leave at Wark station, and inspect





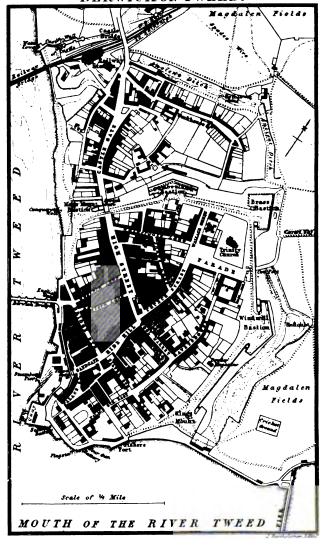
NORHAM CASTLE.

the ruins of the ancient castle of that name on their way. At the entrance to the town there is a monument to Sir Charles Marjoribanks, erected by the electors of Berwickshire for his services to the cause of reform in 1832. In consequence of its proximity to England, Coldstream used to participate in the Gretna Green reputation for irregular marriages. During the winter of 1659-60 General Monk resided here before he marched into England to restore Charles IL, and here he raised the regiment which is still called the Coldstream Guards. The seats in the neighbourhood are-The Hirsel (Earl of Home): Lees (Sir John Marjoribanks, Bart.): Lennel House (Earl of Haddington), in which the venerable Patrick Brydone, author of Travels in Sicily and Malta, spent the latter years of his long life, and now occupied by the Earl of Wemyss; Twisel Castle (late Sir Francis Blake, Bart.), where the ancient bridge is still standing by which the English crossed on their way to the field of Flodden, where the flower of the Scottish nobility fell around their sovereign James IV.;\* Milne-Graden (D. Milne Home, Esq.); Swinton and Kimmer-

<sup>\*</sup> The scene of this disastrous battle is situated three miles to the south-east of Cornhill, on the Wooler road. It was fought on the 9th September 1513. The

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## BERWICK ON TWEED.



A & C. Black, Edinburgh.

ghame, the property of the Swintons; Ladykirk (Lady Marjoribanks). On the other side of the river, opposite the village of Ladykirk, stand the ruins of Norham Castle, the opening scene of Marmion. They are situated on a steep bank of the Tweed, about six miles above Berwick, and, from the extent of the remains, must have been a place of great size and strength. Here Edward I. resided on the occasion of his being chosen umpire in the dispute concerning the Scottish succession.

### BERWICK-ON-TWEED.

[Hotels: King's Arms; Red Lion; Salmon. Population 13,231.] 58 miles from Edinburgh; 125 from Newcastle.

This ancient independent burgh is situated upon a gentle declivity at the mouth of the river Tweed. The streets are spacious and well built, and the town is surrounded by walls, which only of late ceased to be regularly fortified. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, and justices, and returns two members to Parliament. The trade of the port is not considerable. Berwick was finally ceded to the English in 1482. Since then it has remained subject to the laws of England, though forming politically a distinct territory. "The strength and importance of Berwick, often won and lost during the 14th century, induced the English to bestow such expense and skill in fortifying it, that, after the year 1482, it remained as a gate between the kingdoms, barred against the Scottish, but through which the English could at pleasure make irruption. A strong garrison was maintained within its walls. ready at all times for service; and to have kept Berwickupon-Tweed was of itself a sufficient reputation for a military man, and sums up in a minstrel ballad the character of Harry Hotspur himself :-

> "' Sir Henry Percye in the New Castell lay, I tell ye without en drede, He had been a march-man all his dayes, And kept Berwicke upon Tweed.'

sword and dagger which James were on the occasion are preserved in the Heralds' College, London. The means of the nation are well expressed in the deeply plaintive and beautiful song, "The Flowers of the Forest," composed by the late Mrs. Cockburn.

"Sir Ralph Evers, a Border hero of later date, who was slain in the battle of Ancrum Moor, receives a similar compliment:—

"" And now he has in keeping the town of Berwicke;
The town was ne'er so well keepit I wot;
He maintain'd law and order along the Border,
And ever was ready to pricke the Scot.""

The only remnants of the castle, celebrated in early history, are a couple of towers and parts of the wall and ditches. The wall affords a fine promenade, commanding extensive prospects of the surrounding country, the sea, and the Fern and Holy Islands. The town is entered by five gates, called respectively the English, Scotch, Cow-port, etc. A conspicuous object at Berwick is the new railway bridge which spans the Tweed from the Castlehill to Tweedmouth, and from its great height and airy structure presents a most graceful appearance. The bridge consists of 28 semicircular arches; its length is 667 yards, and its extreme height 184 feet.

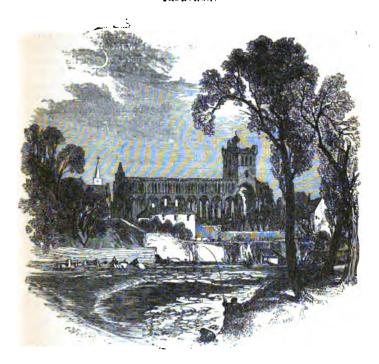
Ten miles from Berwick, and accessible either from Goswick or Beal, by crossing the sands at low water (the track being marked by posts), is *Holy Island*, on which are the ruins of Lindisfarne Abbey, one of the earliest seats of Christianity in Britain, and of a castle situated on a lofty rock on the southeast side. The island is nine miles in circumference, and contains upwards of 1000 acres, half of which only are capable of cultivation. The village lies on the west side, and is inhabited principally by fishermen.

#### **JEDBURGH**

[Hotels: Spread Eagle; Royal; Exchange. Population 3800.]
Distance from Edinburgh 56 miles. Melrose 19, or by coach road 12.

is the county town of Roxburghshire, and seat of the circuit-court of justiciary. The old village of Jedworth was founded by Ecgred, Bishop of Lindisfarn, A.D. 845. St. Kenoch was abbot of Jedburgh A.D. 1000, and its royal castle is mentioned in the earliest Scottish annals. It appears to have been a royal burgh so far back as the time of David I., and the chief town on the Middle Marches. Defended by its castle and numerous towers, and surrounded by the

<sup>\*</sup> Scott's Essay on Border Antiquities.



JEDBURGH ABBEY FROM THE RIVER.

fastness of its forest, it was frequently the rendezvous of the Scottish armies, and frequently assailed, pillaged, and burnt by the English.

The town has undergone great improvement; has been well drained, and supplied with excellent water, and several of the old buildings have given way to modern structures.

Ehr Abbry, founded and endowed by David I. in 1118 or 1147 for Augustine friars from Beauvais, near Paris, occupies an elevated position in the town, on the bank of the river Jed.

In common with other monasteries on the Border, it suffered severely in the English invasions, and was for two hours exposed to the artillery of the Earl of Surrey, who besieged Jedburgh in the reign of Henry VIII. At the Reformation the Abbey and lands were converted into a temporal lordship in favour of Sir Andrew Kerr of Ferniehirst, and they are now possessed by his descendant, the Marquis of Lothian. In an architectural point of view the building is interesting (like the neighbouring Abbey of Kelso) for the mixed character of its arches and a beautifully interlaced arcade. The principal entrance is by the beautiful Norman west door, which is ornamented with a profusion of zigzag mouldings supported on slender shafts. The sides of the gable are protected by two Norman buttresses, and the summit is pierced by a St. Catherine's rose window, in the Flamboyant style. On entering the nave, with its double row of massive columns, we have displayed the peculiarity of mixed arches formerly referred to, and the triforium of semicircular arches, subdivided by a centre shaft into two of a pointed character. The clerestory consists of thirty-six pointed windows.

The north transept, which is the only one remaining and still entire, is Norman, and belongs to the early part of the 12th century. Above the great north window are the arms of the Kerrs, the bailies of the Abbey, whose burial-place is in this part of the church. The oldest tombstone is dated 1524. The south or cloister doorway between the central tower and Lord Campbell's vault is a fine specimen of Norman transition character, and belongs to about the end of the 12th century.\* The lower part of the choir is also Norman, like the transept, but the eastern extremity or chancel is entirely destroyed. The small chapel adjoining the Norman door, on the south side, was formerly the parish school, where Thomson, the author of *The Scasons*, received part of his education.

The tower, 30 feet square and 120 high, rises upon four circular arches, which may be ascended by a narrow stair in the south-east corner.

As fears were entertained for the safety of the tower, a flying buttress has been thrown up against the north-west pier, so as to afford a temporary support. The two piers towards the north are Norman in style (like the lower part of the choir and what remains

<sup>\*</sup> This "gem of architectural art," which had of recent years become much decayed, has recently been restored in *facsimile* by Mr. Robert Anderson of Edinburgh. The mouldings are generally bold and beautiful, and the foliage of the capitals is shown in high relief. The arch mouldings are composed of the chevron, zigzag, and other ornaments, of human figures, grotesque animals, and foliage, arranged alternately. Among the figures are representations of Adam and Eve, David, and Samson.

of the original transepts, and belong to the early part of the 12th century; while the south piers and the greater portion of the tower were built in the 15th century. What is known as the Edgerston monument, though a beautiful work of its kind, executed in the later Gothic style, was long felt to be out of place, standing as it did in the middle of the chancel, near to the site of the high altar. It was therefore removed to a more appropriate situation. A great improvement has recently been made by the removal of a quantity of earth from the north transept, which has had the effect of showing the beautifully moulded base, which belongs to the 14th or 15th century.

The tower commands a fine view of the valley of the Jed and the Cheviot Hills, which divide Scotland from England.

An antique mansion in Queen Street is still extant, where Queen Mary lay sick for several weeks after her visit to Bothwell at Hermitage Castle. In Castlegate houses are pointed out which were inhabited respectively by Prince Charles and Burns, and in another, situated in the Canongate, the late Sir David Brewster was born. Dr. Somerville, historian of William and Anne, was upwards of fifty years minister of Jedburgh, and Mrs. Somerville, the gifted authoress of works on natural philosophy, was born in the manse. The old bridge is an object of interest, and believed by some to be coeval with the Abbev.

On the eminence behind the town stands the jail, which occupies the site of the old Castle of Jedburgh. This castle was a favourite residence of the Scottish Kings, and Malcolm IV. died in it. Alexander III. was married to Jolande, daughter of the Count of Dreux (1285), in the Abbey Church, in presence of an assemblage of French and Scottish nobility; and it was during the marriage festivities on this occasion that a spectre intruded itself in the dance, and filled the company with consternation.

The ancient inhabitants of Jedburgh were celebrated for their dexterity in handling a peculiar sort of partizan, named the "Jethart staff." Their timely aid is said to have turned the fortune of the day at the skirmish of Reidswire. Their war-cry was "Jethart's here!" and their coat-of-arms is a mounted trooper advancing to the charge, with the motto, "Strenue et prospere." The proverb of "Jethart justice"—

"Where in the morn men hang and draw, And sit in judgment after"—

appears to have taken its rise from some instance of summary justice executed on the Border marauders.

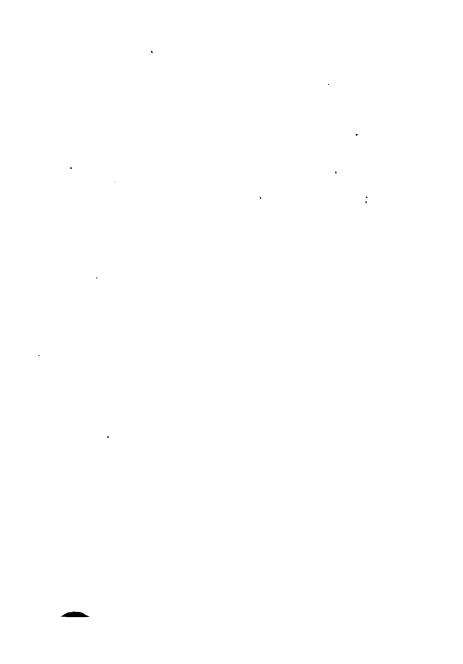
Close to the town is Hartrigge, the seat of the late Lord Chancellor Campbell, now of Lord Campbell. In the neighbourhood are Fernichirst Castle, the ancient fortress of the Kerrs, from which the Marquis of Lothian takes his title as a British Peer; Mount Teviot (Marquis of Lothian); Ancrum House; \* Kirklands (late John Richardson, Esq.); Crailing (John Paton, Esq.), the ancient seat of the Cranstouns; and Bonjedward Bank (Major Pringle). A good way to the south lies Edgerston (W. O. Rutherfurd, Esq.) The celebrated Roman causeway called Watling Street passes about two miles from the town, and is still in a good state of preservation.

From the top of *The Dunion*, about 1½ mile from Jedburgh, which is about 1031 feet above the level of the sea, there is a fine view of the valley of the Jed and a large extent of Teviotdale. The monument seen conspicuously in the north was erected by the late Marquis of Lothian to commemorate the battle of Waterloo. The hill upon which it stands is called Penielheugh. About two miles and a half to the north-west of this, and close to the old Roman road, the battle of Ancrum Moor (otherwise called Lilliard's Edge) was fought in 1545, which forms one of the stirring incidents in Scottish history.

<sup>\* &</sup>quot;Ancrum House, the seat of Sir William Scott, Bart. (destroyed by fire in January 1874), was one of the most interesting residences in Roxburghshire, and the park is one of the most beautiful. A village called Over Ancrum stood, in former times, near to the original building, the property belonging to the Abbey of Jedburgh, from which religious house Robert Ker, son of Sir Andrew Ker of Fernieherst, the celebrated Border chieftain, acquired it, and he rebuilt the house or tower. The palace of the Bishops of Glasgow is supposed to have stood on the other side of the river Ale, near the village of Nether Ancrum, which, with the exception of the Cross, said to be of the 18th century, has disappeared, being succeeded by a modern one. The barony (which doubtless comprehended the late Episcopal Palace, and was vested in the see of Glasgow) passed at the Reformation, first to the Lennoxes and afterwards to the ducal house of Roxburghe, now the superiors.

<sup>&</sup>quot;The portion of Ancrum House built or rebuilt by Robert Ker, the first lay proprietor, must have been upwards of 300 years old, as upon the wall on the right of the stair leading to the door there was a stone bearing his arms and those of his wife, Miss Home, and the idate 1558."—Courant, Jan. 1874. The banks of the Ale and the Teviot near Ancrum House were the favourite haunt of Thomson, the poet of The Seusons, and his name is still to be seen carved on the roof of one of the ancient caves that are here met with.

# MARITH BRIDGEN RAILWAY (EDINBURGH TO BERWICK) Adjacent Country. British Miles



### BERWICK-ON-TWEED TO EDINBURGH.

# BERWICK, DUNBAR, EDINBURGH (N. B. Railway).

This line of railway continues the route from London, York, and Newcastle to Scotland, and the distance is 58 miles. It follows very much the coast, and affords some fine peeps of the sea. About four miles from Berwick are passed the ruins of Lamberton Kirk, where, in 1503, Margaret, daughter of Henry VII., was married by proxy to James IV.—a marriage which ultimately led to the union of the crowns.

At the bottom of a deep ravine, on the sea coast, near Burnmouth Station, is the romantic fishing village of Burnmouth. Near Ayton Station is Ayton Castle (Alex. Mitchell Innes. Esq.), which stands a little to the east of the village. The banks of the river Eye here afford some bold cliff scenery. and at its confluence with the sea is the fishing town of Evemouth, formerly a notorious haunt of the smuggler. Four miles farther is Reston Station, where the branch line via Chirnside and Dunse joins.\* The Rev. Thomas Boston and Dr. M'Crie, biographer of Knox, were both natives of Dunse. A few miles north of this, on the coast, are Coldingham and Fast Castle. Coldingham is situated upon a small eminence. in the centre of a fine valley, at a short distance from the sea, and is remarkable for the ruins of its priory, established by St. Abb in the seventh century, and said to have been the first in Scotland. The buildings were once of great magnificence

<sup>\*</sup> Five miles northwards of Dunse may be seen the remains of an ancient fortress, called Edin's Hall, a supposed corruption of Odin's hauld. The building forms a circle of about 55 feet internal and 92 external diameter—the walls varying in thickness from 15 to 20 feet, and in height from 2 to 6. The external circumference is nearly a perfect circle, and the masonry, which is without lime or cement, is beautifully executed. The interior circumference is not perfectly regular in form, but diverges considerably from a true circle. The foundation is composed of large flat stones, which project from six inches to a foot beyond the face of the wall, so as to form a basement. The entrance is on the east side, and is 16½ feet long. The breadth of the entrance is 4 feet 9 inches, and 3 feet 3 inches in the inside. At the entrance lie two immense stones, weighing probably two or three tons each, which have apparently been lintels to cover the doorway. In 1870 it was nearly perfect. At Harefaulds, a town to the west of Dunse, and in the vicinity of Lauder, there is another similar stronghold of ruder and less perfect construction,

and extent, but with the waste of time and by the rapacious license of people in taking away stones for building purposes, only a few fragments remain. Not long since, in taking down a tower at the south-west corner, the skeleton of a nun was found standing upright in a hollow of the wall.

North-east of Coldingham about two miles is the celebrated promontory called St. Abb's Head, consisting of two hills, the western of which is occupied by an observatory; the eastern, called the Kirkhill, still exhibits the remains of a monastery and a church. The neighbouring promontory of Fast Castle (the Wolf's Crag of the "Bride of Lammermoor") is built upon the very point of a precipitous headland, and a wilder or more disconsolate situation it is difficult to conceive. About the close of the 16th century it became the stronghold of Logan of Restalrig, one of the Gowrie conspirators, and it was to this place that they intended to convey the king, after getting possession of his person. Fast Castle now belongs to Sir J. Hall of Dunglass. The precipitous rocks on the coast are inhabited by an immense number of sea-fowl.

Passing Grant's House Station, the tract of country through which the railway passes is broken up by numerous deep and narrow ravines, affording beautiful glimpses of the sea. The most remarkable of these is the Peaths, over which the celebrated Peaths Bridge was thrown in 1786 during the construction of the original post road, now superseded. This singular structure is 123 feet in height, 300 feet in length, and sixteen feet wide. In former times the Peaths was so important a pass that Oliver Cromwell, in a despatch to Parliament after the battle of Dunbar, describes it as a place "where one man to hinder is better than twelve to make way." Near Cockburnspath (a corruption of Colbrandspath), the next station, are the ancient tower of Cockburnspath, and Dunglass House, the mansion of Sir James Hall, Bart., embosomed amid beautiful plantations.\* A short way beyond, on the left, are the ruins

<sup>\*</sup> Dunglass House stands on the site of the old castle, which was originally a fortress of the Earls of Home, and still gives their second title to that family. After the attainder of the Earl of Home, in 1516, it passed into the hands of the Douglases. It was destroyed by Somerset, in 1548, but was again rebuilt and enlarged. It was finally destroyed in 1640, on which occasion the Earl of Haddington, and a number of other persons of distinction, were killed by the explosion of the powder magazine. The old parish church stands near Dunglass

of Innerwick Castle, situated on the edge of a precipitous glen; and on the opposite side of the glen stands Thornton Tower; the former the fortalice of a Hamilton, and the latter of a Hume. Innerwick was burnt by the English, and Thornton blown up with gunpowder, during Somerset's expedition. Near Innerwick is Thurston (J. W. Hunter, Esq.), and farther west towards the shore is Broxmouth Park, which served as Cromwell's head-quarters at the battle of Doonhill. Broxmouth is now the property of the Duke of Roxburghe. The next station is

### DUNBAR.

[29 miles from Edinburgh, and half-way from Berwick. Hotels; St. George's; Anderson's. Population 3320.]

The name of this town is supposed to be derived from two Celtic words, signifying the castle on the extremity. It was created a royal burgh by David II., ostensibly to prevent English merchants from bringing into and carrying out of the kingdom wool, hides, and other commodities, without the payment of custom. The only public building worthy of notice is the church, erected in 1819, on the site of the old collegiate church, the first of the kind founded in Scotland. It contains a marble monument to Sir George Home, created Earl of Dunbar and March by James VI. At the entrance to the town from the west there are the remains of a monastery of the Grey Friars. Dunbar once contained a convent of the White Friars; but the record says they were banished to Peebles for their immorality. The coast in the neighbourhood of Dunbar is remarkably perilous, and the entrance to the harbour is rocky and difficult. Oliver Cromwell contributed three hundred pounds towards the erection of the eastern pier; and a new harbour was constructed on the west at the joint expense of the town and the Fishery Board. A large trade is carried on in herring, in which respect Dunbar is only second to Wick. Dunbar House, a residence of the Earl of Lauderdale, stands at the end of the High Street; and about two hundred vards north of it is the celebrated Castle of Dunbar. Its antiquity is very great, as so early as 1070 it was given,

House. Good taste is displayed in the preservation of the ruin as the family mausoleum.

with the adjacent manor, by Malcolm Canmore, to Patrick Earl of Northumberland, a princely noble, who fled from England at the Conquest, and became the progenitor of the family of Cospatricks, Earls of Dunbar and March. This once formidable fortress has passed through many varieties of fortune, but the most memorable incident in its history was the gallant and successful defence made by Black Agnes, Countess of March, against an English army under the Earl of Salisbury.\* After a successful defence, which lasted six weeks, the siege was abandoned by the English troops. George, tenth Earl of Dunbar and March, on a quarrel with Alexander Duke of Albany, brother of James III., retreated into England. His large estate was thereupon forfeited, and, with Dunbar Castle, passed into the hands of the Duke of Albany, to whom, on his memorable escape from Edinburgh Castle, it afforded shelter till he departed for France. In the year 1567 Queen Mary conferred the keeping of this important stronghold on the infamous Bothwell; and here she twice found shelter-once, after the murder of Riccio; and a second time, when she made her escape from Borthwick Castle in the disguise of a page. After her surrender at Carberry Hill, Dunbar Castle was taken and completely destroyed by the Regent Murray. It is now the property of the Earl of Lauderdale, who is also superior in right of the Earl of March.

Near the town of Dunbar were fought two battles, in both of which the Scots were defeated—one in 1296, when Baliol was defeated by the forces of Edward I.; the other in 1650, when the Scottish army, under General Leslie, was routed with great slaughter at Doonhill, by Cromwell. This battle is still remembered by the people of Scotland under the opprobrious epithet of "the race of Dunbar," or "the Tyesday's chase;" the engagement having taken place on a Tuesday. An eminence, lying about two miles south from the town,

<sup>\*</sup> When the battering engines of the besiegers flung massive stones on the battlements, she scornfully wiped away the dust, and when the Earl of Salisbury commanded a huge military engine, called a sow, to be advanced to the foot of the walls, she, in a scoffing rhyme, advised him to take good care of his sow, for she would soon make her farrow her pigs. She then ordered an enormous rock to be discharged on the engine, which crushed it to pieces. A similar story is told of Judge Bankes's lady, while holding out Corffe Castle against the Parliament forces.

gives its name to the latter battle, and the former was in the same direction, but a little nearer.

Perhaps no part of the British coast affords a richer treat to the geologist, than that lying between this and St. Abb's Head. Over the whole of it, Hutton and Playfair, and Sir James Hall, have frequently wandered; and from its phenomena some of their favourite theories derive their clearest illustrations. The late Emperor of Russia, when he visited Dunbar as Prince Nicholas, was so charmed with a singularly beautiful formation of basalt that presents itself at the entrance of the harbour, as to direct that specimens of it should be forwarded to Russia.

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Leaving Dunbar, the train proceeds eastwards through the plantations of Spott and Bower House, which impart a sylvan variety to a rich cornfield country. On the left, at a little distance, is Lochend House (Sir George Warrender, Bart,), and on the right, on the sea-coast, the village of Belhaven, from which Lord Belhaven takes his title. A short way farther, and about 2 miles inland, is Biel House (Right Hon. R. A. C. Nisbet Hamilton), with its extensive plantations and charming walks. At some distance south of the mansion-house is a beautiful sheet of water called Presmennan Lake. to the south of Biel is Whittinghame, the seat of Arthur James Balfour, Esq., M.P. Just before we reach Linton Station we pass close upon Phantassie (Thomas S. Mitchell Innes, Esq.), noted in the annals of agriculture as the residence of the late John Rennie, the celebrated engineer, who was born here and educated in the neighbourhood. Northwards of Linton are Smeaton House (Sir T. B. Hepburn, Bart.), and Newbyth (Sir David Baird, Bart.); and at some distance farther, situate on the estuary of the Tyne, Tyningham House, the seat of the Earl of Haddington, surrounded by venerable woods and a spacious park.\* Inland from Linton, overhanging the south bank of the Tyne, are the ruins of Hailes Castle, which formerly belonged to the Hepburns, and was the chief residence of Queen Mary during her connection with Bothwell. South of

<sup>\*</sup> In Tyningham grounds there are some magnificent holly hedges. "One of these," says Mr. Miller, in his "Popular Philosophy," "is no less than twenty-five feet high and eighteen broad; and the length of what is denominated the Holly Walks, lying chiefly between two hedges of fifteen feet high and eleven broad, is no less than thirty-five chains eighty links, English measure."

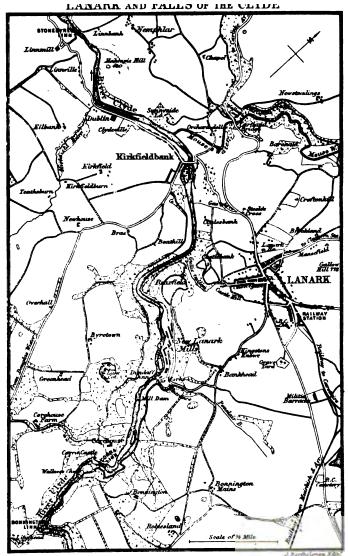
the castle rises a rocky hill called Traprain Law. On the way westward, between this and Drem Station, we have occasional glimpses to the right of North Berwick Law and the Bass Rock. To North Berwick\* there is a branch line. Northward, at Longniddry, is Gosford House, a seat of the Earl of Wemyss. About three miles to the south of Longniddry is Gladsmuir, the birthplace of George Heriot, founder of the Hospital at Edinburgh. Dr. Robertson was clergyman of this parish, and here he composed his History of Scotland. To the left a column has been raised on one of the Garleton hills to the memory of the fourth Earl of Hopetoun. From Longniddry there is a branch line to the county town of Haddington, containing an interesting Gothic church, which, according to

### \* NORTH BERWICK AND THE BASS ROCK.

This popular and bracing sea-bathing place is 41 miles from Drem Junction. and 221 from Edinburgh. It contains a number of handsome villas, many of them let for lodgings during the summer, and an excellent hotel (The Royal). There are good golfing links on the west, and a fine firm beach affords every advantage for bathing. The coast is exposed, and consequently not well adapted for boating. Above the village, on the south, North Berwick Law rises to the height of 640 feet; and 21 miles eastwards are the ruins of Tantallon Castle, an old stronghold of the Douglas family, one of the scenes of Scott's Marmion. where it is fully described. Two miles off the coast, and a conspicuous object from every point of view, is the Bass Rock (the Scottish Bastille. as it has been called), which rises abruptly from the water's edge in the form of a sugar-loaf, about 420 feet high. Precipitous and sheer on all sides, the only landing-place is a shelf of rock overlooked by its castle, the chief feature of which is a rampart, where in former days some heavy pieces of cannon defended the strait between it and Tantallon. Beneath this platform, tier above tier, are the grated windows of the small arched dungeons in which the State prisoners were confined. However calm the weather, a heavy surf for ever boils around the Bass, of which there is as much below water as above; and boatmen have to cling hard to iron rings in the rock when parties land there, to save their craft from being dashed to pieces. The actual point of landing is a steep and slippery chasm that leads to the plateau of rock before the gate. To the left of this landing-place, guarded by a loopholed tower, are still the remains of the iron crane used by the garrison for raising their boat to the outer wall. A portcullis of iron, three strong gates, and a lofty spur projecting southward. and having within a covered gallery, loopholed on both sides for musketry, are its chief securities. Prisoners have frequently escaped from the Château d'If, from the Tower of London, and even from the loftier Castle of Edinburgh; but none ever escaped from the Bass, which has never been taken by storm, and which defied a blockade by land and sea for four years after the battle of Killiecrankie. - British Battles on Land and Sea.

There are numerous agreeable drives about North Berwick, and the country, which is noted for its high state of agriculture, abounds in gentlemen's seats.

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Road to Falls marked

Fordun, was called "The Lamp of Lothian" on account of its splendour. The nave is still used as the parish church. It is alleged that John Knox was born in a house to the east of the church. There are many fine properties in the neighbourhood, including Yester House, the seat of the Marquis of Tweeddale, Lennoxlove (Lady Blantyre), Amisfield, Stevenson, and Alderston.

Near the station of Tranent the memorable battle of Prestonpans was fought 21st September 1745, between the royal forces under Sir John Cope and the Highland Army under Prince Charles Stuart. Hard by the station is Bankton House, which was occupied by Colonel Gardiner, who fell close beside the wall of the park, where a monument has been erected to his memory. Upon the left of the station is Preston Tower, formerly the residence of the Hamiltons of Preston. To the right, on the sea-coast, are Preston Grange (Sir George Grant Suttie, Bart.), and Seton House, which stands on the site of the once princely palace of Seton, for many centuries the seat of the Setons, Earls of Wintoun.

The train next passes Musselburgh and Portobello, which are described along with the Environs of Edinburgh, where also a fuller account will be found of the other places towards the northern termination of this line of Railway.

## THE FALLS OF CLYDE (LANARKSHIRE).

Distance of Lanark by Caledonian Rallway—from Glasgow 25 miles; Edinburgh 32; Carstairs Junction 5.

Tickets of admission are obtained at Clydesdale or Black Bull Hotels.

Before visiting more remote parts of Scotland a day may be agreeably set aside for a visit to the Falls of Clyde from Edinburgh or Glasgow. In either case the tourist proceeds by Caledonian Railway via Carstairs Junction to the old county town of Lanark, which is situated within half-a-mile of the river. It contains a good hotel (The Clydesdale), and a population of about 6000, many of whom are engaged in the cotton-spinning mills. Near the station is St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church.

Lanark is historically interesting as the scene of many of the exploits of the Scottish patriot Wallace. A statue of the hero is placed above the entrance to the parish church, and a number of places in the vicinity are identified with his name.

The falls are three in number, Bonnington, Cora Linn, and Stonebyres, the two upper—Bonnington and Cora Linn—being respectively 2 and 2½ miles above, while Stonebyres is 2½ miles below Lanark. As the two upper falls occur within the private grounds of Bonnington House, certain rules of admission have been issued, which require that visitors shall be provided with tickets. These can be purchased at any of the hotels.\*

About half-way between Lanark and the Falls a branch road diverges to the village of New Lanark,† and at Bankhead farmhouse we descend by a steep brae to the Bonnington grounds (Sir C. W. A. Ross, Bart.),‡ and proceed along the avenue, passing a small fall called Dundaff Linn. The tickets of admission are delivered up at a second wicket, where the footpath leaves the broader road and conducts through the woods to

### CORA LINN,

which is generally considered the finest of the falls. The river here makes three distinct leaps, descending altogether a height of 800 feet. The breaks, however, when the water is swollen, become merged into one sheet, and the cataract descends in one mass into the abyss—

"Unpausing, till, again, with louder roar,
It mines into the boisterous wheeling gulph;
While white the vaulted foam at times displays
An irls arch, thrown light from rock to rock."—Graham.

<sup>\*</sup> Two hours are generally sufficient for the visit—the distance from the first gate to the last fall being 1½ mile. The engagement of guides is optional, but visitors are required to follow the directions of those in charge of the grounds. Cheap excursionists and picnic parties are prohibited.

<sup>†</sup> New Lanark was originally established, in the year 1783, by David Dale of Glasgow, who transformed what was a rocky waste into a thriving village and seat of the largest spinning factory in Scotland. It was subsequently carried on by his son-in-law, Robert Owen, who found scope here for his philanthropic exertions in the improvement of the working classes.

<sup>‡</sup> In Bonnington House a curious chair is still preserved, on which Sir William Wallace is said to have sat.

The beauty of the scene is enhanced by the wood-covered rocks, and the trees occasionally stretching their arms almost across the fall. At a considerable height above stand the ruins of the old castle of Cora, formerly a residence of a branch of the Sommerville family. More distant from the river is the modern mansion of Corehouse (the seat of Mr. Cranston) almost hidden by lofty trees.\*

The best view of the fall is from the bed of the river, which may be reached by a rustic staircase partly formed of wood, and partly cut out of the solid rock, a work designed, according to an inscription, by Lady Mary Ross in 1829. Here there is an additional effect produced by the precipitous amphitheatre which surrounds

"The abyss, in which the downward mass is plunged, Stunning the ear."

Above the fall, Sir James Carmichael, then of Bonnington (1708), fitted up a pavilion with mirrors so arranged as to give the cataract the appearance of being precipitated upon the spectator. This rustic building is reached by ascending the stair. Proceeding from this we may look cautiously from the top of the rock over which the water falls, and where a good view is also obtained of the old castle.

After leaving Cora the same walk leads along to Bonnington Linn (the uppermost fall),  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile higher up and  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles from Lanark. The river between the two falls flows through a precipitous channel, at some places about a hundred feet in depth, one spot being designated "The Lover's Leap."

Bonnington Linn, though not so high as either of the other falls, has the distinctive feature of being unbroken. Above the cataract the river moves very slowly, but all at once it bends towards the north-west, and, dividing its current on either side, throws itself in one broad sheet over a perpendicular rock of about 30 feet into a deep basin.

In one impetuous torrent, down the steep It thundering shoots, and shakes the country round.

<sup>\* &</sup>quot;When the river is full, the impetus of the water is so great that it shakes the castle and neighbouring rocks, and our guide informed us that the house is sometimes so shaken as to spill water in a glass."—Garnet's Tour through the Highlands.

At first, an azure sheet, it rushes broad; Then whitening by degrees as prone it falls, And from the loud-resounding rocks below Dashed in a cloud of foam, it sends aloft A hoary mist, and forms a ceaseless shower.—Thomson.

Near the centre of the stream there is a small rocky islet, access to which is gained by an iron bridge.

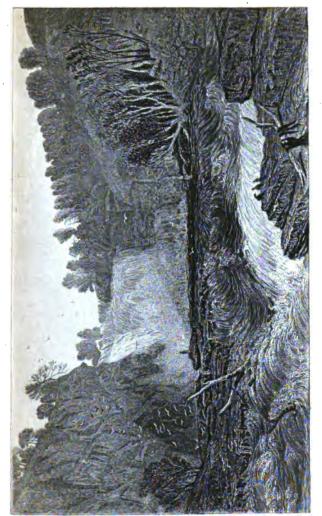
### STONEBYRES,

the largest fall, is 2½ miles below Lanark; hence a visit to it involves a retracing of our steps to Lanark, and then following the road down the river, the water side being gained by a steep path called "Jacob's Ladder." This fall bears a general likeness to Cora Linn, but it is generally admitted to be of a less striking character. The river, however, is here broader, and it rushes over its precipitous bed with great grandeur. The fall is three times broken, but when full it has the appearance of an unbroken sheet precipitated a height of about seventy feet into a deep basin, called the Salmon-pool, this being the point beyond which the fish cannot ascend.

Cartland Crags and Wallace's Cave form a romantic scene on the Mouse Water, about a mile north-west from Lanark. The stream flows through a deep chasm, formed apparently by an earthquake, instead of following what seems a much more natural channel a little farther to the south. The rocks on the north side rise to a height of nearly 400 feet. About 30 years ago a bridge was thrown across this ravine, consisting of three arches, 128 feet in height. A short distance beneath is a narrow bridge, supposed to be of Roman origin. On the north side of the stream, a few yards above the new bridge, is "Wallace's Cave," which is still pointed out as the hero's hiding-place after he had killed Haselrig, the English Sheriff.

"While that Wallace into the wood was past,
Then Cartlane Craig persued they full fast."—Blind Harry.

Jerviswood, the ancient seat of the illustrious John Baillie, who was murdered under the forms of law during the reign of Charles II., is about a mile and a half northward from Lanark, on the south side of the Mouse. The Attainder of Jerviswood was reversed by the Convention Parliament at the



FAIL, OF THE CLYDE AT STONEBYRES.

EMBERGARDANIA CARLES REAL

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Revolution. On the opposite bank of the stream, situated in the midst of extensive plantations, is Cleghorn, the seat of Allan Elliot Lockhart, Esq.

Lee House, the seat of Sir Simon Macdonald Lockhart, Bart., is situated in a picturesque valley about 3 miles northwest of Lanark. It has been modernised in the castellated style, and contains a good collection of pictures. Here is kept the famous Lee Penny, the use made of which in Scott's novel of The Talisman may be familiar to the reader. Rather more distant is Carstairs House (R. Monteith, Esq.) The ruins of Craignethan Castle, the prototype of the "Tillietudlem" of Old Mortality, are a few miles to the northwest, on the way to Hamilton.

About a mile above Bonnington Linn the Clyde receives the tributary of the Douglas Water, which rises in a high hill called Cairntable, and flows through the vale called Douglas Dale. Here are situated the village of Douglas and the ancient Castle which forms the scene of Scott's novel of Castle Dangerous, and the last place to which he made a pilgrimage The purpose of this excursion was, as he in Scotland. relates, "to examine the remains of the famous Castle, the Kirk of St. Bride of Douglas, the patron-saint of that great family, and the various localities alluded to by Godscroft in his account of the early adventures of good Sir James." remains of the old Castle of Douglas he describes as inconsiderable. "They consist of a ruined tower standing at a short distance from the modern mansion, which itself is only a fragment of the design on which the Duke of Douglas meant to re-construct the edifice after its last accidental destruction by fire. There remains at the head of the adjoining bourg the choir of the ancient church of St. Bride, having beneath it the vault which was used till lately as the burialplace of this princely race. Here a silver case containing the dust of what was once the brave heart of good Sir James is still pointed out; and in the dilapidated choir above appears, though in a sorely ruinous state, the once magnificent tomb of the warrior himself." \* This interesting scene may now be reached by a short railway run of 7 miles from Lanark.

<sup>\*</sup> Scott's Castle Dangerous.

# DUMFRIES, WIGTOWN, AND KIRKCUDBRIGHT SHIRES.

(Caledonian Railway.)

The country to the south of Lanark, through which the Caledonian Railway passes, presents a fine pastoral aspect, although occasionally bleak and uninteresting. The Clyde, which is left at Lanark tumbling over rocks, is found at Carstairs and southwards a quiet stream.

"Now gliding silently by sloping banks, And flowing softly, with a silver sound."

The railway follows the river almost to its source near Elvanfoot—

"'Mong wild mossy mountains sac lofty and wide,
That nurse in their bosom the youth o' the Clyde."

The first station of importance after leaving Carstairs is Symington Junction, where a branch line runs eastwards to Biggar and Peebles, thereby connecting the two lines of the Caledonian and North British Railways at the latter place. By this branch the tourist may follow the banks of the river Tweed from near its source to where it joins the sea. fine conical-shaped hill on the west is Tinto, which rises to the height of 2200 feet. Proceeding southward, we pass Lamington, the seat of Bailie Cochrane, Esq., and Abingdon, that of Sir T. E. Colebrooke, Bart. At Elvanfoot we are within five or six miles of the mining villages of Leadhills and Wanlockhead, which occupy lofty situations amid the Louther Hills on the west. As the name betokens, lead is found here in considerable quantities. Shortly after leaving Elvanfoot we cross the watershed of the Clyde and its tributaries, and follow that of the Annan. The little stream seen here, tumbling among, rocks underneath, is the Evan, which joins the Annan at Moffat. To the east of the railway at this point are seen remains of the great Roman road, which ran very much in the same direction. Many Roman remains have been found farther south at Burnswark (sometimes called Birrenswark) and Middlebie, situated on the east of the railway between Lockerbie and Ecclefechan, some of which may



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be seen in the Antiquarian Museum, Edinburgh. The next station is Beattock, two miles to the east of which is Moffat.\*

\* Moffat is now a place of great resort. It is situated in a fine healthy district, amid mountains and streams, and has the advantage of an efficacious mineral water. There are two good hotels in the town, the Annandale and Buccleuch Arms, and excellent lodgings may be obtained. The Well-house, where the mineral water is obtained, is situated on the side of a beautiful linn, a mile and a half above the town, and may be reached every morning by omnibus. When taken from the spring, the water, which is sulphureous in its properties, has a slightly disagreeable smell, though beautifully clear and cool. Moffat is surrounded by hills, among which is the Hartfell group, the highest in the south of Scotland, ranging from 2000 to 2600 feet. The principal seats in the neighbourhood are—Rashills (Hope Johnstone, Esq.), Auchencas Castle (Henry Butler Johnstone, Esq.), Dumcrieff (Lord Rollo). From its vicinity to the Grey Mare's Tall and St. Mary's Loch, Moffat is a convenient spot from which to visit these attractive scenes, to which a coach runs three times a week (Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday), in connection with the railway.

The road winds through the vale of the Moffat Water by hills and glens which were the lurking-places of the Covenanters. Craigieburn Wood, the subject of one of Burns's songs, is passed on the way, and the farm of Bodsbeck, from which Hogg's tale of "The Brownie of Bodsbeck" takes its name. About 10 miles from Moffat we reach the Grey Marc's Tail, one of the finest waterfalls in Scotland, nearly 200 feet high, a delightful scene, and, as Scott describes it,

"White as the snowy charger's tail."

Time is allowed the passengers to visit the fall, after which the coach proceeds up a steep and somewhat perilous winding road for a couple of miles to the hostelry of Birkhill, about two miles westward of which is the solitary sheet of water called Loch Skene, a wild and desolate tarn, alluded to in Scott's Lay of the Last Minstrel. Descending the hill on the other side, the infant Yarrow is seen on the right, and, after a short course, merges into a small lake called Loch o' the Lowes. On the left, near this, is Chapelhope, and a little beyond, on a grassy knoll, the monument erected to the Ettrick Shepherd,† who is represented seated upon a branch of oak, his plaid thrown across his shoulder, and holding a scroll with the closing line of the Queen's Wake—

"He taught the wand'ring winds to sing."

By his side reclines his favourite dog Hector. The sculptor of this monument was Mr. Currie of Ettrick.

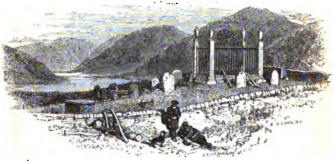
A little beyond this is St. Mary's Lock, where there is a favourite inn (Tibble Shiels's), a well-known resort of anglers. It is situated 16 miles from Moffat, and about the same distance from Selkirk, and is remarkable for the simple character of its scenery:—

<sup>†</sup> James Hogg, commonly called the Ettrick Shepherd, was born at the farm of Ettrick House (Selkirkshire) in 1770. He first resided at Mountbenger, and afterwards at Altrive, near St. Mary's Loch, where he died 21st November 1835. (See page 103.)

At Beattock we enter Annandale, and follow pretty closely the banks of the river Annan, and a little before reaching Lockerbie we cross the Dryfe Water, one of its tributaries. Lockerbie is a well-built town [Hotel: The King's Arms], and is famous for several important sheep fairs held throughout the year. The Free Church is a handsome building of red sandstone, which abounds in the district.

"Nor fen nor sedge
Pollutes the pure lake's crystal edge.
Abrupt and sheer the mountains sink
At once upon the level brink;
And just a trace of silver sand
Marks where the water meets the land."

Marmion.



ST. MARY'S CHURCHYARD.

A little beyond the inn and monument is the mansion-house of Rodono; and about three miles farther, on the same side of the loch, is the site of St. Mary's Kirk, the scene of the principal incident in Hogg's beautiful ballad of Mary Scott. Among the tenants of the old churchyard tradition mentions "Lord William and Fair Margaret," who figure in the ballad of The Douglas Tragedy. The building itself has disappeared—

"Yet still beneath the hallow'd soil,
The peasant rests him from his toil,
And dying, bids his bones be laid
Where erst his simple fathers pray'd."

From Tibble Shiels's Inn the tourist may cross the country to Selkirk or Innerleithen, by coaches running twice weekly in connection with those from Moffat. From Lockerbie Dumfries is reached by a branch line of railway via Lochmaben, a royal burgh of 1600 inhabitants, named after the loch on which it is situated. This loch is a great resort of curlers \* in winter, and is considered the headquarters of the sport. The railway passes near the side of the loch, and affords a distant view of Bruce's Castle, an interesting ruin, which contests with Turnberry the honour of having been the birthplace of Robert the Bruce. The ruins are situated on a peninsula on the farther side of the loch, and are shaded by old trees. There is a good hotel in the town—the King's Arms. Lochmaben was celebrated for its blind harper, and the ballad which sings his fame is, says Scott, the most modern where the harp is mentioned as a musical instrument.

"Then aye he harped, and aye he carped; Sac sweet were the harpings he let them hear!"

### DUMPRIES.

[Hotels: King's Arms; Commercial; Railway. Population 15,000.]

Distances—Carlisle 88 miles; Glasgow 92; Newcastle 93; London 833.

Cab fares from Station to any point in Dumfries 1s.; Caerlaverock Castle 7s.

Lincluden 2s.; New Abbey 7s. Half-fare returning.

The county town of Dumfries is of ancient date, having become a royal burgh so early as the 12th century. About seventy years thereafter, Devorgilla, daughter of Alan, last lord of Galloway, and mother of John Baliol, erected within it a monastery for Franciscan friars, in the church of which Robert the Bruce slew the Red Comyn before the high altar. About the same time she built a bridge across the Nith, with a view to endow the religious foundation by tollage.† This remarkable structure, believed to be the oldest bridge in Scotland (excepting the vestiges of Roman arch-work), consisted originally

The game of curling is peculiar to Scotland, and is played on the ice with large stones weighing about 35 lbs. These are slid along the rink to the tee or winning point. The principle of the game is similar to that of bowls. The length of a rink is 42 yards.

<sup>†</sup> For an interesting account of Dumfriesshire the reader is referred to The History of Dumfries, by William M'Dowall, Esq., who has also published, in a smaller form, an account of Burns's connection with Dumfriesshire.

of thirteen arches, with a barrier in the centre; but for some years they have been reduced to six, and the bridge is now only crossed by foot-passengers. Castledyke, another local antiquity, still retains its original name, though private property, and, in proportion to its extent, is one of the loveliest residences in the south of Scotland. Traces of its ancient fosses still remain, and likewise a moat on the opposite side of the river, upon which sentinels were stationed to sound the alarum in times of danger. Another strong castle stood for considerably more than a century on the site occupied by the new church; for, as Dumfries was in some respects a Border town, strongholds were found indispensable in resisting the sacking forays of the English.

In the old churchyard of St. Michael's Church is the Mausoleum erected over the grave of Robert Burns. The design is by Thomas F. Hunt, architect, the sculpture by Turnerelli. The emblematic marble is composed of a plough, and two figures, representing the genius of Scotland investing Burns, in his rustic dress and employment, with her inspiring mantle. The vault contains the remains of the poet, and of his wife, Jean Armour, and the rest of the family, the last buried being the poet's second and last surviving son (Colonel William Nicol Burns), who was interred here in February 1872.

The modest mansion in which the poet died, and in which his widow continued to live for more than thirty years after his death, may be seen in the town.

The Environs of Dumfries include several beautiful country seats, among which are Lincluden House, situated on the banks of the river Cluden, in the neighbourhood of the ruins of Lincluden Abbey. The chapel of this Abbey, although roofless, still exhibits interesting fragments of architecture, and contains a tomb erected to Margarita, one of the daughters of Alan, Lord Galloway. Of these ruins Burns has left his impression in that beautiful poem, commencing with these lines:—

Ye holy walls that, still sublime Resist the crumbling touch of time, How strongly still your form displays The piety of ancient days.

A few miles to the north is Dalswinton House (William

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M'Alpine Leny, Esq.), rendered classical as the cradle of steam navigation. When Burns visited Edinburgh, on the publication of a second edition of his poems, he became acquainted with Mr. Patrick Millar (at that time the proprietor of Dalswinton); and it was on his invitation that he entered as tenant on the farm of Ellisland, then a portion of the Dalswinton estate, but dissevered a number of years ago. At Ellisland he produced his famous poem of "Tam o' Shanter," and the pathetic ode to "Mary in Heaven." Here his son, Colonel William Nicol Burns, was born.

At a short distance from the adjacent wooden railway bridge is the mansion-house of Friars' Carse, where "the Ayrshire ploughman" was not unfrequently an honoured guest. Here his kind and amiable friend, Major Riddell, dispensed a generous hospitality, and at his table the well-known contest for "the whistle" took place in the old Scandinavian fashion. Till a.D. 1500, if not later, a community of friars was seised in the lands as the name implies. Hence the origin of the rustic fog-house, on one of the glazed windows of which Burns, with a diamond, inscribed a copy of the familiar verses, beginning thus:—

"Thou whom chance may hither lead, Be thou clad in russet weed, Be thou decked in silken stole, Grave these counsels on thy soul.

"Life is but a day at most, Sprung from night, in darkness lost.

Stranger, go; Heaven be thy guide, Quoth the Beadsman of Nithside."

A short distance from Friars' Carse is Blackwood (William Copeland, Esq.), a finely-situated residence.

Near Closeburn station ( $11\frac{3}{4}$  miles from Dumfries) is Closeburn Hall, an ancient seat of the Kirkpatricks, one of whom was the associate of Robert Bruce in the slaughter of Comyn, and from whom the ex-Empress of France is descended in the maternal line. In its vicinity is the romantic dell called Crickhope Linu.

The next station to Closeburn is Thornhill [Hotel: Queensberry Arms], a village of about 1300 inhabitants, and one

of the neatest in Scotland, chiefly owing to the influence of the Duke of Buccleuch, whose seat of Drumlanrig,\* situated 21 miles to the westward, is for several miles a conspicuous feature in the rich and varied landscape of Nithsdale. "This extraordinary pile," says a writer in the Builder, "occupied ten years in construction, and bears the date of 1689. It consists of a hollow square, about 145 feet of external walls, surmounted with turrets capped and spired at its angles, and presenting such an array of windows that there is a local proverb to the effect that they are as numerous as the days of the year. The staircases enter from the inner court, and ascend at the angles in semicircular towers. The architraves of the windows and doors are profusely embellished with the well-known arms of the Douglases—the bloody heart pendent on a field of stars. The principal gateway looking to the north consists of a heavy Gothic archway, and the eastern walls also possess a noble though heavy elevation, combining the aspects of strength and beauty as well as may be expressed in the united lineaments and proportion of a fortress and a mansion. There is no portcullis, but there is a very thick and quaintly-panelled door of oak, as well as a ponderous iron gate at the principal or northern entrance. There are no means left of ascertaining the cost of this singular castle. It was built by William, the first Duke of Queensberry, who is said to have slept only one night within its walls. But he had expended such enormous sums of his princely revenue in completing it, that he packed up the bills of cost in a parcel, on the outside of which he wrote-' May the devil pick out the eyes of any of my descendants who dare to inquire into this!' The traditional and poetical taste of the district has rendered his famous sentence in the following couplet :--

'May the deil pick out his een That dawrs to look herein!"

Drumlanrig was the principal residence of the family of Queensberry,† but on the death of Charles, the third duke—

<sup>\*</sup> For an interesting account of Drumlanrig, see "Drumlanrig Castle and the Douglases," by C. T. Ramage, L.L.D., 1876.

<sup>†</sup> The sculptured tombs of the old Queensberry family may be seen in the aisle of Durisdeer Church.

the famous duke-without male issue, it passed, along with the Queensberry titles, to William, Earl of March, and upon the death of the latter in 1810 it descended by entail to the Duke of Buccleuch. During this period of its history it was little occupied, greatly neglected, and it was much defaced by the Highland rebels in 1745. A portrait of William III., by Godfrey Kneller, still bears the marks of their violence—the tradition being that Prince Charles stuck his dagger into it as the picture met his view on waking from sleep in the morning. The present noble proprietor, at his majority in 1827, adopted it as his favourite residence; and in a few years brought the castle itself, and the beautiful grounds which surround it, into the fine condition in which we now see them. The present Marquis of Queensberry, we may add, usually resides in a modern mansion on his patrimonial estate of Kellhead, near Annan. In style of architecture, Drumlanrig approximates to Heriot's Hospital in Edinburgh. And, like that building, its design has been attributed to Inigo It is open to the view of the public on Tuesdays and Fridays. The gardens are laid out with exquisite taste, and are well worthy of a visit. The park is of great extent and beauty, and is intersected by the river Nith.

Another excursion of 8 miles may be made from Thornhill to Moniaive, pronounced Minihive, passing an ancient sculptured cross on the farm of Boatford; (3 miles) Capenoch (Thomas Stewart Gladstone, Esq.); (5 miles) Tynron Doon, a conical hill, presenting the best specimen, with the exception of Burnswark, near Ecclefechan, of a fortified dun or hill-fort; (7 miles) and Maxwelltown Braes and House, famed in song as the home of "Bonnie Annie Laurie." Moniaive is a village of about 1000 inhabitants, romantically situated amid environing hills. It contains a monument to Renwick, the last Scottish martyr, who was a native of this parish. A few miles west lies Craigenputtock, the property of Thomas Carlyle, Esq., where several of his earlier works were written.

**Rew or Sweetheart Abbey**, a beautiful remnant of Gothic architecture, lies eight miles to the south of Dumfries, on the opposite coast of Kirkcudbrightshire, and near the base of Criffel. The tower is light and airy, and tolerably entire.

The predominating style is the Early English, in its best day, but the windows have had the advantage of the Second Pointed or Decorated style. New Abbey was erected in 1275 by Devorgilla, as a tribute to the memory of John Baliol, her husband, whose death occurred six years previously. Hence the name of Sweetheart. Immediately to the south, the conical-peaked hill of Criffel rises to a height of 1867 feet, commanding one of the most extensive views in the south of Scotland.

Another interesting ruin near Dumfries is Caerlaverock Castle, situated 9 miles to the south of the town, on the north shore of the Solway Firth, betwixt the confluence of the rivers Nith and Lochar. For a long period this castle was the chief seat of the Maxwells, Earls of Nithsdale; and the property on which it stands still belongs to Lord Herries (of Everingham, Yorkshire), the representative of that ancient family. The castle is triangular, and surrounded by a wet ditch. Of the towers which originally stood at each angle, the only one remaining is Murdoch's, where Murdoch, Duke of Albany, was confined in the year 1425. Over the entrance-gate to the courtvard is the crest of the Maxwells, with the date of the last repairs, and the motto, "I bid ye fair." Within the gateway are placed several cannon balls (believed to have been fired by the Covenanters) and pieces of carved stonework which were discovered in the most when it was recently cleaned out. Caerlaverock was at one time a place of great strength, and with a garrison of only 60 men it resisted for a considerable time a powerful army led by Edward I. in the year 1300. Walter of Exeter, a Franciscan friar who accompanied the expedition, has given a curious and interesting narrative of the siege, written in old Norman French. work, which has been translated by Sir Harris Nicholas, contains the accurate blazon of about 100 knights and baronets of the reign of Edward I.—the earliest blazon of arms which is known. The present castle, built on a scale of unusual size and magnificence by the powerful family of Maxwell, was ruined by the Earl of Sussex in the fatal year Much of the present ruins belong to the 17th century; and the castle owes its state of desolation to the successful arms of the Covenanters in 1640.

In the old churchyard of Caerlaverock a humble monument is "erected to Robert Paterson, the Old Mortality of Sir Walter Scott, who was buried here February 1801."

A short and pleasant excursion may be made to Terregles and Irongray. The former, 3 miles from Dumfries, is rich in natural beauties and historic associations. Queen Mary spent a few hours here before her ill-fated flight to England, and various relics of that visit are still preserved in Terregles House. The gardens are noted for their loveliness. Terregles was the residence of the Earls of Nithsdale, and is now possessed by Fred. H. Constable Maxwell, Esq. Irongray Churchyard, two miles beyond Terregles, contains a headstone, erected by the author of Waverley to the memory of Helen Walker (the Jeanie Deans of the Heart of Midlothian), who died in the year 1791.

"This humble individual," as the inscription relates, "practised in real life the virtues with which fiction has invested the imaginary character. Refusing the slightest departure from veracity, even to save the life of a sister, she still, nevertheless, showed her kindness and fortitude in rescuing her from the severity of the law, at the expense of personal exertion, which the time rendered as difficult as the motive was laudable. Respect the grave of poverty when combined with love of truth and dear affection."

# DUMFRIES TO STRANRAER AND PORTPATRICK.

By railway through Kirkcudbright and Wigton shires.

This route affords the tourist an opportunity of viewing the extreme southern coast of Scotland. Leaving Dumfries, we proceed by Dalbeattie (14½ miles), a thriving place, near which is the old castle of Buittle, and four miles farther reach Castle-Douglas—a neat and well-built town. In its vicinity is Carlingwark Loch, covering a surface of 100 acres, and studded with picturesque little islands. On a small island on the Dee, about a mile to the west, is Threave Castle, an old stronghold of the Douglases. It was rebuilt about the close of the 14th century by Archibald the Grim, a natural son of Earl James, who fell at Otterburn, and was the scene of many of his acts of oppression and cruelty. Above the main

gateway may be observed a projecting block of granite, called "the hanging-stone;" of which the eighth Earl of Douglas boasted that "the gallows-knot of Threave had not wanted a tassel for the last fifty years." It was at Threave this savage baron put to death Sir John Herries of Terregles and Sir Patrick Maclellan the sheriff of Kirkcudbright, with circumstances of aggravated cruelty and contempt of the royal authority, which led soon after to his own murder at Stirling Castle. A short distance to the south is Gelston Castle, a modern building, erected by the late Sir William Douglas.

In the neighbourhood of Creetown are several valuable granite quarries, from which the stone for the new Liverpool docks was obtained. In the manse of this parish Dr. Thomas Brown, the distinguished philosopher, was born in 1778; and he was buried in the old churchyard. The scene of a part of Guy Mannering is laid in this neighbourhood, and Dirk Hatteraick's cave is pointed out on the coast between Creetown and Gatehouse.

Kirkcudbright, the capital of the county [Hotel: Selkirk Population 2600], is situated 6 miles below the confluence of the Dee with the Tarff, these rivers here forming an estuary called Kirkcudbright Bay. A branch railway connects it with Castle-Douglas, from which it is distant about 11 miles. On the way we pass, among other places, Compstone House (where Montgomerie wrote his poem of The Cherry and the Slae), and Tongueland, where an old abbey once stood. The town of Kirkcudbright is surrounded with terraced woods and romantic walks. It is connected with the Borgue side of the Dee by a handsome metal bridge, which cost £10,000. The modern parish church is a conspicuous object, contrasting with the ivy-covered ruins of the old castle of the Maclellans. St. Mary's Isle, the seat of the Earl of Selkirk, is situated on a beautifully-wooded peninsula, a mile and a half to the south of the town. Six miles to the southeast is Dundrennan Abbey, founded A.D. 1142. It has an interesting connection with Queen Mary, who fled thither after her defeat at Langside, and where she spent her last night before her unfortunate flight into England. The portion of the abbey now remaining has been repaired by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests. There is a small inn at the

village, where refreshments may be obtained. About 8 miles westwards is Gatehouse-of-Fleet, near which is Cally House, the seat of Murray Stewart. Esq.

Fourteen miles north-west of Castle-Douglas is the town of New Galloway, situated nearly in the centre of Kirkcudbright-shire, at the northern extremity of Loch Ken. This lake is formed by the river Ken, and is about 10 miles in length and half-a-mile in breadth; it is fringed with wood and surrounded by mountains. In the vicinity is Kenmure Castle, a place of considerable antiquity, with an avenue of fine old lime-trees, and which once belonged to a branch of the family of Gordon, ennobled by the title of Viscounts Kenmure and Lords Lochinvar. They were staunch adherents of the house of Stuart, and forfeited their titles and estates by their support to the Jacobite insurrection of 1715. The estates were subsequently restored, but the title is extinct.

We enter Wigtownshire at Newton Stewart—[Hotel: Galloway Arms]—a neat town, with some 2800 inhabitants, situated on the banks of the river Cree, which is here spanned by a handsome bridge of five arches. The town has a pleasing appearance, being surrounded by hills on the north, among which Cairnsmuir, with its rounded summit of smooth granite (2000 feet), towers high above its neighbours. An excursion may be made to Loch Trool, a beautiful little lake, distant about 14 miles, to which there is a carriage-road. The lake is about 2 miles long, fringed with wood, and surrounded by mountains rising to between 2000 and 3000 feet high.

Six miles to the south of Newton-Stewart, on a slight eminence, is Wigtown,\* the capital of the county, with a population of about 2000. Many of the houses are elegantly built, and the principal street is so wide as to admit of a large bowling-green in its centre. The parish church is modern. In the old churchyard there is an interesting memorial of the two female martyrs who were drowned in the Bladenoch in the year 1685; and on the height above, a monument has been erected to their memory. To the south of Wigtown is Galloway House, the principal seat of the Earl of Galloway, situated at the seaport of Garlieston. Of the Cathedral church

<sup>\*</sup> Two coaches run daily between Wigtown and Newton-Stewart to meet the arrival of trains.

of Galloway, built at Whithorn, some 10 miles below Wigtown, about the end of the 12th century, little remains except a ruined and roofless chancel, occupying the site of much more ancient buildings. which had been the crypt, as it would seem, of an extensive church. It is a well-proportioned and beautiful specimen of the Early English style, and within the last forty years has been used as the parish church. The western doorway is in fine preservation and worthy of a careful examination. Near Whithorn, on the rocky coast of Physgill, there has recently been discovered a cave corresponding with what tradition had long pointed to as the retreat of the Scottish Saint Ninian, who founded his White Church in the same neighbourhood in the end of the 4th century. The town of Glenluce is situated about a mile and a half from the most inland point of Luce Bay. A little to the west of the town are the ruins of Glenluce Abbey, founded A.D. 1190 by Alan, Lord of Galloway. The original buildings must have been extensive, but the chapter-house is the only portion in fair preservation. James IV. frequently repaired to the shrine of St. Ninian's at Whithorn, and on one occasion, when accompanied by his queen, he visited Glenluce Abbey, "where he made a donation to the gardener of four shillings." The large garden and orchard, extending to twelve Scotch acres, was one of the sights of the west of Scotland.\*

About half-way between Wigtown and Newton-Stewart stands Penninghame, the seat of Mr. Stopford Blair, who has crected here an Episcopal church in the Early English decorated style, with a tower containing a peal of bells.

The principal town in Wigtownshire is

# STRANRAER,

[Hotel: Meikle's. Population 6000] 50 miles from Ayr, and 75 from Dumfries,

A seaport situated at the head of Loch Ryan, consisting of three main streets running parallel with the shore. There are several gentlemen's seats in the neighbourhood, the principal of which are—Culhorn (Earl of Stair), Lochnaw Castle (Sir Andrew Agnew, Bart.), Dunskey (Col. Blair). About four miles distant are the ruins of Castle Kennedy, formerly the seat of the Earls of Cassilis, who for 300 years took a leading

<sup>\*</sup> Agnew's History of Galloway.

part in Galloway affairs. The castle stands on a neck of land between two lochs, one of which contains a heronry. It is now the property of the Earl of Stair. An accidental fire in 1715 reduced it to its present condition, and it has since remained a ruin. The grounds are laid out in the old style of landscape-gardening, and are open to the public every day but Sunday. The well-kept grassy terraces form a delightful promenade, and the pinetum contains some rare and beautiful specimens.

At a short distance to the south, situated on a peninsula jutting out into a small lake, are the remains of Soulseat, the most ancient monastery in Galloway, founded about the year 1160 by Fergus, Lord of Galloway, for monks of the Premonstratensian order.

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Seven miles and a half to the west of Stranraer is PORT-PATRICK, with an extensive harbour, on which large sums of money have been expended. Portpatrick is the nearest point to the Irish coast, being distant only 211 miles.\*

<sup>\*</sup> The Mull of Galloway forms an interesting day's excursion from Stranraer. The road is by Sandhead and Drummore, in the latter of which there is a clean and comfortable little inn. The lighthouse is distant about an hour's walk from Drummore. The rocks at the Mull are almost perpendicular, and between 200 and 300 feet high. The view from the point is very extensive, and, during a storm, exceedingly grand. The blue hills of the Isle of Man (20 miles distant) look close at hand.

### FIFE AND KINROSS SHIRES.

The county of Fife is full of interest to the tourist and antiquary, and, as may be seen by the accompanying chart, it may be conveniently visited by railway. The county at one time embraced both Kinross and Clackmannan shires, and, from the important place it then held, it attained the epithet still commonly applied to it of "the kingdom of Fife," The ferry over the Firth of Forth, between Granton and Burntisland, is 5 miles broad, and the passage occupies about halfan-hour. About midway is the Island of Inchkeith, on which there is a revolving light. The northern pier is at Burntisland [Forth Hotel], an old burgh, with excellent harbour, and population of 3400. To the east of the town there are some well-built villas, and a small extent of links, where golf may be played.\* The railway skirts the sea-coast by Kinghorn. where Alexander III. was killed by falling over the cliffs. The extensive shipbuilding and engineering works of Mr. Key are situated here. We next pass the large manufacturing town of Kirkcaldy, containing a population of 12,000. In its vicinity are the fine properties of Raith, Dunnikier, and Inchdairnie Park. Beyond this are the royal burgh of Dysart and Dysart House, the latter being the seat of the Earl of Rosslyn, whose ancestor Lord Loughborough was Lord Chancellor of England in 1793.

Adjoining Aberdour is Donibristle, the principal seat of the Stewarts, Earls of Moray. The fine old house of Donibristle was the scene of the atrocious murder of the youthful Earl of Moray by the Earl of Huntly in 1592, an event which forms the subject of the ballad, "The bonnie Earl of Moray."

<sup>\*</sup> To the west of Burntisland extend the woods of Aberdour, the property of the Earl of Morton. The village of Aberdour (a favourite sca-bathing place), and the old Castle of the same name, are situated three miles westwards. The ruins of Aberdour Castle, or House, as it is sometimes called, form a picturesque object. Another ruin of interest is the fine old Norman church, where a beautiful row of Norman arches separates the nave from the south aisle. A pleasant excursion may be made from Aberdour, by boat, to the Island of Inchcolm, which lies about a mile off the shore, and where there are the remains of an ancient monastery, founded by Alexander I., a.d. 1120. The church is in a dilapidated state. There is a fine old stone-roofed oratory, and the chapterhouse of the same group of buildings is a beautiful work of ancient art. Both, unfortunately, are in a much neglected condition.

Dysart takes its name from a cave on the sea-shore, into which, it is said, the early missionary St. Serf (the great saint of Fife) used to retire for the purposes of devotion, such retreats being known in early ecclesiastical language as deserta. There is also a house called The Hermitage in the town. associated with his name. Similar caves are found at Wemyss, two miles eastwards, to which St. Adrian and his companions resorted during their missionary labours among the Picts of Fife. The walls of some of these caves are covered with curious sculpturings, supposed to have been wrought by their hands. Wemyss Castle is the seat of the ancient family of that name, whose annals can be traced back to the earliest period of record. It was Sir David of Wemyss who was sent in company with Sir Michael Scott of Balwearie, on an embassy to Norway in 1290, to convey Margaret, "the maid of Norway," to Scotland. And it was to another of the same family. Sir John, who lived about a century after, that we are indebted for the Chronicle of Wyntoun.

Eastward of Dysart and Wemyss is the town of Leven, near which is the old seat of Durie House (Captain Christie). About two miles distant, on the way to Largo, are the three upright "Standing Stones of Lundin," supposed to mark the site of a battle with the Danes. Largo is famous as the birthplace of Alexander Selkirk \* (Robinson Crusoe). Near it is Largo House, a property granted by James III. to Sir Andrew Wood, master of the King's ship "Yellow Kervel," to keep the ship in repair. The lands have since passed through various proprietors. Eastward of Largo lie the old towns of Elie, St. Monance, Pittenweem, Anstruther, and Crail, each having its own ancient and interesting histories and antiquities. Near Anstruther is the fine old mansion of Balcaskie (Sir Robert Anstruther, Bart.) Anstruther is the nearest point to the Isle of May, which contains the remains

<sup>\*</sup> Alexander Selkirk, the prototype of De Foe's Robinson Crusoe, was born in Largo in 1676. He went to sea in his youth, and in the year 1703, while sailing master of the ship Cinque Ports, bound for the south seas, was put ashore on the island of Juan Fernandes, as a punishment for mutiny. In that solitude he remained four years, from which he was at last relieved and brought to England. The chest which he had with him in the island was for some time in the possession of his grandnephew, John Selkirk, weaver in Largo; and his musket was in the hands of a gentleman in the neighbourhood.

of a chapel founded by St. Adrian, who according to Wyntoun, was martyred here about the middle of the 9th century by the Norsemen—

"And upon haly Thuysday,
Saint Adriane thai slew in May,
With mony of hays company,
Into that haly Isle thai ly."

Boats for visiting the island may be procured at Anstruther, from which it is 6 miles distant, or from the opposite coast, at North Berwick, the distance from the latter being about 10 miles.

Returning to where the railway bends northward to THORNTON JUNCTION, we have in the neighbourhood the village of Markinch, and Balbirnie House, the seat of the ancient family of Balfour. Fifteen miles westward of Thornton stands .

## DUNFERMLINE,

[New Inn; Royal. Population 15,000.]

Distances—Thornton Junction 15 miles; Edinburgh 82, or 15 by Queensferry.

a town which at an early period became the seat of government, and a favourite residence of the Scottish kings, as commemorated in the ballad of Sir Patrick Spens—

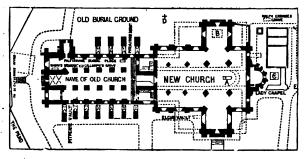
"The king sits in Dunfermline town, Drinking the blude-red wine."

Malcolm III., surnamed Canmore, who succeeded to the crown in the year 1057, usually resided in a castle situated on a peninsular hill, which continued to be the occasional residence of the succeeding kings until the accession of James VI. to the crown of England. A small fragment of this castle is still to be seen.

The ruins of the south wall of THE PALACE remain to this day, a monument of an extensive fabric which had been erected in a singularly romantic situation; and here tradition points out the apartment where Charles L was born. The bed is preserved at Broomhall, the seat of the Earl of Elgin, two miles distant. Charles's sister Elizabeth, afterwards Queen of Bohemia, was also born here in 1596. The last royal occu-

pant was Charles II., who inhabited it for some time before his encounter with Cromwell at Pitreavie, three miles southward (1650-51); here also he subscribed the National League and Covenant.

The Monastery of Dunfermline was founded by Malcolm at the instigation of his Queen, Margaret (granddaughter of Edmund Ironside), about the year 1075. He also erected the Cathedral Church, which was dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and appointed to be the common cemetery of the Kings of Scotland, in place of Iona, and here both he and his Queen were interred.



GROUND-PLAN OF DUNFERMLINE CATHEDRAL.

- A. Tomb of King Robert the Bruce.
- B. Royal Burial-place.
- C. Tomb of St. Margaret.
- D. Site of Ancient Abbey Cross and Wallace's Mother's Grave.
- E. Entrance from St. Margaret's Place.

N.B.—The dotted lines indicate the walls of the old Abbey Church, so far as traced.

The Abbry of Dunfermline was originally a splendid and extensive building, but was almost entirely destroyed by the English early in the 14th century. The church, however, which had escaped the hands of the invaders, afterwards fell a sacrifice to the blind zeal of the early Reformers, who entirely demolished all except the nave, which they converted into a Presbyterian place of worship. Dunfermline was long a place of Royal sepulture. A large slab of coarse blue marble, on the east side of the choir, marks the spot where Malcolm and

his Queen are deposited; and six large flat stones cover the graves of the other sovereigns who were buried here on the north-east side of the building, and disposed in two parallel rows. The last sovereign who was interred at Dunfermline was Robert the Bruce, a king whose memory is deservedly dear to Scotland. King Robert died at Cardross in Dumbartonshire, 7th June 1329, at the age of fifty-five, and, according to Fordun, was buried here \*

"in medio chori, debito cum honore."

The fratery still retains an entire window much admired for its elegant and complicated workmanship. Beneath the fratery there were six-and-twenty cells, many of which still remain.

Dunfermline is now distinguished for its linen manufacture.

On the shore of the Firth of Forth, to the south and west of Dunfermline, there are several old family residences, among which may be mentioned Broomhall, the seat of the Earl of Eigin; Torrie House (Erskine Wemyss, Esq.); Culross Abbey, an old seat of the Bruce family; and Dunimarle Castle (Mrs. Sharp Erskine). "Near the last named, tradition fixes the scene of the murder of Lady Macduff and her children, and the site of the Thane of Fife's Castle is still pointed out on a wooded eminence which overhangs the Forth, about half-a-mile to the west of Culross. The old house

\* On the conviction of his approaching dissolution he enjoined Sir James Douglas, the faithful companion of his active life, to undertake an expedition to Jerusalem, in order to deposit his heart in the Holy Sepulchre, in fulfilment of a vow he had made in former years. The gallant knight accordingly set out for the Holy Land with the heart of the king enclosed in a silver box, which he suspended from his neck by a silver chain. Circumstances led him first to Spain, where, whilst assisting Alphonso IX. against the Moors (a warfare at that time held nearly in as high estimation as that against the Saracens), he was slain near the Moorish capital of Granada. His body, together with the casket containing the embalmed heart of the king, was conveyed to Scotland under charge of Sir William Keith, and the king's heart was afterwards buried at Melrose Abbey by the Earl of Moray. In 1818 some workmen in clearing out the ground for the foundation of the new church, discovered the royal tomb (in front of the present pulpit—then the high altar), in which the skeleton of the monarch was found entire, together with the lead in which his body was wrapped, and even some fragments of his shroud. A remarkable circumstance, observed on examining the skeleton, and which confirmed the evidence of its being the body of the Bruce, was, that the breast-bone was sawn asunder in order to reach the heart, which had been extracted.

of Dunimarle has recently undergone great alterations in the English Castellated style, and on a gentle declivity to the south of the terrace a new Episcopal Chapel has been erected by the proprietrix. dedicated to St. Serf, the patron saint of Culross. The old burgh of Culross is built upon a gentle slope, and its antiquated houses straggle upwards from the water-side to the hill-top, from which the venerable abbey and the palatial mansion of the old Earls of Kincardine look down as the civil and ecclesiastical guardians. . . . When abbeys had fallen before the advancing tide of knowledge and independence, the Bruces, who came in place of the monks, developed the great natural resources of the district, and made the industries of Culross in coal and iron famous throughout the kingdom. The town is now little more than a shadow of its former self; but it is not a little remarkable that, in spite of the lapse of time and the many violent changes, civil and ecclesiastical, which have intervened, the name of St. Serf is still held in as grateful and loving remembrance by its inhabitants as that of the saintly Queen Margaret is in the neighbouring town of Dunfermline."\*

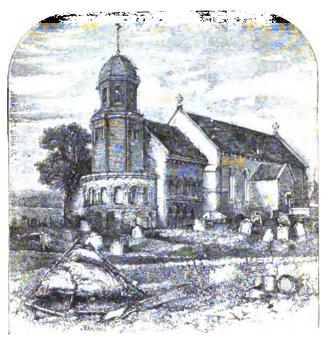
On a rocky promontory a little to the west of North Queensferry are the ruins of Rosyth Castle, once the seat of the Stuarts of Rosyth, a branch of the royal house of Scotland, from which it is said the mother of Oliver Cromwell was descended. The castle is now the property of the Earl of Hopetoun. Over the gateway is a defaced armorial bearing, surmounted by a crown, with the initials M. R., 1561. Above the door, on the south side of the tower, is this inscription:

IN DEU TYM DRAW YES CORD YE BELL TO CLINK QUHAIS MERY VOCE VARNIS TO MEAT AND DRINK.

The castle is alluded to by Sir Walter Scott in *The Abbot*. Halfa-mile beyond Inchgarvie is Port Edgar, where George IV. embarked, after a visit to the Earl of Hopetoun, in 1822.

# CUPAR,

the county town of Fifeshire, is situated in the centre of its eastern part, and contains 5000 inhabitants. It is surrounded by fine mansions, including Tarvit House, Cartlogie Castle, Kilmaron, Blebo, Craighall, Wemyss Hall, Nether and Over Rankeillour, Melville House (Earl of Leven), and Crawfurd



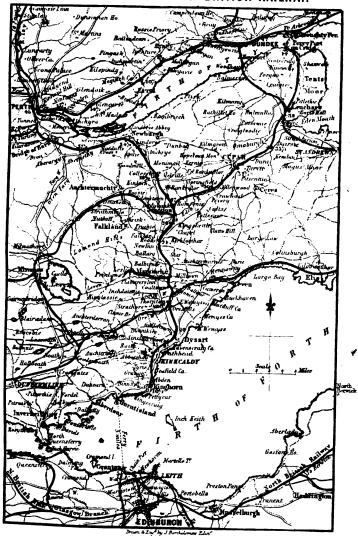
LEUCHARS NORMAN CHURCH (NEAR ST. ANDREWS).

Priory (Earl of Glasgow). Crawfurd Priory was built about 1812, by Lady Mary Crawfurd, on the site of an old house called Crawfurd Lodge. It consisted of two distinct parts, a castle and a priory, in different styles of architecture. The western façade, and the greater part of that to the south, was built in the Gothic, and the rest in the monastic order. The eastern portion of the building was rebuilt by the present Earl, and a portion of the interior converted into a chapel, a magnificent Gothic tower rising from the south-west corner.

To geologists an interesting spot in this neighbourhood is the Den of Durie, situated a few miles from Cupar.

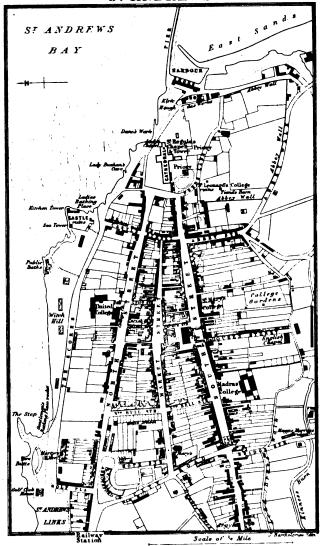
Passengers for St. Andrews change carriages at Leuchars Junction,

# FIFE & KINROSS, NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY.



The distances are marked in figures as from Eductoryh to Porth & from Lundoe to Perth

# ST ANDREWS.



A & C Black, Edinburgh

where there is an interesting remnant of Norman church architecture. The chancel and apsis are said to be the best specimen of Norman architecture in Scotland, and supposed to have been built about 1100. The nave, now used as the parish church, is modern. About a mile to the east of Leuchars Junction station is the fine old mansion of Earlshall. The great hall has a painted ceiling, and the walls are inscribed with curious maxims, one of which runs thus:—

"A nice wyf and a back door Oft maketh a rich man poore."

## ST. ANDREWS.

[Hotels: The Royal; The Cross Keys. Population 6300.]

Distance from Edinburgh 44½ miles (3 hours).

This ancient city stands upon an eminence hard by the sea, in a fine bay, which opens at Fifeness and stretches a good way west into the land, where the river Eden falls into it six miles below Cupar. The shore on both sides of the bay is flat.

According to the common tradition it became the residence of St. Regulus, who was shipwrecked on the coast about the end of the 4th century. It was originally called Muckross, but on the union of the Scottish and Pictish kingdoms it was changed to St. Andrews. The famous priory was erected by Bishop Robert, in the reign of Alexander L (1120). The city was made a royal burgh by David L (1140), and the charter of Malcolm II., written upon a small bit of parchment, is preserved in the Town Hall. In 1471 it was erected into an archbishopric by Sextus IV., at the request of James IV. At what time its church became metropolitan is not known with certainty, but it must have been at a very early period.

The chapel of St. Regulus is, without doubt, one of the oldest relics of ecclesiastical architecture in the kingdom, dating, according to the authority of authentic records, from the first half of the 12th century. The tower is a square prism 108 feet in height, the side of the base being 24 feet. It is of Romanesque order, with all the character of the primitive style, but carried up with a height and slenderness unparalleled among the square towers of the British Islands. A

winding stair leads to the summit of the tower, from which there is a beautiful view. The stone employed in this building is of a texture so excellent that, notwithstanding its long exposure to the weather, it still remains entire and unimpaired. The choir to the east of the tower, with an interesting arch, still remains.

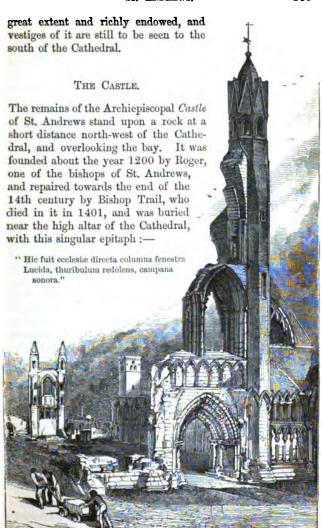
The Cathedral was founded in the year 1159 by Bishop Arnold, but was not finished till the time of Bishop Lamberton, who completed it in 1318. It was one of the largest and most magnificent in Scotland, and consisted of the nave, 200 feet long and 62 wide, including the two lateral aisles; a transept, with an eastern aisle 160 feet long; a choir, with two lateral aisles 98 feet long, and at the eastern extremity 33 feet long; the entire length of the structure within the walls being 350 feet, the style of architecture seeming to have been partly Norman and Early English. This noble fabric, with its stately towers, was pulled down by an infuriated mob, excited by a sermon against idolatry, preached by John Knox \* in the parish church, and nothing was left but a few disjointed walls, including part of the south side wall and of the transept. The work of demolition is graphically described by Professor Tennent in his Papistry Stormed, or the Dinging Doun o' the Cathedral, from which the following verses are quoted:-

> "I sing the steir, strabash, and strife, Whan, bickerin' frae the towns o' Fife, Great bangs o' bodies, thick and rife, Gaed to Sanct Andro's town;

"And wi' John Calvin in their heads, And hammers in their hands, and spades, Enraged at idols, mass, and beads, Dang the Cathedral down."

The prior of St. Andrews had precedence of all abbots and priors, and on festival days had a right to wear a mitre and all episcopal ornaments. His residence (the Priory) was of

<sup>\* &</sup>quot;Dr. Johnson's veneration for the hierarchy is well known. There is no wonder, then, that he was affected with a strong indignation, while he beheld the ruins of religious magnificence. I happened to ask where John Knox was buried. Dr. Johnson burst out, 'I hope in the highway!'"—Boswell's Tour to the Hebrides. It is rather curious that this hap-hazard remark was really not far from the truth. (See Edinburgh.)



ST. ANDREWS CATHEDRAL: WEST FRONT.

James III. was born within its walls, 1445. On the open space in front the burning of the Reformer George Wishart took place, by order of Cardinal Beaton, who was himself in turn surprised and assassinated in the castle by Norman Lesley, aided by fifteen associates (1546). A year after this the castle was demolished, and its ruins have since served as a landmark for mariners.

THE UNIVERSITY of St. Andrews—the oldest in Scotland -was founded in 1411 by Bishop Wardlaw. It consists of three colleges-St. Salvator's and St. Leonard's, now united, and St. Mary's. St. Salvator's was founded in 1458 by Bishop Kennedy, and consisted originally of an extensive court or quadrangle about 230 feet long and 180 wide, the gateway being surmounted by a spire. The original structure having fallen into decay, a grant was made by Parliament for the erection of the present new class-rooms and other build-The celebrated martyr Patrick Hamilton was burned opposite the gate of this college. St. Leonard's was founded by Prior Hepburn in 1532. It is now united with St. Salvator's, and the buildings have been converted into private houses. In one of these the historian George Buchanan lived, and a portion of his study still remains. The ruined Chapel of the College contains some interesting tombstones, St. Mary's occupies the site of the original Pedagogium. founded by Bishop Wardlaw, but the present establishment was completed by Archbishops James and David Beaton, and their successor Hamilton, the last Roman Catholic Primate. On the north side of the quadrangle is the University library. and on the west are the divinity hall and Principal's house. The buildings of this college have lately been repaired with great taste. At a parliament held in the lower hall of the library, Colonel N. Gordon, Sir Robert Spottiswood, and other prisoners who were taken by the Covenanting army at the battle of Philiphaugh, were tried and sentenced to be beheaded for their adherence to the royal cause (Charles I.) The axe by which they were decapitated is still kept in the custody of the town-clerk of St. Andrews.

In the United College, the languages, philosophy, and the sciences, are taught; in St. Mary's, theology. The classes and discipline of the two colleges are quite distinct, each

having its respective principal and professors. They have a common library, containing upwards of 50,000 volumes.

The Madras College was founded in the year 1832 by the late Rev. Dr. Andrew Bell, Prebendary of Westminster, and for many years chaplain of the Orphan Hospital, Madras, who left the magnificent sum of £60,000 in three per cent stock for its endowment. He was a native of St. Andrews, and propounder of the monitorial system. The buildings, which are elegant, stand on the site of the Blackfriars' Monastery, and the fine old chapel belonging to it still retains its position within the grounds. The course of education comprises the classics, modern languages, mathematics, natural philosophy, chemistry, music, and drawing. The fees being low, and in many cases not exacted, the institution has been very successful, the number of scholars averaging about eight hundred.

The Parish Church is a spacious structure, 162 feet in length by 63 in breadth, and is large enough to accommodate 2500 persons. It contains a lofty monument of white marble, erected in honour of Archbishop Sharpe, who, in revenge for alleged oppression, was murdered by some of the exasperated Covenanters on Magus Moor, three miles west of the city. A bas-relief on this monument represents the tragical and murderous scene. The College Church, which belongs to the United College of St. Salvator's and St. Leonard's, is situated to the north of this. It was founded in 1458 by Bishop Kennedy, whose beautiful tomb is a piece of exquisite Gothic workmanship, though much injured by time and accidents. On opening it, about the year 1683, six highlyornamented silver maces were discovered, which had been concealed there in times of trouble. Three of these are still preserved in the University, and one was presented to each of the other three Scottish universities. The top has been ornamented by a representation of Christ surrounded by angels and the instruments of his passion. Along with these interesting relics are shown John Knox's pulpit, some silver arrows, on which are inscribed the arms and names of the victors at the annual archery competitions.

The city contains some curious antique houses, which were once occupied by persons of rank, and the West Port, a massive antique gateway, preserved unimpaired. The names

of the principal streets are North, South, and Abbey Streets. These are intersected by numerous narrower streets, such as North and South Bell Street, College Street, etc. Playfair Terrace is named after the late Sir Hugh Playfair, who, as chief magistrate, took a deep interest in the improvement of the city. The Scores is a fine terraced walk fronting the sea.

The Links of St. Andrews constitute one of its main attractions, and afford the finest field for the game of golf in Scotland. The Golf Club-house is a neat building on the Links. St. Andrews is an excellent bathing-place, and the sea may be entered either from the Step-rock, where there is deep water, or from the sands, where machines are provided.

## FALKLAND PALACE.

[3 miles from Falkland Railway Station.]

This old building, interesting alike from a historical and architectural point of view, is situated in the village of Falkland (Fifeshire). There is a good inn here—The Bruce Arms—where vehicles may be obtained, or the tourist may so arrange as to meet them at the railway station. Falkland Palace has the advantage of being well sustained, and part of it forms a handsome dwelling-house. The western front has two round towers, similar to those at Holyrood, and the southward range of buildings is ornamented with niches and statues, which impart to it a close resemblance to the depressed or Perpendicular style of the semi-ecclesiastical architecture of England. The parts wanting to complete the quadrangle were destroyed by fire in the reign of Charles II. No portion of the present edifice appears to be of great antiquity. In one of the dungeons of Falkland, David, Duke of Rothesay, eldest son of Robert III., was starved to death by the Duke of Albany (the King's brother) and the Earl of Douglas. The tradition that the life of the unfortunate prisoner was sustained for a time by a woman conveying to him milk from her breast is introduced as a romantic incident in Scott's novel of the Fair Maid of Perth.

### THE DEVON VALLEY RAILWAY.

Stirling.—Alloa, 6½ miles; Tillicoultry, 10; Dollar, 12½ (for Castle Campbell); Rumbling Bridge, 17; Crook of Devon, 18½; Kinross, 23½ (Lochleven). There are good hotels at Dollar and the Rumbling Bridge, at either of which vehicles may put up.

The scenery of the "Vale of Devon" is justly celebrated. This it owes both to the romantic character of the river itself, and the fine range of mountains (Ochils) from whence it takes its rise. The railway now supplies a ready access to its beauties, or, should travelling by road be preferred, the approach may be made agreeably from Stirling, by way of "the hill foots," skirting the base of the Ochils nearly all the way.

The scenery of these mountains is peculiar, and unlike any other in Scotland. At a distance they look like steep uniform hills, artificially raised and smoothened, and destitute of variety. But in reality they are cut up by deep ravines, so narrow as not to be visible at a distance, at the bottom of which there generally runs a brawling brook, struggling among great boulders which have fallen from the impending rocks.



THE FORTH AND DUMYAT.

The nearest and most picturesque of the range is Dumyat (1375);\*

\* An easy ascent of this mountain may be made by following the road from Logic Church, immediately behind the Wallace Monument.

but to Ben Cleuch (above Tillicoultry) belongs the palm of height, and its summit, 2363 feet above the sea-level, looks straight across the broad green intervening valley to the Grampian range, rising in the distance so clear and distinct that the hills can be singled out, from Ben Lomond to Ben Lawers, in one beautiful chain. The Ochils furnish a rich field to the geologist and mineralogist. Their general character is that of a great igneous mound, developing itself in amygdaloid felspar and porphyry, and occasionally in fine pentagonal columns of basaltic greenstone. They are entirely used as sheepfarms, and the glens are silent and uninhabited.

The river Devon in its lower course flows principally through the County of Clackmannan, in which are situated the towns of Alloa \* and Tillicoultry. The latter is a thriving manufacturing town of nearly 4000 inhabitants. Two miles from this is the village of Alva, which was formerly remarkable for its silver mines. Alva House, the residence of James Johnson, Esq., stands on an eminence projecting from the base of the Woodhill.

#### DOLLAR AND CASTLE CAMPBELL

At the distance of other three miles is the town of DOLLAR, containing an academy, founded by the late John Macnab, a native of the parish. The cost of the building was £10,000, and the establishment is furnished with an endowment for teachers amounting to

\* ALLOA [Hotel: Royal Oak. Population 9400], the chief town of the county of Clackmannan, is a seaport possessed of considerable trade and manufactures, and a hereditary fame for the brewing of good ale. Close by are the modern mansion of Alloa House (Earl of Kelly) and the remains of the ancient mansion of the Earls of Mar, with a considerable stretch of pleasure-ground, decorated with ancestral trees. The turbulent ambitious Earl of Mar, who headed the rebellion of 1715, had, with other restless men, his gentler pursuits, among which was a taste for the laying out of pleasure-grounds, in which he here greatly indulged. The square grim mass of old masonry called Clackmannan Tower stands conspicuously enough on the summit of a windy hill, two miles from Allea. This tower claims association with the great King Robert Bruce, and it certainly was an abode of the Bruces. Farther east is Tulliallan Castle (Lord Elphinstone). At Alloa commence the windings called the "Links of Forth," celebrated in a poem of that name by Hector M'Neill. These windings of the river form a great number of peninsulas of a very fertile soil, which gave rise to the old rhyme—

"The lairdship o' the bonnie Links o' Forth Is better than an earldom o' the North."

The distance by land from Alloa to Stirling Bridge is only six miles, while by water it is twelve. A little to the westward of Alloa is Tullibody House, the birthplace of the celebrated General Sir Ralph Abercromby.

£90,000. The general attendance of pupils is from 500 to 600. There is a good hotel—"The Castle Campbell."

CASTLE CAMPBELL, an old fortress of the Argyll family, looks down on the village from the top of a high and almost insulated rock. The pathway by which it is reached commences about half-a-mile to the northward of Dollar, and describes the circuit of the glen, extending to a mile and a half.\*

It was called of old "The Castle of Gloom," owing probably to the gloomy character of its situation. All around the hill-side stretches a dark pine forest, recalling Thomson's description in the Castle of Indolence—

"Full in the passage of the vale above,
A sable, silent, solemn forest stood:
Where nought but shadowing forms were seen to move,
As idless fancted in her dreaming mood;
And up the hills on either side a wood
Of blackening pines, aye waving to and fro
Sent forth a sleepy horror through the blood."

The architecture of the castle is almost as remarkable as its site. Part of it has an air of great strength, but the other portions are light, elegant, and decorated. There is a noble hall with ribbed vaulting, where the visitor is sometimes startled when his eye incidentally catches a glance of some grim sculptured faces gazing at him from above. This castle was a possession of the Argyll family, although distant from their semi-regal territories in Argyleshire. It suffered, along with the neighbouring village, for its ownership in the great civil war. The personal and political animosity of Montrose against the Marquis of Argyle, and possibly also resentment for the destruction of the "bonnie House o' Airlie," induced him, on his way from the north to the field of Kilsyth, to destroy this magnificent baronial mansion of his enemy. A considerable number of years ago Castle Campbell was sold to Crawford Tait, Esq. of Harviestoun, father of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and it is now the property of James Orr, Esq.

Four miles east of Dollar is the romantic spot called

# THE RUMBLING BRIDGE,

where there is a good and comfortable hotel of the same name. +

- \* A remarkable narrow cut into the face of the rock is called *Kemp's Score*, and has been assigned to John Knox as a place of abode, but with what rational view it is not easy to conceive.
- † The grounds at the hotel are open to strangers on the following terms:—Parties picnicking 1s. each, passing visitors 6d. The grounds are closed on Sunday to all but those living in the hotel.

This scene takes its name from a small narrow bridge seen underneath the new bridge across the Devon, as if some one had dropped it into the cleft, and it had got fixed between the rocks. This is the original Rumbling Bridge, across which it must have been no pleasant operation to ride or drive.

Here the stream has cut for itself a deep cavernous path through a barrier of the Ochils. Rocks, white with lichen, or covered with a matting of creeping plants, kept green by the spray; trees, some old and rotting, others in their fresh youth; and at intervals, caught deep down by the white ravings of the furious river—such are the objects seen amid the din'of hollow roaring, which have suggested the epithet applied to the bridge.

Of the other Falls of the Devon to be witnessed here, the next and least effective is "The Devil's Mill," which may be reached by a footpath among trees close to the edge of the river. This consists of a confused and turbulent hurry-skurry of water among the rocks (not properly a fall), which occasions the mysterious thudding sound of a mill, popularly attributed to Satanic agency.

About a mile below is The Cauldron Linn, a very striking scene, and one of the finest waterfalls in Scotland. At two bounds the river clears its way into the vale below. Standing near the edge of the upper fall we look through a narrow opening in the rock sheer into the valley below, and the river, snow-white and furious at our feet as it takes its leap, is seen meandering calm and tranquil, as if it had left no barriers, nor had its dimpled stream impeded. Taking the opposite view, and looking up from the vale below, the white cutaract is seen winding its way in indefinite reaches upwards through the black rocks, as if it came from some strange unknown world behind. The top of the pit above is so narrow that there is a strong temptation to leap across; distances, however, are deceptive in such places, and footing is slippery. The water has bored many round holes in the black basaltic rock, whence it is supposed to have got its name of Cauldron; one of these, peculiarly large, is at the stage between the two falls, where the water makes an eccentric gyration before taking its second leap. "The clear winding Devon" has been made the subject of a beautiful lyric by Burns. Miss Charlotte Hamilton (afterwards Mrs. Adair), the lady on whom the song was composed, was at that time residing at Harviestoun, near Dollar.\*

\* "The complaint of Dr. Adair and the Harviestoun ladies, that Burns broke out into no poetic raptures on visiting the magnificence of the Cauldron Linn, or the melancholy splendour of Castle Campbell, and that, because he was next to A short distance from the Rumbling Bridge is Aldie Castle, the ancient seat of the Mercers of Aldie, now represented by Lady Lansdowne, the youngest daughter of the late Baroness Keith. At Aldie, a man on being hanged for the slight offence of stealing a caup. fu' o' corn, is said to have uttered a malediction upon the family, to the effect that the estate of Aldie should never be inherited by a male heir for nineteen generations. It is a somewhat singular coincidence that this has already so far taken effect,—Lady Keith being the daughter of an heiress, who was the grand-daughter and successor to another heiress, and being herself the mother of several daughters but of no male child. The slogan or war-cry of the Mercers of Aldie was "The grit pule."

## KINROSS AND LOCHLEVEN.

Those who are interested in the scenes connected with the unfortunate Queen Mary will be pleased to continue the journey to Kinross and Lochleven Castle, the place of her imprisonment in 1567.\*

At Kinross (*Hotel*: Kirkland's) small boats may be hired for visiting the ruins of Lochleven Castle, which are situated on an island about half-a-mile from the shore, towards the Kinross side.

This castle is a place of great antiquity, and is said to have been built by Congal, son of Dongart, King of the Picts. It was granted by Robert III. to Douglas, laird of Lochleven, and in 1335 it sustained a memorable siege by Sir John Stirling, a partisan of Edward Baliol, who had recourse to the expedient of damming up the river that flows out of the lake, expecting thereby to raise the water of the loch so high that the inmates of the castle would be swamped. The plan succeeded so far, when fortunately, in an unguarded moment, the water was let loose upon the besieging party themselves,

silent, they concluded he had no taste for the picturesque, may be assigned to other reasons. He disliked to be tutored in matters of taste, and could not endure that one should run shouting before him whenever any fine object appeared. On one occasion of this kind, a lady at the poet's side said, 'Burns, have you nothing to say at this?' 'Nothing, madam,' he replied, glancing at the leader of the party, 'for an ass is braying over it.'"—Cunningham's Works of Burns.

... \* The distance from Rumbling Bridge to Kinross is only 7 miles, occupying about 20 minutes.

who suffered severely from the overflow. Its chief historical interest, however, lies in its connection with Queen Mary's imprisonment after she had surrendered to the confederated Lords at Carberry, in the year 1567, and the story is given, with all the embellishments of romance, in Sir Walter Scott's novel of The Abbot.\* It is now in a very ruinous state.

"Naked stand the melancholy walls, Lash'd by the wintry tempests, cold and bleak, That whistle mournful through the empty halls, And plecemeal crumble down the tow'rs to dust." †

<sup>\*</sup> Queen Mary's escape was accomplished May 2, 1568, and the following picturesque account of it is given by Sir Walter Scott in his novel above referred to. "At the dead hour of midnight, when all was silent in the castle, the page put the key into the lock of the wicket which opened into the garden, and which was at the bottom of a staircase which descended from the Queen's apartment. . . . On tiptoe, with noiscless step and suppressed breath, trembling at every rustle of their own apparel, one after another the fair prisoners glided down the winding stair. . . The door of the garden, which communicated with the shore of the islet, vielded to one of the keys of which Roland had possessed himself, although not until he had tried several-a moment of anxious terror and expectation. The ladies were then partly led, partly carried, to the side of the lake, where a boat with six rowers attended them, the men couched along the bottom to secure them from observation. . . The sentinel, whose slumbering had withstood the whispering, was alarmed by the dash of the oars, and he called aloud 'Treason!' rang the bell of the castle, and discharged his harquebus at the boat. The ladies crowded on each other like startled wildfowl at the flash and report of the piece, while the men urged the rowers to the utmost speed. They heard more than one ball whiz along the surface of the lake, at no great distance from their little bark; and from the lights which glanced like meteors from window to window, it was evident the whole castle was alarmed, and their escape discovered. . . 'I locked gate and wicket on them, said Roland, and no boat will stir from the island this night, if doors of good oak and bolts of iron can keep men within stone walls. And now I resign my office of porter of Lochleven, and give the keys to the kelpie's keeping.' As the heavy keys plunged into the lake, the Abbot exclaimed, 'Now, bless thee, my son! for thy ready prudence puts shame on us all." The boat is said by general tradition to have gone ashore on the lands of Coldon, at the south side of the lake, whence the Queen was conducted by Lord Seton to Niddry Castle, near Linlithgow. The keys of the castle, which were thrown into the lake, were found by a young man belonging to Kinross, who presented them to the Earl of Morton, and they are still preserved at that nobleman's residence of Dalmahoy, near Edinburgh.

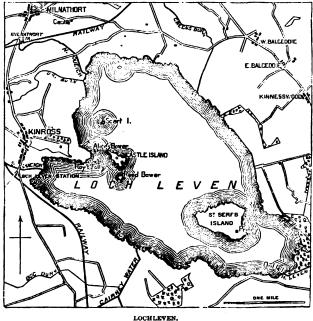
<sup>†</sup> Michael Bruce, a youthful poet who died in early life, and from whom these lines are quoted, was a native of Kinross, and author of a number of the Scotch paraphrases which accompany the metrical version of the Psalms sung in the Scotch Church. His claim to the well-known Ode to the Cuckoo is a disputed point between him and his friend Logan.



LOCHLEVEN CASTLE.
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The engraving represents Lord Lindsay and his party on the occasion of that memorable visit to Queen Mary which terminated in her abdication of the crown. Kinross House (Sir Graham Montgomery), erected in 1685 for the Duke of York, stands on the edge of the lake.



LOCHLEVEN

Lochleven is of an oval form, about 3½ miles in length by 2 in breadth. Besides the island just described, it contains another larger named after St. Serf, and on which stand the ruins of the Priory of Portmoak, mentioned as the first place in Scotland given over to the Culdees by the Pictish Kings after their conversion to Christianity. The monastery was subsequently called the Priory of Lochleven, and the lands became the property of the Earl of Morton, after having been

held in feu by that family of the Archbishop and Prior of St. Andrews. The priory derived its name of Portmoak from St. Moak, the first Abbot. Wyntoun, author of the Orygunale Cronkyil of Scotland, was a prior of this monastery at the close of the 14th century, and it was here his interesting work was written at the request of Sir John Wemyss. The loch is celebrated for the size and quality of its trout. The right of fishing, with the use of boats and rowers, may be obtained from the tacksman, for a stated charge per day or hour.\* The river Leven flows from the lake on the east side by an artificial cutting, and pursues an easterly course to the Firth of Forth. The vale through which it flows is ornamented with the woods around Leslie House, the seat of the Rothes family. To the south of the loch are the properties of Blairadam and Benarty.

\* LOCHLEVEN FISHING. - The angling season on Lochleven continues from the beginning of March to the end of August. The following results of various angling clubs who statedly hold competitions on the loch may be interesting to anglers generally :- In 1870, 211 members (from constituted clubs) entered at twelve competitions, and secured 870 lbs., giving an average to each rod of 8 lbs. 18 oz. In 1871, 281 entered at fifteen competitions, and secured 1311 lbs. : average, 4 lbs. 104 oz. In 1872, 390 entered at twenty-one competitions, and secured 1856 lbs.; average, 42 lbs. In 1873, 471 entered at twenty-seven competitions, and secured 1856 lbs., being exactly the same weight as the previous year; average, 3 lbs. 15 oz. The competitors for the championship consisted of a representative member from each of the competing clubs during the season. The Dundee Club secured the heaviest aggregate from any one boat of these clubs, when twenty-six members killed 199 trout, weighing 150 lbs. The heaviest basket from a single rod at any one competition was by the Coatbridge Club, when 14 trout were killed, weighing 211 lbs. The greatest number of trout secured on any day during the season was on 4th June, when 356 were killed, The heaviest trout of the season was killed on 5th July, and weighed 5 lbs. 2 oz. The heaviest weight reported from one boat was at the Kinross-shire competition on 21st August, when 39 trout were killed, weighing 36 lbs. 7 oz. The largest number captured was 46 trout on 12th June. The heaviest take of perch was by a party with eight rods, who killed 722. The heaviest pike captured with the net weighed 23 lbs. The total number of trout killed during each month of the season, as nearly as could be ascertained, were as follows:-March, 13; April, 920; May, 3527; June, 4409; July, 1129; August, 3396total, 13,394, being upwards of 8000 less than were killed the previous season. The total number of pike netted during the season was 468.



### STIRLING AND THE NORTH.

### EDINBURGH TO STIRLING BY RAILWAY.

The tourist may book through to the Trosachs, changing carriages at Stirling or Dunblane. Coaches are in waiting at Callander.

A steamboat sails daily for Alloa and Stirling from Granton Pier (a sail of about \$\frac{1}{2}\$ hours). Information as to the hours may be obtained from the time tables.

This route intersects portions of the counties of Edinburgh, Linlithgow, and Stirling, and enters Perthshire a little beyond the town of Stirling. Proceeding westwards by the foot of the Castle Rock, shortly after emerging from the tunnel, Corstorphine Hill is seen on the right, and the Pentland Hills on the Three miles from Edinburgh is the village of Corstorphine, and about five miles farther the Almond Water is crossed by a fine viaduct. Here we enter Linlithgowshire. To the right are seen the grounds of Newliston (Hog, Esq.), formerly the seat of the Earl of Stair,\* who is said to have planted the woods according to the disposition of the troops he commanded at the battle of Dettingen. A short distance beyond, on the right, a glance may be obtained of the ruins of Niddry Castle, once a seat of Lord Seton, and where Queen Mary passed her first night after her escape from Lochleven In the neighbourhood is the village of Winchburgh,

\* "During the rebellion of 1745 the route of the Highland army having brought them near Newliston, an alarm arose in the councils of Prince Charles lest the MacDonalds of Glencoe should seize the opportunity of marking their recollection of the massacre of Glencoe, by burning or plundering the house of the descendant of their persecutor; and it was agreed that a guard should be posted to protect the house of Lord Stair. MacDonald of Glencoe heard the resolution, and deemed his honour and that of his clan concerned. He demanded an audience of Charles Edward, and admitting the propriety of placing a guard on a house so obnoxious to the feelings of the Highland army, and to those of his own clan in particular, he demanded, as a matter of right rather than of favour, that the protecting guard should be supplied by the MacDonalds of Glencoe. The request of the high-spirited chieftain was granted, and the MacDonalds guarded from the slightest injury the house of the cruel and crafty statesman who had directed the massacre of their ancestors."—Tales of a Grand-father.

where Edward II. first drew bridle after the battle of Bannockburn. Seventeen miles from Edinburgh, on the margin of a small lake, is the county town of

## LINLITHGOW,

[Hotels: Star and Garter; Red Lion. Population 8700.]

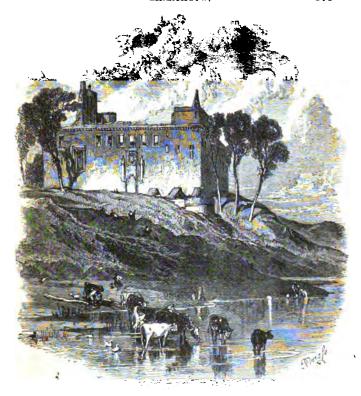
an old burgh dating from the 12th century, and until lately containing a number of old-fashioned houses which belonged to the knights of St. John, who had their preceptory at Torphichen. One of these old houses near the jail was marked by the date 1527. The county hall contains some fine pictures, among which is a portrait of Sir David Baird by Sir Henry Raeburn. On the margin of the lake stands Linlithgow Palace, a favourite seat of the kings of Scotland, and owing to its superior advantages as a residence thus mentioned in Marmion—

" Of all the palaces so fair
Built for the royal dwelling
In Scotland, far beyond compare,
Linlithgow is excelling"

The building is quadrangular and externally rather heavy from the want of windows, but the interior is elegant. Over the principal gateway there is a niche which was formerly filled by a statue of Pope Julius II., who presented James V. with the sword of state which still forms part of the Scottish Regalia. Above this entrance was the Parliament Hall, which is understood to have been begun by James IV., and finished by his successor.

The west side of the palace is the most ancient, and contains the room where Queen Mary was born, 7th December 1542.\* In one of the vaults James III. found shelter when he was in danger of assassination from his rebellious subjects. The north side of the quadrangle was built by James VI. shortly after his visit to Scotland in 1617. In the centre of the court are the ruins of the elaborately-carved fountain

<sup>\*</sup> Her father, James V., who then lay on his deathbed at Falkland, on being told of her birth, remarked, "Is it so?" (reflecting on the alliance which had placed the Stuart family on the throne) "then God's will be done. It came with a lass, and it will go with a lass." With these words he turned his face to the wall, and died of a broken heart.

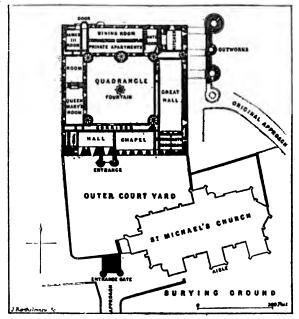


LINLITHGOW PALACE (1300-1600.)

erected by James V., which has been so beautifully reproduced at Holyrood.

The Palace was reduced to its present ruinous condition by the English dragoons under General Hawley during the insurrection in 1745-6. By means of a government grant, some parts of the building have been renewed, and farther dilapidation arrested.\*

\* During the reign of Edward I. the castle, which preceded the present palace, was rescued from the hands of the English by a clever stratagem by Robert the



GROUND-PLAN OF LINESTEROOM PALACE

The adjoining church of \$1. All that's is one of the few specimens of the ancient Scottish parish church, defective only in its stunted tower, which has been bereft of its lantern. This church was founded by David I., and dedicated to the archangel Michael, the patron-saint of the town, but it was ornamented chiefly by George Crichton, Bishop of Dunkeld. It is now divided by a partition-wall, and the eastern half alone is used as a place of worship. It was in an aisle of this church that James IV. saw the strange apparition which warned him against his fatal expedition to Flodden Field.

Linlithgow enjoys an ancient celebrity for wells, according to the old rhome:—

Bruce, advaninge being taken of a cart of hay to import a number of men within the walls. The story is related in full in Scott's Tales of a Grandfather.

### "Glasgow for bells, Lithgow for wells."

In the front of the town-house stands the curious and elaborately carved Cross Well, founded, as the inscription relates "upon the 4th of June 1807, and executed by Robert Grey, stone mason, Edinburgh, in imitation of the Ancient Cross Well of Linlithgow." Between this and the hotel another fountain is surmounted by an effigy of St. Michael, under which is the quaint legend—"1720 Saint Michael is kinde to Strangers."

It was in Linlithgow that David Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh shot the Regent Moray, as the latter was passing in procession through the town (1570). The house from which the shot was fired belonged at that period to the Archbishop of St. Andrews, but was taken down a number of years ago.

Proceeding westward from Linlithgow, the railway crosses the Avon valley by a viaduct, and enters Stirlingshire at Polmont Junction. Here the Carse of Falkirk slopes northwards to Grangemouth, the termination of the Forth and Clyde Canal, on the Firth of Forth. Callander House, formerly the seat of the Earls of Linlithgow and Callander, is passed on the left. In its vicinity may be seen the remains of "Graham's Dyke," or wall of Antoninus, which runs through the park, and is subsequently intersected by the railway. This wonderful work, consisting of huge mounds of earth, was constructed by the Romans as a defence against the attacks of the Scots and Picts, and extends across the country, between the Firths of Forth and Clyde. We next reach

# Falkirk,

[Hotel: The Red Lion. Population 9500.]

surrounded by ironworks, the glare of which during evening illuminates the atmosphere for many miles around. The principal of these are the Carron Company's (two miles to the north), which are among the largest in the country. Falkirk is noted for its great cattle-markets or *Trysts*, to which vast numbers of black cattle and sheep are brought from the Highlands.

, The town is ancient—dating from the early part of the

11th century. In the churchyard are the graves of two celebrated Scottish heroes - Sir John Graham, the friend of Wallace, and Sir John Stewart of Bonkill, both of whom fell at the battle of Falkirk in 1298. Over the former a monument was erected with the following inscription:-

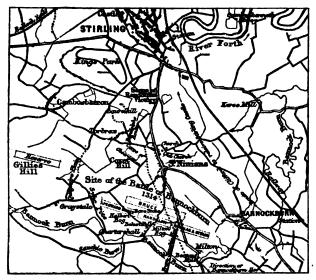
> Here lyes Sir John the Graeme, baith wight and wise. Ane of the chief reskwit Scotland thrise. An better knight not to the world was lent, Nor was gude Grame of truth and hardiment. xxii. Julii anno 1298. MENTE MANUQUE POTENS, ET VALLAE FIDUS ACHATES,

CONDITUR HIC GRAMUS, BELLO INTERFECTUS AB ANGLIS.

There may also be seen the monument of two brave officers, Sir Robert Munro of Foulis, and his brother, Dr. Munro, who were killed in the battle of Falkirk Muir, January 17, 1746. This battle between the royal forces under General Hawley. and the Jacobites commanded by Prince Charles Edward Stuart, was fought on the high ground lying to the south-west of the town. As Prestonpans was the first, so this was the last triumph of the Jacobites in Scotland, Hawley had suffered himself to be detained at Callander House by the wit and gaiety of the Countess of Kilmarnock (whose husband was with the Prince's army), until the Highlanders had taken up an advantageous position, and were ready for attack. The consequence of this negligence, coupled with his incapacity, was, that his troops were thrown into confusion and completely routed.

In Larbert churchyard, near the station next reached, James Bruce, the Abyssinian traveller, is interred; and Kinnaird. his patrimonial estate, lies at no great distance. A mile and a half farther the railway passes through the remains of Torwood Forest, where Sir William Wallace found shelter after his defeat at Falkirk. At Torwood-head, in 1680, Cargill, the Covenanter, excommunicated and delivered over to the devil Charles II., the Duke of York, and the ministry. At Tappock, the highest point in the forest, an ancient circular building, with stair and passages, was lately discovered, in which were some curiously carved stones. This is one of those mysterious structures, ranking with the ancient fortresses and lake-dwellings, of which there are numerous instances in Scotland.

About four miles farther is Bannockburn, the scene of the famous battle, fought 24th June 1314, between the English host under Edward II. and the Scotch under Robert I. The burn which gives its name to the place, and which is said on that occasion to have run red with blood, is crossed by the railway.



PLAN OF THE BATTLE OF BANNOCKBURN.

The field of Bannockburn is accessible by an easy walk from Stirling, but there is nothing particularly striking in the spot itself. There are scarcely any features which profess to be memorials of the battle save "the Bore Stone," in which the royal standard is reputed to have been raised. This solitary fragment has been protected from the zeal of relic-hunters by an iron grating, and may be seen on an eminence called Brock's Brae, to the south-west of the village of St. Ninians.\* It was

<sup>\*</sup> A village a short way south of Stirling, commonly called St. Ringans. Its old church was accidentally blown up by the Highlanders in 1746, who used it as a powder magazine. The steeple still remains.

near this village that Bruce's left wing was ingeniously defended against the English cavalry by a number of honeycomb pits.

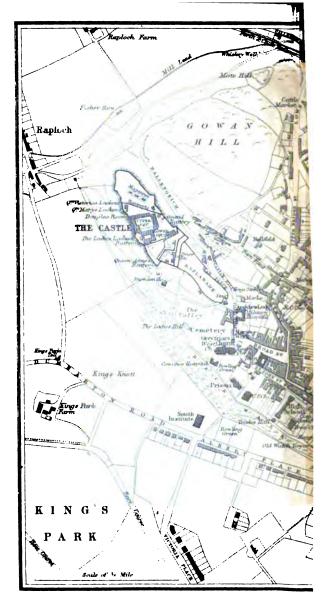
In the rear of the position occupied by the Scottish army is the Gillies' Hill, where Bruce stationed his baggage, under the charge of the retainers of the camp. At the critical moment, when the English line was wavering, these gillies, prompted either by the enthusiasm of the moment, or the desire for plunder, suddenly appeared on the hill like a new army advancing to battle. The English, taking these for a fresh body of troops, were seized with panic, and fled in every direction. At a later period (1488) another battle was fought three miles south-west from Bannockburn, named after the place the battle of Sauchieburn, on which occasion James III. was defeated by his own barons headed by his son. The king fell from his horse at Beaton's Mill, near the village of Milltown,\* and was murdered by one of the pursuers.

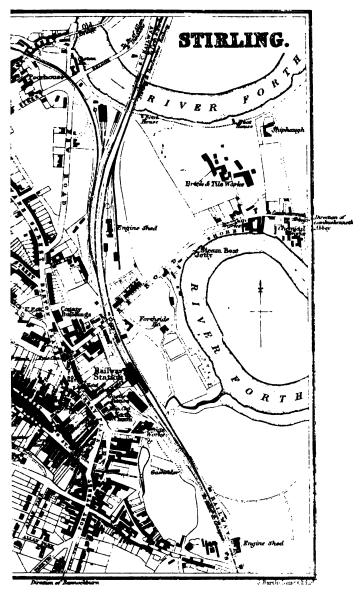
On recovering his senses, James asked for a priest to whom he might make confession. One of his pursuers, coming up, exclaimed, "I am a priest," and approaching the unfortunate monarch, who was lying in the corner of the mill (into which he had been carried without being recognised), stabbed him several times to the heart. The building in which the tragic incident took place was till very lately pointed out. James IV. was selzed with deep remorse for his conduct in this affair, which manifested itself in severe acts of penance, one of which was wearing a heavy iron belt, to the weight of which he added certain ounces every year as long as he lived.



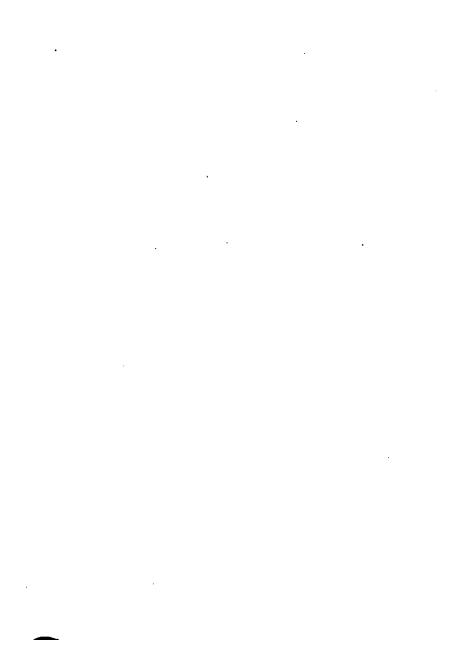
THE BORE STONE: BANNOCKBURN.

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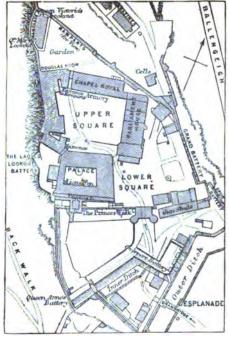
`Black, Edinburgh





STIBLING is situated near the river Forth, and on a gradually sloping eminence bearing externally some resemblance to the site of old Edinburgh. Its ancient castle, standing on the brow of a precipitous rock overlooking the wide Carse of Stirling, is connected with the history of Scotland from an early period. Alexander I died within its walls in 1124, and in 1304 it held out for three months against Edward I at the head of a powerful army. So resolute was its defence on this occasion, that it was found necessary to procure all the besieging implements in the Tower of London, and to call upon all knights and adventurers to join the forces. One of these

186 STIRLING.



PLAN OF STIRLING CASTLE.

The route from the esplanade is marked by Arrows.

engines, called the Wolf, was peculiarly destructive; a breach was made, the ditch was filled up with stones and rubbish, and the castle taken. Stirling remained in the possession of the English for ten years after this, and of such importance was it considered, that to maintain its possession Edward II. assembled a great army, and undertook that invasion of Scotland, which terminated in his defeat at Bannockburn. After the death of Bruce it was captured by Edward Baliol, the aspirant to the Scottish throne, and from him it was recovered for King David only after a long and obstinate siege. Stirling Castle first became honoured as a royal residence

about the time of the accession of the house of Stuart. It was the birthplace of James II. and V., the latter of whom was crowned here; and James VI. and his eldest son Prince Henry were baptized within its walls. James III. added largely to its architecture, and built, among other portions, the Parliament House. It was a favourite residence of James IV., and some amusing incidents connected with the court of that gallant monarch are described in the poems of William Dunbar, "The Scottish Chaucer." THE PALACE was built by James V. occupies the south-west part of the fortress, and is in the form of a quadrangle. The sculpture on this remarkable building produces an effect of eminent richness when seen from a distance, but is somewhat grotesque when looked at close at hand. The wildest and least-becoming of the classic legends are here embodied without any attempt to realise classic beauty of form. Some of the groups are arranged into corbels or brackets for the support of the superincumbent architecture, and the sculptor has given to his figures such an appearance of agonising exertion as to remind us of a Sisyphus or Ixion undergoing the eternal punishment of the avenging gods. In connection with this department of art may be mentioned "the Stirling heads," a series of richly carved wooden effigies of the Scottish kings which formed part of the roof of "The King's Room." These heads were removed in the year 1777, when the roof threatened, from their weight, to fall in. A few of the originals, with casts of the others, decorate the Sheriff court-room; the others were removed to Taymouth Castle.

## THE DOUGLAS ROOM.

Passing through the upper square and by the side of the chapel royal, we reach the Douglas Room, so called from its association with one of the striking incidents in Scottish history in which William Earl of Douglas was concerned. This powerful baron had set at defiance the authority both of king and law, and had entered into a private bond of self-support against all persons, not even excepting the sovereign. The king invited Douglas to meet him in Stirling Castle under the protection of a safe-conduct, and endeavoured to persuade him to abandon his confederacy. The haughty noble obstinately

refused, and James, losing patience, in a moment of passion stabbed him with his dagger, exclaiming, "If thou wilt not break the bond, this shall." The attendant nobles, some of whom held Douglas at bitter feud, rushed into the closet where the incident occurred, and threw the body out of the window. It was supposed to have been buried on the spot; and in October 1797 some masons who were making an excavation in the garden below, about eight yards from the window, found a human skeleton, which was believed to have been the remains of the murdered noble. The room was partially destroyed by fire in 1855, but afterwards restored. It is open to visitors.

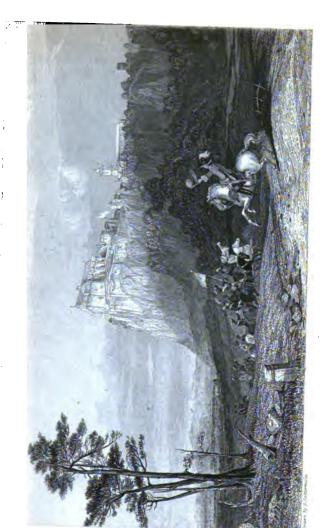
The long low building on the north side of the square was originally the Chapel-Royal, but is now used as a store-room and armoury. It was erected in 1594 by James VI., on the demolition of St. Michael's Chapel, for the baptism of his eldest son, Prince Henry.

The view from the battlements of Stirling Castle is beautiful and extensive. A small opening in the parapet-wall of the garden, at the back of the governor's house, is termed "The Lady's Look-out. Here we have spread before us the vale of Menteith on the west, bounded by Ben Lomond, which raises its graceful peak on the extreme west; Ben Venue, Ben A'an, Ben Ledi, and the cone of Benvoirlich, follow in succession, ending with the humbler summit of Uam-var. To the north and east are the Ochil Hills, and the windings of the Forth, to which Drayton's description of the Ouse has often been supposed applicable—

[The river] "in measured gyres doth whirl herself about:
That, this way, here, and there, back, forward, in, and out:
And, like a sportive nymph, oft doubling in her gait,
In labyrinth-like turns, and twinings intricate,
Through those rich fields doth run."

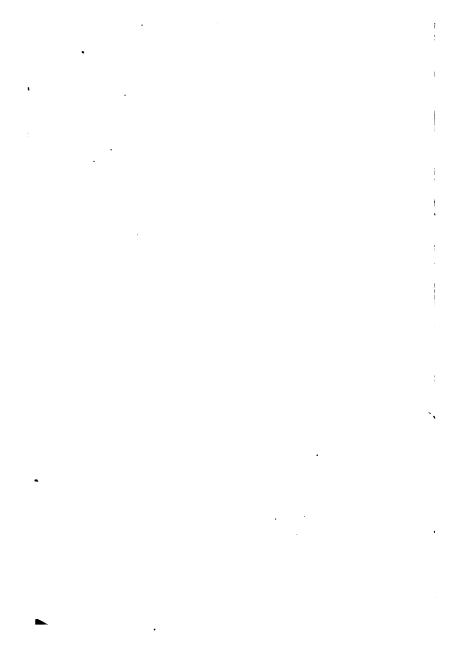
The Campsie Hills close the prospect to the south, and a little beyond the town on the north are the ruins of Cambuskenneth Abbey, the Abbey Craig and the Wallace Monument, and Bridge of Allan.

Stirling Castle is one of the four fortresses of Scotland kept in repair by the articles of the Union. It is still used as a military station. As a fortification it is of little moment,



STIRLING CASTLE.

t not ne of here low. I in a in and the lly en



although Scott describes very picturesquely the effect of a cannon-ball sent from its ramparts against the party of the rebels conducting Waverley to Edinburgh. It was an old saying that "Forth bridles the wild Highlander;" and when there was a party stationed at the Ford of Frew, near Aberfoyle, the passage from the mountain districts to the Lowlands was completely closed by "Grey Stirling, Bulwark of the North."

Underneath the wall, on the north-east of the castle, a road, called Ballangeich, furnished the fictitious name adopted by James V. in the various disguises he was in the habit of assuming for the purpose of seeing that justice was regularly administered, and frequently also from the less justifiable motive of gallantry.\*

To the north of the castle, on a place still called the 'Heading Hill,' the Duke of Albany, with the Earl of Lennox, his father-in-law, and his two sons, was beheaded in 1424, within sight of their castle of Doune. Walter Stewart, one of the sons, is supposed to be the "Young Waters" of the pathetic ballad of that name.

"They hae ta'en him to the Headin' Hill, That knight sae fair to see; And for the words the queen had spak, Young Waters he did dee."

The ground on the south side of the castle esplanade has been laid out as a cemetery.

The castle is surrounded by an excellent path, called the "Back Walk," from which it is interesting to look down and see, still fresh and distinct, the turf embankments of the King's Garden. In the centre of this horticultural relic is an octagonal mound called the King's Knot, where it is said the monarch and his courtiers engaged in the favourite amusement of the Round Table. Surrounding it is an octagonal bank, and making a still wider circle, an embanked parallelogram. Around the whole are the vestiges of a cutting said to have been a canal, where the royal parties amused themselves in barges. Beyond this garden, to the south, is the King's Park,

<sup>\*</sup> The two excellent comic songs, entitled "The Gaberlunzie Man," and "The Jolly Beggar," are said to have been founded on the success of this monarch's amorous adventures when travelling in the disguise of a beggar.

or Royal Chase, now used for military reviews and cricket-matches.

This path is so picturesque that it is well to follow it from its commencement at the lower part of the town, opposite Allan Park. Parts of the old town-wall may still be seen here, and a good way up is the Trades or Guild Hall, founded, according to the inscription, by "Robert Spettall, Taylor to King James the Fourth, For Relief of decayed Tradesmen."

COWANE'S HOSPITAL, near this, is a quaint building surmounted by a turret steeple. The statue of its worshipful founder, cap in hand, looks down from his elevation with a courtly dignity, and an inscription on the wall, to which the date 1638 is attached, describes the object of the charity and motives of the founder. The hospital possesses a Dutch garden, still trimmed in the old style, with its multiform

clipped yew trees and stone terraces.

The GREYFRIARS' or FRANCISCAN CHURCH (now the East and West Churches) stands in the same vicinity, and was erected in 1494 by James IV. Some additions were made to the eastern portion by Archbishop James Beaton, uncle of the cardinal. This church is a specimen of the later pointed Gothic, and to the English ecclesiologist it will be curious as a type of architecture peculiar to Scotland. Though dating from about the beginning of the 16th century (and thus contemporary with the Depressed or Perpendicular style of architecture in England), it appears a century older than it is. It is a peculiarity often met with in Scotland, where the later forms of English Gothic architecture never were adopted. The Scots, in fact, preferred the taste of their friends in France to that of their enemies in England. In this church the Earl of Arran, regent of the kingdom, abjured Romanism in 1543; and the coronation of the youthful James VI. took place in the choir on the 29th of July 1567. On this occasion John Knox preached the coronation sermon. The massive Gothic columns of the interior remain intact, and the external walls are in good preservation. The transept, which had fallen into disrepair, has been restored by Mr. Rochead of Glasgow. Since the Reformation it has been divided into two places of worship, called the East and West Churches. In one of these Ebenezer Erskine officiated before he seceded from the Church



OREYFRIARS' CHURCH, STIRLING (1494).

of Scotland. He was interred in the mausoleum in front of the church in St. John Street. James Guthrie (the "Martyr") who was beheaded at Edinburgh, was also one of the ministers, and his monument may be seen close by. Part of his library and his chair are preserved in the Macfarlane Museum, King Street.

It was the fashion of old for the neighbouring nobles and gentry to have their city mansions in provincial towns like Stirling, and such was the distinguished use of many of the buildings now devoted to humbler occupants.

On either side of the steep Main Street the fronts of ancient houses still show the turrets, crow-stepped gables, or quaint inscriptions of the olden times. One of these is—

HEIR. I. FORBEAR. MY. NAME. OR. ARMES. TO. FIX
LEAST. I. OR. MYNE. SHOWLD, SELL. THESE, STONES, AND. STICKS.

ARGYLE'S LODGING, the most conspicuous of these mansions, stands on the east side of the Castle Wynd, and is now used as a military hospital. With its pinnacled round towers and finely-decorated windows, it is an excellent specimen of the French castellated architecture so much used in Scotland. It has an interesting history. It belonged to the accomplished poet Sir William Alexander, who, in the reign of Charles I., was created Earl of Stirling,\* and obtained a grant of the vast territory of Nova Scotia, to be partitioned off in baronies. The mansion afterwards (1640) fell into the hands of the Argyle family, who substituted their arms for those of the Alexanders. Here Prince Charles, afterwards Charles II.. enjoyed the hospitality of the Marquis of Argyle, little thinking that his royal guest was a few years later to send him to the scaffold.† It was subsequently the headquarters of John, Duke of Argyle, during the rebellion of 1715. Opposite Argyle's Lodging a new building occupies the site of the house where George Buchanan the historian resided during the minority of James VI.

Mar's Work (the remains of a house built by the Earl of Mar), stands at the head of Broad Street. In the centre are the royal arms of Scotland, and on the projecting towers on each side those of the Regent Mar and his countess. Its decorated architecture partakes of the ecclesiastical character. Tradition, indeed, says that it was built of stones taken from the ruins of Cambuskenneth, and that for this sacrilege its founder was cut off before it was finished. He was engaged in more flagrant crimes, however, than the selfish use of the

<sup>\*</sup> The Earl of Stirling (whose paternal estate of Menstrie was in the neighbourhood) was one of those men who to literary habits add a keen reliah for the pursuits of active life. He was the originator of the project for the colonisation of Nova Scotia, and had the entire management of the scheme. He was the author of several volumes of poetry, which at one time obtained considerable praise, Lithgow styling him "true Castalian fire;" Drayton, "my Alexander;" and King James, "my philosophical poet." Indeed, so great a favourite was he with the pedantic monarch—whose learning, doubtless, was not seldom the theme of his skilful flattery—that he obtained large grants of land and lordships both in North America and Scotland, as well as the privilege of coining for the latter country a species of base copper money called turners. It is said that when he inscribed the motto Per mare et terrus upon his house in Stirling, his countrymen punningly read it, Per metre et turners, in allusion to his double capacity as maker of verses and coin.

<sup>†</sup> He was beheaded at the cross of Edinburgh 27th May 1661.

consecrated stones, for he was laying his plots with Cecil and Morton for the assassination of Queen Mary when death suddenly overtook him at Stirling in the year 1572, probably when he was overlooking the progress of this building. Some curious inscriptions on the remains look like a defiance of the world by one who was uneasy under its observation; thus—

The moir I stand on oppin hitht My favltis moir subject ar to sitht,

I pray al lvikaris on this lvging, Vith gentil e to gif thair ivging,

The edifice, by its appearance, confirms the tradition that it was never finished, for it will be seen to be in good preservation so far as it goes. The ecclesiastical features in the sculpture will also be readily recognised, and the architect appears to have ingeniously adapted the gargoyls, niches, and mullions of the abbey to the purposes of baronial decoration. Some of the sculptures are very curious, one—which almost resembles a bundle of rods made up like the Roman fasces,—is supposed to have been intended for the Babe in swaddling bands, and it is doubtless very ancient.

Broad Street also contains the Town-house, in front of which Hamilton, the last Roman Catholic Archbishop of Scotland, was hanged (April 7, 1571) for his complicity in the murders of Darnley and the Regent Moray, an act severely

retaliated soon after in the same place.

The principal seats in the neighbourhood of Stirling are—Polmaise Castle (Lieutenant-Colonel Murray); Powis House (J. Buchanan, Esq.); Boquhaun (H. F. Campbell, Esq.); Meiklewood House (General Fraser); Leckie House (G. P. Guinnes, Esq.); Gartur (Mrs. Murray); Cardross (H. D. Erskine, Esq.); Craigforth (H. Houldsworth, Esq.); Kilbryde Castle (Sir J. Campbell, Bart.); Larbert House; Dunmore Park (The Earl of Dunmore).

Craigforth will be remembered as the seat of the late John Callander, Esq., the author of *Dissertations on Paradise Lost*, and editor of some of the works of James V.

About ten minutes' walk from Stirling is the house of Western Livelands, with the date 1629 cut out in the walls. Those who are interested in Christian art will find here an ancient oratory orna-

mented by portraitures of the ten Sibyls, a minute account of which, including the manner in which the oratory was accidentally discovered, is given in *Notes and Queries* of December 15, 1866.

#### DISTANCES FROM STIRLING.

Mil			1		M	liles.	
Aberfoyle		20	Dunblane			6	
Abbey Craig, Causewayhead		1	Glasgow			$29\frac{1}{2}$	
Alloa		7	Lake of Menteith			15	
Bannockburn, Bore Stone .		2	Perth			88	
Bridge of Allan		8	Roman Camp, Ardoch .			18	
Callander		16	Rumbling Bridge			17	
Cambuskenneth Abbey .		14	Edinburgh			36	
Doune		8	Trosachs, Loch Katrine .			24	
Dollar and for Castle Campbell	ι.	123	Wallace Monument	,		21	

## Cambuskenneth Abbey.

While at Stirling a visit to "Cambuskenneth Abbey grey" will repay the ecclesiologist, who will find it a fine specimen of the Early English or First Pointed Gothic, though the only part remaining entire, the tower, is of a more heavy, massive, and Norman-looking character than the pointed architecture generally assumes in England. The Abbey was founded by David I. in 1147, for canons regular of the order of St. Augustine, and it is said to have been one of the richest in Scotland. At the Reformation its possessions were bestowed on the Earl of Mar by James VI.; but about the year 1737 they were purchased by the town-council of Stirling for the benefit of Cowane's Hospital. Tradition having pointed out a spot near the high altar as the burialplace of James III. and his Queen, excavations were undertaken in the year 1864, which led to the discovery of the bodies, which were reinterred under the present elegant modern tomb crected by her present Majesty, in 1865.

The tomb is ornamented with sculptures of the Scottish arms quartered with those of Denmark, and contains the following inscription:—

In this place, near the high altar of the Abbey of Cambuskenneth, were deposited the remains of James 111., King of Scots, who died on the 11th of June 1488, and of his Queen, the Princess Margaret of Denmark.

<sup>\*</sup> The key of the tower is kept at a neighbouring cottage.

The walls of the abbey, which have been traced, expose to view the sites of the chapter-house and the church, the latter being 178 feet long. Cumbuskenneth is distant about one mile from Stirling by the ferry. From the Bridge of Allan it is three miles, and accessible thence without crossing the river.

## WALLACE MONUMENT.

This abbey gives its name to the neighbouring precipitous rock called the Abbey Craig, which rises through a maze of sylvan verdure to a height of 560 feet. The rock is a greenstone, with so peculiarly lustrous and hard a crystalline fracture, that it has often been used for millstones. The beauty of the situation, and its vicinity to the scene of Wallace's victory, suggested it as a fitting site for the monument to the Scottish hero, which now crowns the cliff in the shape of a lofty baronial tower, from a design by Mr. Rochead of Glasgow. The monument is 220 feet in height, and it may be ascended by a staircase, which winds up at one of the angles to the open crown at the top, from whence there is an extensive view of the surrounding country. The modern seat which lies at the foot of the monument, on the west, is Airthrey Castle, the property of Lord Abercromby.

The Crag is the property of the town of Stirling, and is quite free to tourists. It is approached by the village of Causewayhead, from which an easy winding walk ascends the hillside.

The Old Bridge of Stirling, which will be readily distinguished from its modern neighbours, is interesting from its antiquity. It existed long before there was any bridge upon the Tay, or any other bridge over the Forth, and it was thus absolutely the gate between the north and south of Scotland. A still older bridge once crossed the river about half-a-mile higher up. Here the battle of Stirling was fought, 13th September 1297, when the Scots under Wallace gained their first victory over the English.\*

<sup>\*</sup> Before leaving Stirling it may be agreeable to some to take a short view of its geological character. The castle rock, beautiful and interesting in itself, is chiefly a greenstone trap, and its conjunction with the sandstone may be observed in several places, producing the usual effect of quartzose hardening of the latter.

# DETOUR FROM STIRLING TO LAKE MENTEITH AND ABERFOYLE.

This excursion may be made most easily by the Forth and Clyde Railway.

Those desirous of only visiting the lake leave at Port of Menteith Station,
12% miles from Stirling. The Station for those going direct to Aberfoyle is
Bucklyvie, 15% miles from Stirling. Coaches are generally in waiting, but
if there are several of a party, it may prevent delay to communicate before
hand with the hotel-keeper.

Lake Menteith is a circular sheet of water about seven miles in circumference, covering a slight indentation in ground which was formerly covered by the sea. It may be compared to a drop left behind on the retirement of the mighty waters, which, thus isolated from the living deep, has turned fresh. All is soft and feathery about the edge of the water—rich woodlands, oziers, and murmuring reeds. A calm day should be selected for the visit, for wind or rain would spoil the soft and tender influence of the scene. In a warm summer evening, when the sunlight gilds the mountain-sides, and casts fragmentary streaks of light through the massive trees across the unruffled water into the recesses of the islands with their trees and ruins, the effect is the perfection of beautiful repose in scenery. It is completed in the foreground by the village church of the Port of Menteith, and the picturesque mausoleum of the Grahams of Gartmore; but still better, perhaps, by singling out one of the

In some cuttings on the north side of the rock Dr. M'Culloch found the phenomenon of the trap catching up and bending the sandstone strata in folds through its own mass, affording a ground for discussing the connection of neptunion and plutonic action. The Castle Rock, Craigforth, and Abbey Craig, are all of the same formation—masses of greenstone trap, protruded by some internal combustion through the flat sandstone rocks of the surrounding coalfield. When the flat river-haugh all around was a higher reach of the estuary of the Forth, these must have been rocks projecting out of the water, against which ships may have stranded.

In confirmation of this there was found in the year 1819 the entire skeleton of a whale, which must have been 70 feet long, in the course of some draining operations carried on by the late Sir Robert Abercromby on the estate of Airthrey. The field where it was found (still named the whale field) adjoined the south side of the turnpike road, near the east lodge, on the north verge of the alluvial deposit of the river. The bones were in general hard and undecayed, and lay in regular order from the head to the tail. They were imbedded in the blue silt immediately under the clay. It was found, from accurate levels taken, that this skeleton lay 22 feet higher than the highest stream-tides of the river Forth immediately opposite.

For continuation of Trosachs route, see page 203.

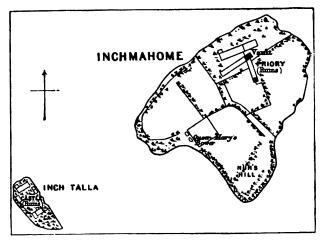
ancient chestnut-trees which stretch forth their massive branches, and whose youthful freshness has been restored by the summers of successive centuries.

At the Port of Menteith, 3½ miles from the railway station, there is a good hotel. Taking boat here, the tourist will probably first land on the island of Talla, or "The Earl," so thickly umbrageous as to seem almost entirely a vegetable concretion. One is inclined to wonder how it was solid enough to support the mass of heavy buildings, whose ruins are attested by their extent. This was the feudal fortalize of the great Earls of Menteith. It was occupied down to the period of the Revolution, when a curious inventory of its contents throws light on the habits of the aristocracy of the period. The "brew-house chamber" was decorated with a red table-cloth and a "red scarlet resting-chair." These ruins are of the baronial character common in Scotland—a strong square tower, with parasitical buildings around it. They possess no architectural peculiarity, so that we must be content, in landing on Talla, with the general pleasing effect of the scene.



LAKE MENTEITH.

But the more interesting island is that on which the remains of monastic ruins, less conspicuous at a distance, are found. It is called *Inch-mahome* or the *Isle of Rest*, and more perfect seclusion cannot be conceived. Without fortifications and their warlike associations, the calm waters of the lake would protect the religious



INCHMAHOME AND TALLA; LAKE MENTEITH.

recluses from the ravages of the Highlanders, who had little more respect than the Northmen of old for the sanctity of monastic institutions. The architectural antiquary has here a fine field for inquiry. The architecture is the Early English, or First Pointed, with lancet windows. One of these, at the extremity of the choir, has the rather uncommon number of five lights, so close to each other as to make a near approach to mullioning. The full effect of this window can scarcely be experienced, as the lights are built up. It is evident that it possessed great dignity and symmetry. In a chapel on the south side of the main edifice there is a lancet-topped window of three lights, the centre predominating in the usual typical manner. The archæologist will see with delight the extreme beauty of the western door, richly moulded and sculptured along its deep retiring jambs. In the choir there are crypt, sedilia, a piscina, and other usual adjuncts of a mediseval church.

But what will most strikingly interest the stranger to that peaceful ruin is a recumbent monument of two figures, male and female, cut out of one large stone. The knight is in armour, one leg crossed over the other, in the manner typical of the Crusader. A triangular shield, with the checque fessé, shows the bearer to have been a Stuart. The arm of the lady is twined affectionately round

his neck. The anatomical development of the attitude is not very accurate; but it will be excused, in reflection on the pathetic feeling which guided the artist. While much of the monument has been defaced, this memorial of affection seems to have been respected; and, standing in the evening sunshine within the ruins. surmounted by the green boughs of the huge chestnut-trees, there must be little imagination in the mind in which this stony record of heroism and attachment of forgotten persons belonging to a past unknown age does not create some fanciful and pleasing thoughts. The church is said to have been founded by Walter Cumyng, Earl of Menteith, second son of William, Earl of Buchan, who had obtained from the crown a gift of the district of Badenoch. He was born about the year 1190, and the style of the architecture would suit with a foundation soon after this date. The monastery is said to have been endowed at a later period. It was for monks of the Augustine order; and it was dependent on the great house of Cambuskenneth, passing with it after the Reformation, as a temporal lordship, to the Earl of Mar. The arms on the shield show that the recumbent tomb is not that of the founder, and, had it been intended for him, it would have been designed to mock the world with a falsehood, since Cumyng's wife was so little entitled to a commemoration of her marital affection, that she was accused of the murder of her husband. Walter Stewart, who married the sister of the heiress, and afterwards obtained a grant of the estate, was a Crusader in the disastrous expedition under St. Louis, called the Third Crusade, and fought in the national battle of Largs. It was probably for him that the monument was designed—one would desire to believe at all events that it was not for his son, who became infamous under his titular name of Menteith by the betrayal of Wallace. A charter by King Robert Bruce, in the chartulary of Montrose, is dated from this monastery, in the year 1310. He was then in the midst of the wandering uncertain life which preceded . his great victory.

Other princes have from time to time visited the Isle of Rest. One, to whose career it imparted little of its repose, passed her girlhood here. It was the place to which the young Princess Mary was conveyed after the battle of Pinkie, and the "rough wooing," as it was termed, of the English king for his son. Here she lived with her four Marys—Mary Beaton, Mary Seaton, Mary Livingstone, and Mary Fleming. The place is, of course, traditionally connected with her, and a summer-house and hawthorn-tree are shown near the margin of the lake, as objects in which she took

1.

delight.\* The Rev. Mr. M'Gregor, Stirling, in his "Introductory Verses to Inchmahome," says—

"My orchard's wealth, my boxwood's grace,
Enlivening yet the sylvan place,
Embellishing my Isle of Rest,
Furnish'd the jocund rural fête
To soothe the youthful sceptred guest,
Each wayward thought obliterate,
And banish all alarms."

The ruins of the building subsidiary to the monastery are extensive. It is evident that after the Reformation the whole had been so practically secularised that the windows of the church had been built up to make it the better serve as a house or fortress. The great size and antiquity of the chestnut-trees on the island naturally recall the scenes they must have witnessed since they were saplings. But now the largest, which excited the admiration and exercised the art of Grecian Williams, lies a prostrate trunk, showings its age in its multitudinous rings.

At the east end of the lake is Rednock House (John Graham Stirling, Esq. of Duchray and Auchyll); adjoining it is Cardross (Henry Erskine, Esq.), and farther to the west Gartmore (Bontine Graham, Esq.)

After leaving Lake Menteith on our way to Aberfoyle, we are again among those dreary uplands which shoot forth from the Grampians. The desolate character of the track before us, stretching from the Clyde to the edges of these mountains, is admirably described in Rob Roy, as well as the impression it was calculated to produce on the mind of the young Englishman during his tedious ride towards the adventurous mountain-land. Not doomed, like him, to find a willow wand before the door as an emblem that the place was tabooed, the tourist will be glad, perhaps, to arrive at the respectable hotel, where, under the auspices of a picture of Bailie Nicol Jarvie and his renowned feat, he will find a very different reception from what the travellers on that eventful night found in the primitive hostelry of their day.†

<sup>\*</sup> For an interesting description of Inchmahome, see *Horce Subsective*, by Dr. John Brown.

<sup>†</sup> A culter of a plough, preserved with pious care in commemoration of that event (and which used to be shown here), reminds one of Horace Walpole's story of the cicerone who showed the sword with which Balsam smote his ass. Being told that Balsam did not actually smite, but desired a sword that he might do so, he replied,—Well, that's the sword he wanted."



ABERFOYLE.

#### ABERFOYLE.

[Hotel: "The Bailie Nicol Jarvie."]
7 miles from the Bucklyvie station of the Stirling and Loch Lomond Railway;
Callander 12; Trosachs \* 5; Inversnaid 15.

This interesting spot is situated on the river Forth, here a small but deep stream, justifying its name of Avon Dhu by its dusky sluggish current. At little more than a mile from the hotel, and close to where the stream of the Duchray joins the Forth, is the original Clachan of Scott's novel. The famous pass of Aberfoyle is not one of those narrow paths winding between precipices, like the passage through the Trosachs, but it comes to a ridge, where the hills on either side approach very close and make the spot easy defensible. When once passed, though the elevation is not very high, the flat moorland scenery of the low country is shut out, and the valleys, with their secluded lakes and rugged mountains, occupy the view. The road, which is excellent, is cut through the ridge,

<sup>\*</sup> A hill-road (passable by vehicles) crosses the hills from Aberfoyle to the Trosachs. If the tourist does not go all the way, he should endeavour to gain the highest point of the road, half-way, 2½ miles, from which there is a fine view of the Trosachs.

leaving a stony bank on either side. If the tourist be imaginative, he may picture to himself Helen MacGregor standing on one of the eminences here, and demanding of him, in a strong Highland accent, what he seeks in the country of the MacGregor.

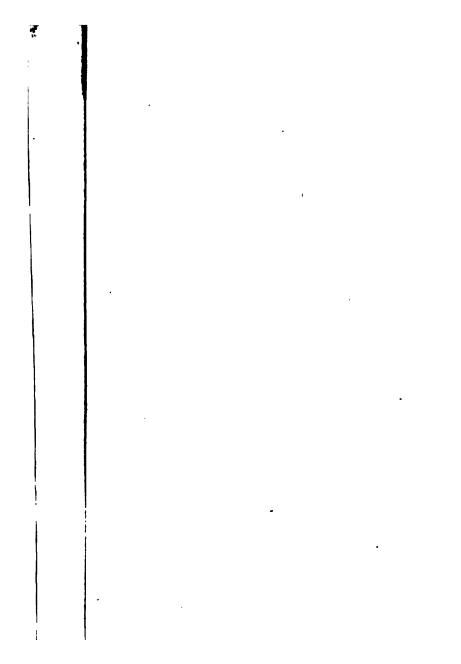
Passing first the small indented lake of lower Loch Ard, we reach the higher lake, about three and a half miles long. Its northern side is a pretty regular curve on a wide diameter; but on the other side it runs into a long reach, where, on an island, there are the remains of a castle, said to have belonged to Murdoch, Duke of Albany. Loch Ard possesses an echo which is fortunately not haunted by buglemen, as are the echoes of Killarney. The tourist here may amuse himself in peace. It is best found, not under the highest, but smoothest of the rocks walling the path on the right.



LOCH ARD.

At the head of the lake on the northern side, the farm-looking house of Ledyard points the way to a waterfall near the road, which has obtained celebrity as the scene of Flora MacIvor's retreat. There is here no representative of the perilous bridge from which Flora waved her handkerchief, but there is the "natural basin filled to the brim with water." The effect of this fall depends much on the amount of water.

The road is continued along the margin of LOCH CHON, a sheet of water three miles in length, hemmed in by sloping hills feathered with natural coppice-wood. In the midst of the seclusion of this



place we are brought into contact with one of the great engineering works of the day—THE GLASGOW WATERWORKS. The water is brought from Loch Katrine in pipes—the distance being 36 miles; and owing to the mountainous nature of the country an immense amount of tunnelling, blasting, and cutting, was required to preserve the level. The engineer of this great and successful undertaking was John Frederick Bateman, C.E. The inaugurating ceremony of "tapping the loch" was performed by the Queen in person, 14th October 1859. By pursuing this road, the tourist may reach Stronachlachar Hotel, near the head of Loch Katrine, or Inversnaid Hotel on Loch Lomond.

#### STIRLING TO CALLANDER AND THE TROSACHS.

By Bridge of Allan, Dunblane, and Doune (16 miles).

#### Miles Rail.

- 3 Bridge of Allan.
- 5 Dunblane.
- 84 Donne.
- 16 Callander.

## Miles Road.

- 1} Kilmahog Toll—take road on left.
- 11 Cross Leny Water.
- 21 Collantogle Ford.
- 5 Loch Vennachar.

#### Miles Road.

- 6 Duncraggan.
- 61 Brigg of Turk.
- 7 Loch Achray.
- 81 Trosachs Hotel.
- 91 Loch Katrine Pier.
- 17 Stronachlachar.
- 18 Loch Arklet.
- 21 Inversnaid Fort.
- 22 Inversnaid Hotel and Loch Lomond.

On leaving Stirling by this route we cross the river Forth, and from the wide strath which succeeds obtain a fine view of the Highland mountains on one side, and of the Abbey Craig and Wallace Monument on the other. After a short interval we arrive at

### THE BRIDGE OF ALLAN.

Stirling 3 miles; Edinburgh 39; Glasgow 83; Perth 80. [Hotels: ROYAL; Queen's; and Hydropathic Establishment.]

This beautiful watering-place derives its name from the river ...

"Sweet stream! that smoothly glides along Thro' peaceful vales well known to song"—

and which is here crossed by a bridge. Nestling itself in the

sun, behind wooded spurs of the mountain range, it is protected from the north and east winds, those two terrors of the delicate-lunged in Scotland. The southern slope of the hill, westwards to the quarter called Sunnylaw, is studded with villas, most of them built for the accommodation of visitors.

The primary attraction of the Bridge of Allan is the Airthrey mineral water, proceeding from four springs, with as many divergencies of medicinal character. These are generally speaking of a saline nature, but with a bitter taste.

## Analysis:—Specific gravity 1.008145. 1000 grains contain

Common Salt .			5.932 grains.
Muriate of Lime .			5.250 ,,
Sulphate of Lime .			0.488 ,,
Muriate of Magnesia			0.086

The water is collected in cisterns formed in an old coppermine. It is generally drunk hot, and the usual quantity is two or three large tumblers.

The pump-room or well-house is a handsome building, erected by Lord Abercromby on the table-land immediately above the village. In addition to the mineral baths there are reading and billiard rooms attached. In the same locality is an excellent hydropathic establishment, accompanied by a suite of Turkish baths and bowling-green.

The Bridge of Allan as a watering-place is much indebted to the late Major Henderson, who took a great interest in its welfare, and, with commendable liberality, opened up to the public every path possessing attractions or a view.

The seats at and near the Bridge of Allan are—Westerton House (Colonel Sir James Alexander), Airthrey Castle (Lord Abercromby), Keir (Sir William Stirling-Maxwell, Bart.), Kippenross (John Stirling, Esq.), Ochtertyre (Sir David Dundas), Blair Drummond (G. Stirling Home Drummond, Esq.)

The Airthrey grounds are open to pedestrians on Thursday from 2 to 6 P.M. The walk may be varied by leaving the park at the eastern lodge near the old church of Logie, a beautiful spot, after inspecting which the tourist may proceed to the Wallace Monument, which is easily accessible from this point. The Keir grounds are open on Fridays from 2 to 6 P.M.; the Kippenross grounds on Wednesdays and Saturdays from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

The railway, on leaving the Bridge of Allan, skirts the river Allan, and, passing by a tunnel through the grounds of Kippenross, reaches the old-fashioned village of

## DUNBLANE,

[Hotel: Stirling Arms.]

picturesquely situated on the banks of the river Allan.

The cathedral, one of the few specimens of Gothic architecture which escaped to a great extent the ill-advised zeal of the Reformers, is partly used as a parish church, and is in tolerably good condition.

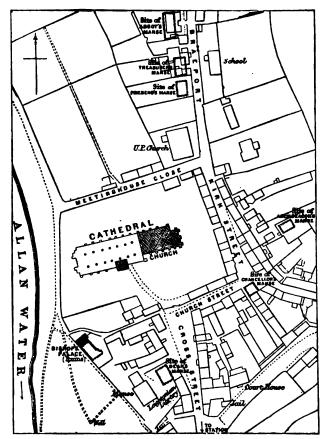
It consists of a nave with aisles, a choir, chapter-house, and a square tower. It is of small proportions, the nave being 130 feet in length, 58 in breadth, and 50 in height, and the choir 80 feet in length, 30 in breadth, and a little less than the nave in height. With the exception of the tower, the whole of the building is of one style of architecture, the Early Pointed; of one period, about the beginning of the 18th century; and built by one man, the then Bishop Clemens. The tower, which in style and date is classed with four others in Scotland-namely, the towers at Dunning, Muthill. St. Andrews, and Markinch—is early Norman, and dates from a little after 1100. The nave consists of eight bays: though small and without a triforium, it is considered very fine, a beautiful feature of it being the west window, known to many through the notice drawn to it by Mr. Ruskin in a lecture delivered by him before the Philosophical Institution in Edinburgh. clerestory, which is beautifully shafted and in some parts filled with foliated work, has a passage through it as in a triforium. choir arch, or arch in the division between the nave and the choir, rises only to about two-thirds of the height of the building, and there is consequently a space between the arch and the roof. This space is built up, and in the centre of it there are two apertures, divided by beautifully shafted piers. The choir is far inferior to the nave, and is quite anomalous in its construction. The chapterhouse is built against the north wall of the choir, and as it runs along nearly the whole length of the wall, and rises to within some 12 feet of the top of it, almost the whole of the one side of the choir is composed of a large space of blank wall, surmounted by a clerestory, with low windows, the whole having by no means a good effect.

The south side is almost equally anomalous, having (apparently to make up for the want of light occasioned by the north wall) six windows, or double the usual number. The so-called *chapter-house*, which some think was a sacristy, on account of the three aumbries which it contains, and others the lady chapel, communicates with the choir by a pretty cusped doorway. It consists of two storeys, the upper being reached by a narrow spiral stair. The lower storey is divided into five bays, in each of which is a window. The roof is groined in the early pointed manner. At the east end, immediately under the window, the floor is raised as the site of an altar, and, curiously enough, there seems to have been an altar in the upper storey in the corresponding position, as is indicated by a piscina in the adjoining wall.

The restoration of the cathedral has been confined to the choir and chapter-house. It may seem that it should have been first directed to the roofless nave, but that would have been a much more difficult task. The choir, which is now used as the parish church, and has been so since the Reformation, was greatly disfigured by an unnecessarily thick partition wall and galleries, both of which have been removed. The new and lighter partition wall is pierced by two windows, and these have been filled with stained glass, the gift of Sir William Stirling-Maxwell, and the same has been done in the apertures in the space over the choir which were built up.

The chapter-house was even more sadly injured than the choir, but it now stands as nearly as may be in its original condition. When, as is contemplated, the windows are filled with coloured glass, and the walls properly treated, the restoration will be as complete and satisfactory a piece of work as can be wished.

The canopied stalls (the tabernacle work and misereres of which are much admired), which stood in the vestibule, are now placed on the north and south side of the choir, right and left of the old altar site, the idea being that they should occupy the place of sedilia or seats of the officiating priests. The pews and fittings of the church are of oak, and are in demimedieval style. The gallery which it was found necessary to erect at the end of the church upon the partition wall, is nearly all occupied by a handsome organ, the gift of Mr. Henderson, of Glassingall, one of the heritors of the parish. The front of the gallery, which is supported by a series of oak pillars, with arches between them, is very massive and elaborately carved, and the effect intended to be given of a kind of screen is very successful."



DUNBLANE CATHEDRAL AND SURROUNDINGS.

Without the elaborate decoration of Melrose or of Roslin, Dunblane immeasurably excels both of these buildings in beauty of proportion and depth and force of moulding. The western double mullioned window, the beautiful little window in the gable, and the arcading of the triforium, are exquisite, and will give the greatest pleasure to an eye instructed in this art There are some interesting monuments. Under a window in the nave is a sculptured figure of Michel Ochiltree, a bishop of the see in the 15th century, and a recumbent figure in the choir represents another bishop of the same period, Finlay Dermock, who constructed the first stone bridge across the river Allan. Two figures in the lobby of the vestry represent Malise, eighth Earl of Strathearn, and his Countess.\*

One of the bishops of Dunblane was Archbishop Leighton, who left his library, which is still preserved, to the clergy of the diocese. From the back of the hotel a romantic walk, shaded by a row of aged beech-trees, conducts to the Bridge of Allan through the grounds of Kippenross, the seat of John Stirling, Esq. of Kippendavie. About a mile and a half to the east of Dunblane, the battle of Sheriffmuir or Dunblane was fought, in 1715, between the Earl of Mar (for the Chevalier St. George, otherwise called the Pretender) and the royal forces under the Duke of Argyle. The muir is now partly covered with fir plantations; but a stone railed round, called "the battle-stone," marks the scene of the battle. There is a small drovers' inn close by. The character of the ground explains the awkward nature of the conflict, which arose from the curve preventing the two armies from seeing each other until close at hand. Hence it happened that the right wing of both armies was victorious over the other's left, and that the fugitives fled in opposite directions. A popular song of the period gives a lively sketch of the double discomfiture :-

> "But when we marched to Sherramuir, And there the rebels saw, Willie, Brave Argyle attacked our right, Our flank, and front, and a', Willie,

<sup>\*</sup> It was hoped that during the recent repairs the tomb of the three Ladies Drummond (who, according to tradition, were poisoned in Drummond Castle in order to secure the death of one of them—Lady Margaret—mistress of James IV., and who were buried in Dunblane Cathedral) might be found, and a vault was anxiously looked for by the excavators. All, however, that was found was a few stone coffins, some coins, and a quantity of bones, proving that the floor had been disturbed and thoroughly searched before. In the month of August 1878, while workmen were engaged in the Chapter-house or Lady Chapel, they came upon a large slab about two feet below the surface of the floor, which, on being brought to the surface, was found to be a beautifully sculptured stone of about six feet long and two feet broad. From its position it seems to have been placed where it was found before the building of the cathedral, more than six and a half centuries ago.

Traitor Huntly soon gave way, Seaforth, St. Clair, and a', Willie.

"But brave Glengarry, on our right
The rebels' left did claw, Willie;
He there the greatest slaughter made
That ever Donald saw, Willie;
And Witham turned about for fear,
And fast did rin awa', Willie.

" Now, if ye speir wha wan the day, I've telled ye what I saw, Willie; We baith did fight, and baith did beat, And baith did rin awa', Willie."

Although the battle was a drawn one, it was (taken in connection with the defeat at Preston on the same day) fatal to the Jacobite cause and the unfortunate persons engaged in it.\*

Having crossed from the banks of the Allan to those of the Teith, we enter more particularly on the scenery of the "Lady of the Lake," and accompany the chivalrous Fitz James, when,

"With Lord Moray's train He chased a stalwart stag in vain."

This scenery commences fitly with the old village of DOUNE, where the Teith is spanned by a noble bridge, the work of one who, though by craft a tailor, was truly noble in heart. An inscription pretty legible, panelled in the left parapet, tells us that "in the year of God 1535, founded was this bridge by Robert Spital, tailor to the most noble Princess Margaret, the Queen of James IV." Along with the narrative he boldly blazons a pair of scissors en saltier.

Above the humble tailor's bridge frown in feudal grandeur the battlements of Murdoch of Albany's stronghold, roofless and ruinous, but still a majestic pile, with its two massive

<sup>\*</sup> A number of noblemen and gentlemen on both sides were slain in this engagement; among others, the Earls of Forfar and Strathmore, the chieftain of Clanronald, etc. The body of the gallant young Earl of Strathmore was found on the field, watched by a faithful old domestic, who, being asked the name of the person whose body he waited on with so much care, made this striking reply, "He was a man yesterday." "There was mair tist (lost) at Sheriffmuir," is a common proverb in Scotland. It is told that a Highlander lamented that, at the battle of Sheriffmuir he had "lost his father and his mother, and a gude buff beit, weel worth them batth."



DOUNE CASTLE.

square towers, its machicolations, turrets, and high embattled Most striking of all is the fine commanding site, over which the trees lining the steep banks of Teith spread their dusky masses to the water's edge. A fine rambling-place for an idle forenoon is this old castle, with its spiral staircases, dungeons, and parapet walks. Nor is it without its own incidental history. The minister of the parish, in his Statistical Account, says, "It seems to be unquestionable that the knight of Snowdoun had slept at Doune Castle on the night previous to the chase;" and we shall not gainsay him. But there are events connected with it fully more distinctly ascertained. Murdoch, Duke of Albany, who governed the country when James I. was a prisoner in England, possessed this stronghold, and probably built it. The young king, when he returned, overwhelmed the whole family of Albany with fatal vengeance for the ambition which they had shown; and the old governor himself was executed on the castle-hill of Stirling, whence he could see the towers of his own semiregal fortress. It became subsequently a royal residence; and the names of several queens of Scotland, including Queen Mary, are mentioned as having been its inmates.\* The well-known Deanston cotton-works at Doune were commenced about the beginning of this century by a Yorkshire Quaker of the name of Flounders, and were afterwards carried on by Mr. Smith, a name well known in connection with the Deanston system of "thorough draining." The handsome new church seen from the railway station is a Free Church.

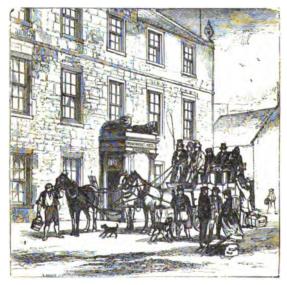
After leaving Doune, about a mile to the north-west, on the right, is the Earl of Moray's seat of Doune Lodge. Here the mountains Uam Var, Stuck-a-chroan, and Benvoirlich, are seen on the right northwards. Proceeding along the northern bank of the river Teith, we have, on the opposite side, Lanrick Castle (Andrew Jardine, Esq.) Three miles farther we pass Cambusmore, an old seat of a branch of the Buchanan family. Here Sir Walter Scott spent several summers during his youthful years, and from this he wandered beyond the Highland line into those scenes which became indelibly imprinted in his recollection.

<sup>\*</sup> The reader of Waverley may remember that Doune Castle figures there as a fortress, with a janitor and a governor, Donald Stewart, "Lieutenant-Colonel in the service of his Royal Highness Prince Charles Edward." It was natural that the Jacobite army should make the most of it, for it was for some time the only fortalice which they preserved in Scotland. Here John Home, the author of Douglas, was actually a prisoner in their hands, and performed an achievement for which he ever afterwards deemed himself entitled to assume the air of a great warrior. Home had been a volunteer, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Falkirk. With five others he was shut up in a chamber sufficiently far from the ground to render escape unlikely. Instigated, however, by the adventurous spirit of the poet, the prisoners twisted their bed-clothes into ropes, and descended one by one.

<sup>†</sup> He has himself given a sketch of the more interesting objects on this route in the Lady of the Lake-

<sup>&</sup>quot;Along thy banks, swift Teith! they ride,
And in the race they mock thy tide;
Torry and Lendrick now are past,
And Deanstoun lies behind them cast;
They rise, the banner'd towers of Donne,
They sink in distant woodland soon;
Blair-Drummond sees the hoofs strike fire,
They sweep like breeze through Ochtertyre;
They mark just glance and disappear
The lofty brow of ancient Keir;
They bathe their coursers' sweltering sides,
Dark Forth! amid thy sluggish tides."

Through the plantations of Cambusmore the Kelty, a wild mountain-stream, makes its way towards the Teith, and it forms farther up the well-known falls of Bracklinn. Adjoining Cambusmore is The Gart (Daniel Ainslie, Esq.) Just before arriving at Callander there may be seen, a little way on the left, the grassy embankment covered with trees named the Roman Camp. The hotels are within a few minutes' walk of the station.



DREADNOUGHT HOTEL, CALLANDER.

#### CALLANDER.

[Hotels: The Dreadnought; M'Gregor's.]
Distances by Rail—Stirling, 16 miles; Lochearnhead, 12; Killin, 17;
Edinburgh, 52; Glasgow, 45.
Coaches await the arrival of trains for the Trosachs.

Callander is a Highland village of rather unprepossessing appearance, but forming a convenient centre for excursions. From the Bridge a good general view may be obtained of the



BENLEDI FROM CALLANDER BRIDGE

river Teith, which meanders through beautiful meadows. This river has its source in the Braes of Balquhidder, whence descending in two streams, it extends on one side into Lochs Katrine, Achray, and Vennachar, and on the other into Lochs Doine, Voil, and Lubnaig. These two, uniting at Callander, inclose a triangular-shaped mountainous tract called the Forest of Glenfinlas. From Callander the Teith flows with a rapid current to the Forth which it joins near Stirling.

The landscape towards the north-west is bounded by the huge mass of *Benledi*, a Gaelic name said to signify "the hill of God," and to have originated in the Beltane mysteries which used to be celebrated on its summit. Its height is 2875 feet, and the ascent (which is easy) is generally made from Portnellan on the right side of Loch Vennachar, 2½ miles distant. There are rough precipices on the eastern side towards Loch Lubnaig, and still more formidable rocks on

the northern spurs of the mountain. A stream descending the east side of Benledi towards Loch Lubnaig may be followed by a good scrambler among rocks which are here piled in such grotesque variety as to look from beneath like a feudal castle. The descent is interesting to the



FALLS OF BRACKLINN.

geologist, for here the greywacke or clay-slate of the Lowlands is succeeded by that essentially Highland formation, the micaslate and its congeners. They not only impart their peculiar jagged, twisted, angular character, but become a very characteristic feature in the streams, from the silvery lustre of the debris and gravel.

#### BRACKLINN FALLS.

The Falls of Bracklinn (speckled or white foaming pool) are about two miles north-east of Callander, and form one of the attractions of the neighbourhood, and the pathway by which they are reached commences at the east end of the village. The falls consist of a series of shelving rapids and dark linns, formed by the river Kelty, which leaps from a bank of red sandstone, among great masses of stone beneath:—

"Between two meeting hills it bursts away,
Where rocks and woods o'erhang the turbid stream:
There, gathering triple force, rapid and deep.
It bolls, and wheels, and foams, and thunders through."

As Bracklinn is a dangerous place, careful footing is necessary, especially on the slippery and unprotected edges. A rustic bridge has been thrown over the main chasm, where the brook precipitates itself from a height of 50 feet.

The so-called ROMAN CAMP of Callander is to be found within the pleasure-grounds of a villa at the east end of the village. The mounds of earth which have the reputation of so distinguished an artificial origin in some respects remind one of the *procestrum* at Ardoch. But it is quite probable that these, and other mounds of a similar aspect close to rivers, are not the work of man's hand, but the terraced banks thrown up by the streams or left on their retirement. On the wide haugh of Callander there are several detached mounds of this character.

#### GLENARTNEY.

A delightful hill-road, above Callander, penetrates the scene of the beginning of the hunt in the Lady of the Lake; the party being supposed to have proceeded northward by the Braes of Doune, instead of westwards by Callander. It was thus by descending Glenfinlas that the foremost horseman reached the Brigg of Turk. The entire walk is about 15 miles in extent, and leads directly from Callander to Comrie, and the lower district of Strathearn. The scenery, without possessing any marked feature, is varied and beautiful, sometimes consisting of bare mountain glens, at others of gladed ravines, rich in variety of foliage and rock, and penetrated by wild streams. Leading, in the first place, across the uplands to the east of Callander, the path strikes the glen of the restless Kelty, ascending with it to the watershed. There, leaving the top of Ben Larig to the left, it descends, the waters leading to the basin of the Tay by Glen Grachan. Turning eastward, after having held for

some time a course almost due north, Uam-Var is passed to the right, in the ascent of the Kelty. Afterwards Stuck-a-Chroan and Ben Voirlich, two hills of greater size and ruggedness, rise to the westward, the latter competing with Ben Lomond in height as well as grandeur of form. The Grachan joins the Artney on the left, and the pedestrian descends through "lone Glenartney's hazel shade,"—an expression to the descriptive beauty of which he will be especially sensible if he tread the glen in a summer evening when the sun is just disappearing behind the western hills,—in time to enable him to reach the hotel at Comrie in safety. At Comrie the tourist is 6 miles from Crieff.



COILANTOGLE FORD.

Starting from Callander by one of the coaches that run on this much-frequented road, we proceed westwards, passing the small Episcopal chapel and numerous villas; on the left are the river Leny and the railway to Lochearnhead, Killin, and Dalmally. On the right stands Leny House (J. Buchanan Hamilton, Esq.) At Kilmahog toll we take the turning to

the left, crossing the river Leny by Kilmahog bridge. The road beyond this winds along a spur of Benledi, on the top of which lies a large boulder called "Samson's Putting-stone," ready, apparently, to roll down at the slightest touch. On the neighbouring height of Dunmore are the remains of a British fort surrounded by three tiers of ditches and mounds.



LOCH VENNACHAR.

In the hollow to the south, marked by the ruins of an old mill, flows the Teith, fresh from the basin of Loch Vennachar. Near this was Coilantogle Ford, the spot where Roderick Dhu challenged Fitz-James to single combat, which the king, brave as he was, desired to decline:—

"See, here all vantageless I stand, Armed like thyself with single brand; For this is Coilantogle Ford, And thou must keep thee with thy sword."\*

Loch Vennachar is about five miles long and a mile and a half broad, and its surface is broken by a lonely island—

<sup>\*</sup> The romance of the scenery is somewhat impaired by the operations of the Glasgow Waterworks, which caused the banks of the lake to be raised several feet, in order to form a reservoir for the supply of the mills on the Teith.

Inch Vroin. The eastern end is rather tame, but it improves towards the western or upper extremity, where may be seen Invertrosachs shooting-lodge. In a hollow on the left of the road is Lanrick Mead, a flat meadow, which was the gathering-ground of the Clan-Alpine. About a mile beyond Loch



DUNCRAGGAN.

Vennachar the road descends towards the Brigg of Turk, affording a varied and extensive prospect, including Benvenue.

"Duncraggan's huts appear at last, And peep like moss-grown rocks, half-seen, Half-hidden in the copse so green."

Northwards is the opening to Glenfinlas, to which the tourist may look with interest as the scene of Scott's ballad. One mile up is the cataract,

> "Whose waters their wild tumult toss Adown the black and craggy boss Of that huge cliff, whose ample verge Tradition calls the Hero's Targe."

The glen is now used as a deer-forest by the Earl of Moray.



THE OLD BRIGG OF TURK.

Close upon this is the famous bridge referred to in the couplet—

"And when the Brigg of Turk was won,
The headmost horseman rode alone."\*

The road continues along the margin of Achray, a loch which still preserves its peaceful character—

"The rocks—the bosky thickets sleep, So stilly in thy bosom deep."

Shortly after the road makes a sudden bend, disclosing the spur of the mountain which forms the entrance to the Trosachs, and here a slight deviation from the main road conducts to

# THE TROSACHS HOTEL,

an elegant castellated building, with ample and comfortable accommodation.

<sup>\*</sup> Tourists visiting the Trosachs will now miss the notable figure which, for many years, was familiar to the frequenters of this district—viz. Mrs. Ferguson, the portly landlady of the primitive hostelry at Brigg of Turk, who died in the 7th year of her age, in March 1872,

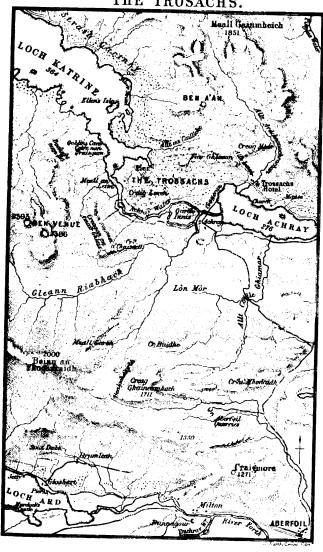


THE TROSACHS.

Several delightful rambles and excursions may be made from the Trosachs—such as to Aberfoyle, Glenfinlas, etc.; and the neighbouring lochs may be explored either on foot or by small boats. Ben A'an is worth climbing on a fine day, as it commands a most beautiful panoramic view.

The remarkable defile called the Trosachs (which means "bristled territory") extends from the hotel to Loch Katrine, a distance of about a mile. Somewhere near the entrance of the gorge Fitz-James lost his 'gallant grey.' The place is called by poetic licence Bealach-an-Duine, and so imbued has

THE TROSACHS.



A & " Black Chaland

CALLANDER & OBAN RAILWAY.

the whole scenery become with the story of the Lady of the Lake, that we are almost tempted to look for the blanched bones of the generous steed; nor will the guide, with true Highland precision, fail to show the exact spot where he fell.



LOCH KATRINE,

From the hotel we proceed through the dell, with its rocks and profuse vegetation—

"Where twined the path, in shadow hid, Round many a rocky pyramid."

Winding between the verdure-clad rocks, we catch a view of Ben A'an rising above the wooded precipices on the north, with a steep pyramidical summit 1800 feet high.

"And now, to issue from the glen,
No pathway meets the wanderer's ken,
Unless he climb with footing nice
A far projecting precipice."

"Until the present road was made," says Scott, "through the romantic pass which I have presumptuously attempted to describe, there was no mode of issuing out of the defile excepting by a sort of ladder composed of the branches and roots of trees."

Emerging from this fairy scenery, Loch Katrine at length bursts upon the view,

"With promontory, creek, and bay, And islands that, empurpled bright, Floated amid the livelier light, And mountains, that like giants stand To sentincl euchanted land."



ELLEN'S ISLE.

A neat rustic pier has been erected in a sheltered bay, for the use of the steamer.\*

Embarking in the steamer, t we sail close by this island-

"Where for retreat in dangerous hour Some chief had framed a rustic bower."

<sup>\*</sup> A foot-road, suitable for light cars, skirts the northern shore as far as Giengyle, an old possession of the M'Gregor family. This road conducts to the Silver Strand, a white gravelly bay, where the fair Ellen held her first interview with the Knight of Snowdoun.

<sup>†</sup> The steamer sails in connection with the cteamer on Loch Lomond. From June to the end of September it generally makes three trips a day (Sunday excepted) from each end of the loch. Small boats may be hired to go up or down the loch—the charge is 10s., besides 2s. 6d. for the rower. To the Geblin's Cave and Ellen's Isle, 5s., and 2s. 6d. for the man.



VIEW FROM ABOVE GOBLIN'S CAVE (BENVENUE).

On the south rises "huge Benvenue" (2393 feet), with a nobly graduated outline and a singular alpine dignity. The corries and crags, softened by distance, are blended with the luxuriant herbage; and the deep vertical gash of Coir-nan-Urisken\* seems but a gentle opening in the sloping ridge.

On the other side of the hill from this is Bealach-nam-bo (the "pass of the cattle"), a birch-clad glade by which the cattle taken in forays were conveyed within the protection of the Trosachs. Near the west end of the loch is the commencement of the aqueduct by which the water of Loch Katrine is conveyed to Glasgow.

At the west end of the loch a neat pier has been erected, where passengers disembark and walk up to the hotel of Stronachlachar. Here a well-horsed open coach is in waiting to convey tourists to Inversnaid on Loch Lomond, a distance

<sup>\*</sup> This remarkable specimen of the Highland corry resolves itself, on nearer approach, into the dread Goblin's Cave, another of the scenes in the Lady of the Lake, Climbing up through the mighty debris, a sort of rock-surrounded platform may be reached, from which there is a beautiful view.

of 5 miles.\* The small lake Arklet lies on the way, and primitive huts in the neighbourhood are still pointed out as the original residence of Rob Roy and the birthplace of Helen his wife.† A little to the north are the ruins of Inversnaid Fort, erected by Government in 1713 to check the turbulence of the MacGregor clan. This fort was at one time the head quarters of General Wolfe.

Descending from this by a rather perilous road, a beautiful view of Loch Lomond meets the eye. At the bottom of the hill stands the comfortable hotel of

#### INVERSNAID.

A fine waterfall, formed here by the river Arklet, and crossed by a slender foot-bridge, is the scene of Wordsworth's 'Highland Girl.' A path leads up the waterside to a large boulder, from which there is a view of Loch Lomond.

At the pier of Inversnaid tourists meet the steamer, and proceed either up or down the loch according to the arrangement of their route.

\* Pedestrians, unencumbered with luggage, have time to cross on foot.

+ It is remarkable to think that so lately as the year 1712 this district was peopled by that predatory race whose exploits furnished Sir Walter Scott with many of the exciting scenes referred to in his novel of Rob Roy. "Rob's own designation was of Inversacid; but he appears to have acquired a right of some kind or other to the property of Craig Royston, a domain of rock and forest lying on the east side of Loch Lomond, where that beautiful lake stretches into the dusky mountains of Glenfalloch." He appears at this period to have removed from his ordinary dwelling at Inversnaid farther into the Highlands, and commenced the lawless sort of life which he afterwards followed, in consequence of the uncommonly severe measures taken against him. His property was confiscated, and his furniture arrested and sold, and, to add injury to insult, his wife was insulted by the officers of justice, "in a manner that would have aroused a milder man than he to thoughts of vengeance." "Helen Mac-Gregor," says Scott, "was a woman of fierce and haughty temper, and is not unlikely to have disturbed the officers in the execution of their duty, and thus to have incurred ill-treatment, though, for the sake of humanity, it is to be hoped that the story sometimes told is a popular exaggeration. It is certain that she felt extreme anguish at being expelled from the banks of Loch Lomond, and gave vent to her feelings in a fine piece of pipe music, still well known to amateurs by the name of 'Rob Roy's Lament,"-Rob Roy-Introduction.



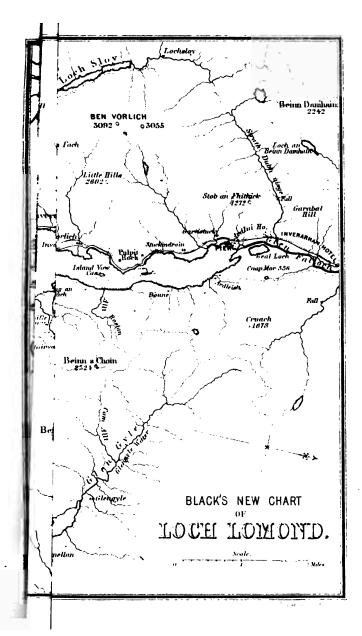
LOCH LOMOND FROM THE SOUTH (EAST OF BALLOCH); LOOKING OVER INCH MURRIN.

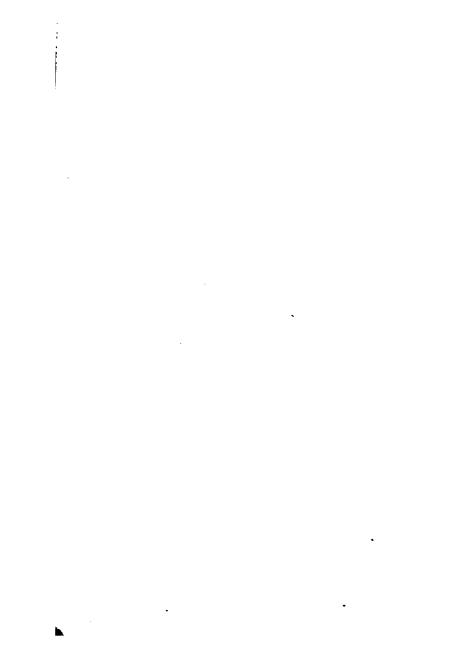


LOCH LOMOND,

### LOCH LOMOND

is unquestionably the pride of Scottish lakes. Boasting innumerable beautiful islands of every varying form — its northern extremity narrowing until it is lost among dusky and retreating mountains, while, gradually widening as it extends to the southward, it spreads its base around the indentures and promontories of a fair and fertile land—this lake affords one of the most surprising, beautiful, and sublime spectacles in nature. Its length is about 23 miles; its breadth where greatest, at the southern extremity, is 5 miles, from which it gradually grows narrower, till it terminates in a prolonged stripe of water. The depth varies considerably : south of Luss it is rarely more than 20 feet; in the northern part it ranges from 360 to 600 feet, and in the places where deepest it never freezes. The total superficies of the lake is about 20,000 acres. About two-thirds of the loch, and most of the islands, are in the county of Dumbarton; the rest, with the right bank, are in the county of Stirling. Its commencement is 20 miles from Glasgow, and 6 from Dumbarton.





Although the sail up the loch cannot be surpassed in favourable circumstances, the road along the western shore from Balloch to Tarbet also affords a delightful means of viewing its beauties. In proceeding by the steamer from Balloch we notice, on the right, Balloch and Boturich Castles, and more close at hand, on the left, Cameron House, Auchendennan, Auchinheglish, and Arden.

A number of small islands are passed on the way to Luss, the largest being Inch Murrin, which is preserved as a deerpark by the Duke of Montrose. At its southern extremity are the ruins of Lennox Castle, formerly a residence of the Earls of Lennox. Here Isabel, Duchess of Albany, resided after the execution of her husband, sons, and father, at Stirling in 1424. The steamer next passes Creeinch and Torrinch, and between Clairinch (from which the Buchanans took their slogan or war-cry) and Inch Cailliach (the Island of Women), so called from its having been the site of a nunnery. The last named contains the old parish church of Buchanan, and the burial-ground of the MacGregors, where there are several monuments of the lairds of the clan, and other families claiming descent from the Scottish King Alpine.

On the eastern shore, opposite the islands, may be seen the conical hill of Duncruin, Ross Priory (Sir George Leith), and Buchanan House (Duke of Montrose), the latter being beauti-

fully situated in the vale of Endrick.

Sailing northwards, we next reach the pier of BALMAHA, situated at the foot of a beautifully conic. thill, the top of which is 1175 feet high. The narrow pass of the same name was in olden times one of the established roads by which the Highlanders made raids into the Lowlands.

From this the steamer crosses the loch to Luss, passing Inchfad (the Long Island), Inchruin (the Round Island), and between Inchlonaig (Isle of Yew-trees) and Inchconnachan. Close to the latter is Inchtavanach (Monk's Isle).

The village of Luss is situated at the mouth of Glen Luss, on the north of which rises a fine range of mountains, culminating in Ben Dubh (2108). The other (southern) side of the glen is formed by "The Paps" and Cruach Dubh (1154). From Stronbrae, near the village, a good view is obtained of the loch. To the south are Camstradden House and Ross

ined of d Ross

Park, the latter being the seat of Sir James Colquhoun, Bart. In the vicinity of the mansion may be seen a tower of the ancient castle of the family of Luss, the last heiress of which married Colquhoun of Colquhoun. A short way farther south, overhanging the entrance to Glen Fruin,\* are the ruins of the Castle of Benuchara, anciently the residence of the Colquhouns, and where the chief of that clan was basely murdered, in 1640, by one of the clan Macfarlane. Near it is the lofty hill of Fingal (Dunfion), which, according to tradition, was one of the hunting-seats of that hero. From Luss northwards the lake gradually contracts, and the scenery becomes wilder. The steamer re-crosses the loch, passing the beautifully-wooded promontory of Ross, to ROWARDENNAN, the usual starting-point for the ascent of Ben Lomond, which rises immediately behind the hotel.

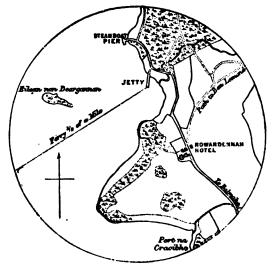
The distance from the hotel † to the top, which is 3192 feet high, is four miles, but the ascent is easy and there is a path by which ponies can reach the summit.

The advice to climbers, scratched on a window-pane of the former inn at Tarbet, may be worth remembering, although its poetic claims may be denied—

"Trust not at first a quick adventurous pace, Six miles its top points gradual from its base; Up the high rise with panting haste I past, And gained the long laborious steep at last:

<sup>\*</sup> It was in Glen Fruin (the Glen of Sorrow) that the celebrated battle took place between the MacGregors and Colquhouns, fraught with such fatal consequences to both parties. There had been a long and deadly feud between the MacGregors and the Laird of Luss, head of the family of Colquhoun. At length the parties met in the vale of Glen Fruin. The battle was obstinately contested, but in the end the MacGregors came off victorious, slaying two hundred of the Colquhouna, and making many prisoners. It is said that after the battle the MacGregors murdered about eighty youths, who had been led by curiosity to view the fight. A partial representation of these transactions having been made to James VI., letters of fire and sword were issued against the Clan Gregor. Their lands were confiscated, their very name proscribed, and being driven to such extremity, they became notorious for their acts of daring reprisal.

<sup>†</sup> The ascent may be made from Inversnaid, but the distance is nearly twice as great as from Rowardennan. Pedestrians may also ascend from Rowchoish, opposite Tarbet, from which there is a path to the summit. As a general rule, no one should attempt the ascent except in clear weather, or without a guide should there be any risk of mist unexpectedly coming on.



ROWARDENNAN-LANDING-PLACE FOR BEN LOMOND.

More prudent thou—when once you pass the deep, With cautious steps and slow ascend the steep."

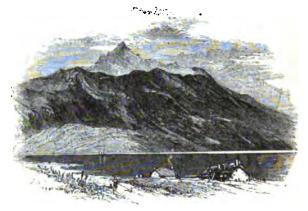
The author (Russel) afterwards offers this eminently disinterested advice—

"Oh! stop a while—oft taste the cordial drop,
And rest, oh! rest—long long upon the top,
There hall the breezes, nor with tollsome haste,
Down the rough slope thy useful vigour waste;
So shall thy wondering sight at once survey
Woods, lakes, and mountains, valleys, rocks, and sea:
Huge hills that heaped in crowded order stand,
Stretched o'er the western and the northern land,
Enormous groups."

The scene from the top is grand and lovely to a high degree. On one side are seen the Grampian mountains swelling westwards, mound after mound; on the west the Argyleshire hills; and on the south and east the great Scottish Lowland district, with its minor mountain ranges.

The most fascinating object, however, is Loch Lomond, clear below, in all its reaches and indentations, its bright waters studded with

> "Those emerald isles, which calmly sleep On the blue bosom of the deep."



BEN LOMOND (8192).

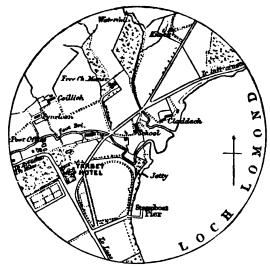
On a clear day the extent of the view comprehends the counties of Lanark, Renfrew, and Ayr, the Firth of Clyde, and the islands of Arran and Bute, to the south; and the counties of Stirling and the Lothians, with the windings of the Forth, and the castles of Stirling and Edinburgh to the east. It is to be regretted, however, that the Ben too often

"Through shrouding mists looks dimly down;
For though perchance his piercing eye
Doth read the secrets of the aky,
His haughty bosom scorns to show
Those secrets to the world below.
Close-woven shades, with varying grace,
And crag and cavern mark his base."—Sigourney.

The mountain is the property of the Duke of Montrose.

Opposite Rowardennan is Glen Douglas (Inveruglas inn), from which there is a romantic road to Loch Long.

After leaving Rowardennan the steamer skirts the base of



TARBET-LANDING-PLACE FOR ARROCHAR AND INVERARY.

Ben Lomond, on which is a tasteful shooting-lodge. On the left are Firkin Point and Stuckgown House, the latter a favourite residence of the late Lord Jeffrey. Opposite this is Rob Roy's prison, an arch-shaped cavern in a rock some height above the water, and which may be descried from the steamer.

We now reach TARBET, with its large and well-conducted hotel standing a short way above the pier.\* This is the

\* From Tarbet the distances to the following places by rowing-boats are calculated as follow:-To Ardlui (head of Loch). 8 miles. To Luss . 9 miles. Balloch 16 Rob Roy's Cave . Inchtavannich . Rowardennan Inversnald . The distances, by road, are as follow :-To Arrochar . 2 miles. To Inversry 22 miles. 14 ,, Cairndow Inverness Dumbarton . Luss . Fort-William 70 ,, Oban . 66 Glasgow 85 Tyndrum

10

Inversion .

landing-place for those who wish to cross the isthmus to Arrechar and Loch Long, or to pursue the coach road through Glencroe, via "Rest-and-be-Thankful," to Inveraray. At Tarbet there is perhaps the most complete and expressive view of Ben Lomond, the expanse of waters between preventing any object from breaking the full effect of the scene.

Tourists disembarking here have time to cross to Arrochar, where a very good view is obtained of the wild scenery at the head of Loch Long, including "The Cobbler;" but those who have not previously seen Loch Lomond should continue the sail to the head of the loch.



Landing-place for Loch Katrine and Trosachs,

From Tarbet the steamer crosses to Inversnaid (already noticed), with its excellent hotel and fine waterfall. On the hill above is Inversnaid Lodge (Orr Ewing, Esq.)

Opposite Inversnaid is Inveruglas Isle, on which are the ruins of an old stronghold of the Macfarlanes. We here gain the upper reach of the loch, which is narrow and hemmed in by lofty mountains. Some of the highest belong to the Arrochar range, including Ben Vane (3004)

and Ben Vorlich, a mountain with a similar name to that at Loch Earn (3092). There is a road up the wild glen of Inveruglas to Loch Sloy, a most solitary spot, from which the Macfarlanes took their war-cry.

About a mile above Inversnaid, on the same side, is Rob Roy's Cave, a deep and extensive cavern, with a very narrow opening, hardly perceptible to the naked eye.

"Yes, slender aid from Fancy's glass
It needs, as round these shores we pass,
'Mid glen and thicket dark, to scan
The wild Macgregor's savage clan,
Emerging at their chieftain's call
To foray or to festival;
While nodding plumes and tartans bright,
Gleam wildly o'er each glancing height."—Sloourney.



ROB BOY'S CAVE.

Three miles from the head is the small pine-wooded island called Eilan Vow, containing the remains of a stronghold of the Macfarlanes.

The uses of a large rock, to be seen on the left, remind the visitor of the remote loneliness of the country around, though the steamboat daily ploughs the lake with its crowd of tourists. The stone serves as a pulpit and vestry of a church, for it has a cell cut into its face, with a door, and here at intervals a preacher addresses the congregation gathering round him in the open air.

At the head of the loch tourists disembark at a small pier, and by a short drive of two miles are conveyed to

# INVERARNAN HOTEL,

beautifully situated on the river Arnan, at the entrance to

Glenfalloch, in the midst of what may be called "mountain and flood." To the back flows the deep and silent Falloch, and beyond, on the opposite side of the glen, a mountain-torrent, called the Inish, descends from a loch situated in the mountains. A little above the hotel is Glenfalloch House (Earl of Breadalbane). Tourists returning by the steamer have time to ramble about here for a few hours.

From this there are several coach routes through the Highlands, in connection with the steamer, as follow:—

To Ballachulish through Glencoe;
 To Oban by Loch Awe;
 To Aberfeldy by Killin and Loch Tay.

# COACH ROUTE FROM LOCH LOMOND HEAD THROUGH GLENCOE TO BALLACHULISH—48 miles.

Miles. First Stage.
Inversrnan Hotel.
Glenfalloch House, left.

Cross the Eas.

- 2 Cross the Finglen, which descends from a small loch, Oss (2084), near top of Ben Dubhchraige (8204), right.
- 21 Falls of Falloch, right,
- 6 Head of the Falloch.
- 8 Crianisrich Hotel.

Road to Killin on right (19 m.)

- 81 Inverhagerny Farm-house, right.
- 10 St. Fillans. Holy Pool, left.
- 10½ Cross the river Dochart or Etterick; Ben Loy, the source of the river Tay, 5 miles on the left. Half-a-mile up the water, to the

left, Kino's Field.

Second Stage.

Tyndrum Hotel and Railway Station.

Road westwards to Dalmally, Loch Awe, Inverary, or Oban.

- 131 Benbuy on left; lead mines.
- 16 Auch, left.
- 19 Kirk of Urchay.
- 191 Urchay Bridge.

Miles. Third Stage.

22 Inverouran Inn.

Loch Tulla and Lord Breadalbane's shooting-lodge, right.

28 Deer-forest of Blackmount, Lochs Ba and Lydoch and Moor of Rannoch on right,

#### Fourth Stage.

- 32 King's House Inn.
- 84 Path on right to Devil's Staircase; head of Loch Leven and Fort-William.

Buachaille Etiye Mountain, the source of the Etiye Water, on left.

- 341 Loch Falloch, left.
- 86 GLENCOE; south end.

#### Fifth Stage.

- 89 Looh Trichan, left; Scour-na-Fingal and Scour-na-Riach, right.
- 41 Glencoe, north end.
- 43 Inverce House, right.
- 45 Slate Quarries.
- 48 Ballachulish Hotel.



GLENFALLOCH, HEAD OF LOCE LOMOND. BEN LOMOND IN CENTRE, BEN VOIRLICH ON RIGHT.

Leaving Inverarnan the road follows the right bank of the river Falloch through the fine mountain glen of the same After passing Finglen the falls of Falloch may be seen on the right. About 4 miles farther the Falloch descends from its source at the top of Ben-a-Chroin (3101). Shortly after we reach Crianlarich Hotel, situated about a mile from the head of Loch Dochart on the east. Here flows the river Fillan, which farther east receives the name of Dochart. The road continues northwards, ascending the left bank of the river, through a district classic in the Scottish war of independence. About half-way to Tyndrum is St. Fillan's Chapel with its Holy Pool, where a superstitious ceremony used to be practised in order to secure the influence of the saint for the recovery of insane persons. Crossing the river we pass within half-amile of the King's Field or Dalry, where Bruce, as a fugitive after the battle of Methven, was defeated by the Lord of Lorn and his wild Highland followers. Three of the assailants made a combined attack, and were all killed by that accomplished knight, who was remarkable for his skill in the use of In the struggle one of the assailants seized the King's mantle so firmly in his dying grasp, that it was necessary to relinquish it, and the brooch by which it was fastened is still preserved at Dunolly Castle by the Macdougalls, descendants of the Lord of Lorn.

At TYNDRUM, besides the good hotel, there is a station on the Callander and Oban railway, now advanced to Dalmally. Tyndrum is famous for its lead-mines, which were wrought for many years by the late Marquis of Breadalbane. Other parts of the rocks have been found to include copper, lead, zinc, chromate of iron, hematite, pyrites, and sulphate of barytes. The country here becomes wild and desolate. A little beyond the bridge of Urchay we reach Inverouran Inn, situated on the banks of Loch Tulla, a solitary sheet of water about 4 miles in length. On the north side is Lord Breadalbane's shooting-lodge of Ardvrecknish.

From this the road for miles traverses broad and round-backed hills, amidst scenery of dreary uniformity. The muir of Rannoch, a deer-forest of Sir Robert Menzies of that ilk, and perhaps the greatest bog in Scotland, is to be seen from the broad surface of the Blackmount on the right. In the

midst of this wild scenery, and on the borders of Glencoe, is situated King's House Inn.

Three miles on the right is the steep ascent called the DEVIL'S STAIRCASE, and here the tourist enters GLENCOE,\* famous for the wild character of its scenery.

"I fancy," says Mr. Hamerton, in his interesting work (A Painter's Camp in the Highlands), "the scenery of Glencoe approaches nearer to the stony Arabian landscape than any other scenery in Scotland, for the mountains have a barren strength and steepness which remind one continually of the stone buttresses of Sinai, as we have seen Sinai in photographs and the drawings of John Lewis.

"I was fortunate in seeing Glencoe for the first time under a noble and mysterious effect, for the whole air was full of mystery. Far below us stretched a valley that seemed of supernatural vastness, whose entrance was guarded on the one hand by a wall of precipices, and on the other by a domed tower of solid granite, huge and pale in the misty air. This dome gleamed all over with purple and green, changing continually. It was covered with a network of irregular, fantastic decoration, a wild arabesque of faint rose colour, paler than the pale green ground it was laid upon. This enchanted dome was a solid rock far higher than St. Paul's, and its mosaic of purple and green and rose colour was only the little patches of short grass, and red, dry channels of a thousand streams, and purple steps of precipice.

"But in the vastness of the valley, over the dim, silver stream that flowed away into its infinite distance, brooded a heavy cloud, stained with a crimson hue, as if the innocent blood shed there rose from the earth, even yet, to bear witness against the assassins who gave the name of Glencoe such power over the hearts of men. For so long as history shall be read, and treachery hated, that name, Glencoe, shall thrill mankind with undiminished horror! The story is a century old now; the human race has heard it talked over for a hundred years. But the tale is as fresh in its fearful interest as the latest murder in the newspapers. Kind hospitality was never so cruelly requited; British soldiers were never at once so cowardly and so ferocious. That massacre was not warfare; it was not the execution of justice; it was assassination on a great scale, and under circumstances every detail of which adds to the inexpressible painfulness of the fact. It is lamentable that the character of William, on the whole respectable, should be blackened by so foul a stain."

<sup>\*</sup> Glencon is also described in connection with the steamer route from Olan.

As we advance towards the northern extremity of the glen signs of desolation disappear, and the country gradually becomes cultivated and wooded. After passing Invercee House, the road for four miles skirts the banks of Loch Leven, a narrow arm of the sea running eastwards from the head of Loch Linnhe, bounded by lofty mountains, some of which are grouped in grand combinations. From its mouth to its farther extremity this loch is one succession of beautiful landscapes. Passing the slate-quarries, we reach Ballachulish, with its fine new hotel, beautifully situated near the mouth of Loch Leven, and a few minutes' walk from the steamboat pier. This hotel forms a delightful halting-place for those proceeding by steamer to Oban or Inverness by the Caledonian Canal. Fort-William by road is 12 miles distant.

#### Pedestrian Route from King's House (Glencoe) to Fort-William, by Devil's Staircase.

The distance from King's House Inn to Fort-William by the Devil's Staircase is about 23 miles. From the excessive roughness and steepness of a part of the first half of the road, it can be travelled only by pedestrians. The staircase diverges from the main road at a small cluster of shepherds' houses, called Altaafedh, where it may be well to obtain a guide for the first two miles, the road being scarcely distinguishable among the rocks and loose stones which obstruct thack. Having crossed the staircase, Kinlochmore is reached, at the head of Loch Leven, and the route thence is continued through Glen Tarbert by a better road to Fort-William. The only house where any refreshment can be obtained is at Kinlochmore, one of a very humble order, about 12 miles from Altaafedh, where drovers are accustomed to lodge on their way from the north.

#### To Lochs Rannoch and Tummel.

From King's House the pedestrian may cross the hills to Tighnaline on Loch Rannoch, nearly 20 miles, but this should not be attempted the first time without a guide, many persons having lost their way, and in two instances their lives, in bad weather. The pedestrian must keep along the side of Crusch Rannoch, keeping Loch Lydoch in sight, but not getting near its shores until he gets to its northern extremity. When this is reached the track will probably be found, and by keeping a little to the right the tourist will observe a shepherd's hut (11 miles), where he may get directions, after which the road is pretty plain to Tighnaline, which is situated at the west end of Loch Rannoch. The distance from this to Loch Tummel is 18 miles, as follows,—along Loch Rannoch side to Kinloch-Rannoch 11 miles, and from thence to Tummel Bridge 7 miles. See also pedestrian routes from Glen Lyon.

## CALLANDER AND OBAN RAILWAY,

VIA PASS OF LENY, LOCH LUBNAIG, STRATHYRE, LOCHEARN-HEAD (BALQUHIDDER, ROB ROY'S COUNTRY), KILLIN, AND DALMALLY,—COACH IN CONNECTION.

This beautiful line of railway is projected to extend to Oban, a distance of 70 miles, but in the meantime it has been found necessary to carry on the work in stages. The portion already made reaches to Dalmally and Loch Awe, and proves serviceable in opening up a most picturesque part of Scotland, and facilitating the journey northwards. On leaving Callander the railway passes through the meadow land of Bochastle farm, where the waters from Lochs Vennachar and Lubnaig unite and form the Teith. Here may be observed the ancient buryingground of the Buchanans, a quiet sequestered spot, where the spirit of clanship proves itself strong even in death, line on crossing the water takes a curve to the right, keeping close by the base of Benledi, and thence through the pass of Leny, which extends between Callander and Loch Lubnaig, and forms one of those ravines by which alone the Highlands were at one time accessible from the south. At the bottom of the glen the river breaks in harsh thunders, tumbling from ledge to ledge, sweeping round rocks and eddying in dark inky pools. It may be reached from the road by a stile in the wall, from which a new-made path descends the steep bank. The railway crosses the stream twice by means of substantial iron lattice bridges, each 180 feet in length. little onwards are the churchyard and ruins of the Chapel of St. Bride, and half-a-mile beyond the foot of Loch Lubnaig comes in sight, where the river Leny silently debouches from its basin.

This fine sheet of water is about five miles long and one broad. The mountains on the railway side are steep and rugged.\* on the other they are soft and gentle. In a still

<sup>\*</sup> The difficulties encountered in the formation of this railway along the lochside were of no ordinary nature. Barges were built and launched upon the loch for the purpose of conveying stones and other materials across, and huge boulders and large pieces of rock from the cuttings were tumbled in until the



CHAPEL OF ST. BRIDE: RIVER LENY.

evening the contrast between the bright smooth water, undisturbed save by the leap of the trout, or perhaps the splash of a salmon, and the dark boundary of rocks thrown into shadow by the retiring day, makes a fine alternation of the soft and rugged. At one turn of the loch we pass the huge mass of rock known as Craig-na-co-heily, and on the opposite side the farm-house of Anie. Five miles from Callander by road is the farm-house of Ardchullary, which was once the country-house of Bruce, the Abyssinian traveller, who retired to this solitude from the sneers of a sceptical world. Boats for fishing may be obtained at the farm-houses on the loch-side, or by arrangement with the Dreadnought Hotel, Callander.

After leaving Loch Lubnaig the railway passes along Strathyre, and crosses the river Balvaig, 9 miles from Callan-

water-level was reached. At one place this process was followed for about nine months, and notwithstanding the extraordinary amount of material sunk—including many waggons which accidentally went down, boulders, rock from cuttings, and hundreds of tons of earth, the water was so deep that no very perceptible change was effected. The experiment had to be abandoned and tried with better success at another place.



LOCH LUBNAIG.

der. Here we reach the first station, the village of Strathyre, a single row of peasants' houses, with an inn (Maclaren's); and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Strathyre, King's House, where trains stop when necessary. There is a good inn here, conveniently situated for visiting Balquhidder and Loch Voil.\* At a place

#### \* BALQURIDDER.

The road proceeds westwards, passing Auchtow, the private burial-place of Sir John M'Gregor, and soon the ivy-covered ruins of the old chapel of Balquhidder come into view, standing on an eminence behind the school-house. Ascending to the old graveyard, it is not difficult to discover the stone which is said to cover the grave of Rob Roy, and which lies horizontally on the ground, a few paces in front of the eastern gable. It is a plain worn-out stone, having several fanciful figures engraved on the surface. These representations, and some carving like a mystic knot, found on the ancient sculptured stones of Scotland, betoken considerable antiquity. Yet the antiquary will probably assign this stone to a period centuries before Rob Roy's birth—a circumstance which by no means militates against his having been buried in this churchyard, or against this stone having been placed over him, since it is far too old to have belonged as an ancestral monument to any family. Close to it is a more handsome slab, with armorial bearings, raised over a son who predeceased the free-booter, and a third, marked with the symbol of the sword, is evidently of equal

called Letter we reach the station for Lochearnhead, and thence proceed along a heavy embankment, passing by a viaduct near

age, and popularly assigned to the grave of Helen M'Gregor, Rob Roy's wife.\*



ROB ROY'S GRAVE,

Another ancient slab contains a sculpture representing "an ecclesiastic with a chalice in his hands. This stone formerly stood within the church, in front of the altar, but it was removed in order to destroy a superstitious desire that existed among the parishioners to stand or kneel upon it during the ceremonies of marriage or baptism. The stone is called to this day Clach Acnais (the stone of Angus), who, according to tradition, was a disciple of Columba, and the first Christian missionary in the district." † Several of the clan M'Laren, who contested the district with the M'Gregors. are also interred here.

The tasteful modern church, shaded by a magnificent plane-tree, was erected by David Carnegie, Esq. of Stronvar, whose mansion is within sight, and who has done much for the improvement of the estate, as may be seen by the number of neat and comfortable farm-houses and steadings in this neighbourhood. There is no inn at Balquhidder, but horses can be baited at the farm.

Before returning from Balquhidder the tourist should walk to the bridge across the Balvaig stream, to obtain a view of Loch Voil,; a beautiful lake, fringed in many places with trees. Few places in Scotland have such an

air of solitude and remoteness from the haunts of men; a feeling possibly

<sup>‡</sup> Loch Voil alone is 3½ miles long; but if we add Loch Doine, separated from it by a patch of haugh, the whole makes a walk of about 5 miles.



<sup>\*</sup> Sculptured Stones of Scetland, vol. ii. Although Balquhidder is thus intimately connected with the MacGregors, the burial-place of their great men was on Inch Cailliach, in Loch Lomond.

<sup>†</sup> It was at the old church of Balquhidder that the MacGregors gathered round the amputated head of the king's deerkeeper, vowing to stand by the murderers; and it is likely enough that the venerable font, still retained here beside a yew-tree, may have witnessed the solemn ceremony. This flerce and vindictive combination gave the late Sir Alexander Boswell, Bart., a subject for a spirited poem, entitled "Clan Alpin's Vow." See Scott's Legend of Montrose.

the grounds of Edinchip, the property of Sir Malcolm Mac-Gregor, Bart. The village and hotel of Lochearnhead are passed at a distance of some 500 yards, and at a great height above, affording a good view of Loch Earn stretching to the east.\*

On leaving Lochearnhead we pass through a dreary and inhospitable valley called Glen Ogle, whose rugged sides exhibit terrible marks of former convulsions. The glen is narrow, and a mountain stream, fed by numberless accessories which trickle down the furrowed steeps, brawls along through the deep chasm. The railway is constructed upon the side of the ravine, at the height of 300 or 400 feet above the lowest level, by means of several heavy cuttings and viaducts. One of these has twelve arches of 35 feet in height, with a span throughout of 30 feet, and very strong foundations; another viaduct is composed of three arches; and several smaller, of one arch, have been built for the purpose of allowing a passage to the mountain torrents, which in stormy weather come down with great fury. Strong retaining-walls have also been constructed; and nothing has been left undone to attain security. The station for Killin is situated at the upper extremity of Glen Ogle, the distance from the village being about four miles.

Coaches in connection with the first trains from Edinburgh and Glasgow run thence by Loch Tay and Kenmore to Aberfeldy, in connection with the Highland Railway.

The second section of the railway, extending from Killin to Tyndrum (a distance of fully 17 miles), was opened in August 1873. From Killin Station this section passes through the broad green glen of Dochart, and following its level course for about six miles, until it reaches the station of Luib. Passing on by the margin of Loch Dochart, above which towers Ben More, the track continues to run up the glen till, at the station of Crianlarich, twelve miles from

suggested by the knowledge that the now deserted valley swarmed at one time with the predatory race of whom we possess such strange legends, and the relics of whose existence may be seen in the grassy mounds that cover the ruins of old cottages, and in the decaying walls which show later abandonment.

<sup>\*</sup> The circular tour by stage coach from Lochearnhead, along the shore of Loch Earn, to St. Fillans, Comrie, and Crieff, a distance of 21 miles, is described at page 244.

Killin, it emerges into the valley of Strathfillan, down which it runs to Tyndrum. Whilst not wanting beauty, it cannot be said that the scenery of this part of the railway is equal to that of the district between Callander and Killin. At Tyndrum the tourist reaches a coaching centre, whence there is frequent and regular communication with Loch Lomond, Inversely, Oban, Fort-William, and all the other points on the west coast which visitors most frequent.

#### CIRCULAR TOUR

(By Caledonian Railway),

via Stirling, Callander, Lochearn, Comrie, and Crieff.

By Stage-coach between Lochearnhead and Crieff.

Distances: Lochearnhead Station to St. Fillans, 8 miles; Comrie, 7; Crieff, 6. Total 21.

The Caledonian Railway Company affords facilities for visiting this romantic district of the Perthshire Highlands, by regular coach communication between the stations of Lochearnhead and Crieff. The distance between these two points is about 21 miles, and by means of light coaches running from both sides, tourists leaving Edinburgh or Glasgow in the morning can proceed by Stirling, Dunblane, Callander, Lochearnhead, Comrie, and Crieff, and return the same day, accomplishing a circular tour by road and railway of about 134 miles. The charge for tickets is moderate, and they are available for a month, with liberty to break the journey at any point on the route. The route may be taken either way. In this description, adopting the direction from west to east, we leave the train at Lochearnhead and proceed thence by coach.

#### LOCHEARNHEAD.

[Hotel: Robert Dayton. Height, 873 feet.]

Distances from Hotel: Callander, 14 miles; Killin, 8; Kenmore, 24;

Aberfeldy, 80; St. Fillans, 7; Comrie, 18; Crieff, 19.

This village, with its excellent hotel, is finely situated in the midst of the hilly country named the Braes of Balquhidder, and at the western extremity of Loch Earn.

The loch is about 7 miles long, and 600 feet deep, while

BEN VORLICH AND STUCK-O-CHROAN FROM LOCH EARN.

its shores are more level than any other Scottish lake of the same extent. There are many to whom its character is the perfection of lake scenery—a retiring mountain-boundary of fine outline on either side, and rich woodlands, with a sprinkling of agricultural cultivation, and here and there a gentleman's seat. On the other hand, some might say it is defective in character—being neither purely soft woodland and water, like Menteith, nor wild and rocky like the foot of Loch Katrine or the head of Loch Lomond. It is the most ancient in tourist chronology of the Highland lakes; and, perhaps from its accessibility, appears to have been visited, admired, and sketched, when the Trosachs were deemed a heap of unsightly rocks beyond the limits of civilisation. It contains trout and salmon, and boats or liberty to fish may be obtained from either of the hotel-keepers at each end of the loch. On the south side Stuck-o-Chroan, overtopped by Benvorlich, towers majestically, the latter to the height of 3224 feet, at the base of which is Ardvoirlich House, the Darnlinvarach of the Legend of Montrose. About a mile from the hotel is the old castle of Edinample (a seat of the Breadalbane family), where a fine stream descends Glen Ample, and forms a considerable waterfall. Here also are the ruins of St. Blane's Chapel.

The road follows the north bank of the lake, by Ardveich Castle and the base of Srön Mhôr (2203); a little farther it crosses the mouth of Glen Tarken, and shortly after reaches the village of St. Fillans, with its allotments and trellises of creeping flowers. Here Mr. Davies's hotel is worthy of recommendation. The village is the meeting-place of the St. Fillans Highland Society. Its name is derived from a celebrated Scottish saint,\* who possessed here a sacred fountain, and a holy pool in Strathfillan, near Tyndrum.

From St. Fillans to Crieff the distance is 13 miles, and the drive through the valley of the Earn, which issues from the lake, is varied and pleasing. On the way are passed Dunira (Sir David Dundas, Bart.) Aberuchill Castle (Dewhurst), and

<sup>\*</sup> Fillan was a saint of great national importance in Scotland. His arm-bone was long kept as a relic in a silver shrine, and received high celebrity from having been borne by the abbot of Inchaffray before the victorious Scots at the battle of Bannockburn.

the village of COMRIE (Royal Hotel) situated on the north bank of the river Earn, at its confluence with the Ruchill and Lednock, six miles from Crieff. In the steeple of the parish church an apparatus has been erected to indicate and register the direction of earthquakes,\* for which Comrie has acquired a notoriety.

The antiquary will find here some remarkable remains of a Roman camp called Dalginross, said to be a corruption of Dealgen, and to represent no less a place than that where Galgacus, the Caledonian chief, met Agricola, in the battle of the Grampians. John Comrie, the venerable innkeeper, now gathered to his fathers, used to be proud of the assurance that he was the lineal descendant and representative of the Comries of that ilk, who had lost their land in the cause of the Stuarts. Probably on account of this antiquity of his family he was able to narrate the whole particulars, and could show the spot where Galgacus was routed by the Roman host.

To the north of Comrie the river Lednock descends through a wild ravine, where there is a turbulent little stream, overhung by broken impending rocks, called the Devil's Cauldron. The torrent goes by the unromantic name of the "Humble Bumble."

The road to Crieff follows the higher ground above the Earn and passes Lawers House (Williamson, Esq.) formerly the seat of the late Lord Balgay, Clathich (Captain Colquhoun), the church and manse of Strowan, and the grounds of Ochtertyre (Sir Patrick Keith Murray, Bart.) Crieff and its neighbourhood are described at page 251, and here the tourist joins the railway.

<sup>\*</sup> These have hitherto been more a source of alarm than danger. Three distinct shocks were felt in the village and neighbourhood so late as Sunday, 16th January 1876. The tremor of the earth was not great, but the shocks were as usual accompanied with a loud rumbling noise, resembling that of distant thunder or the discharge of cannon. The shocks apparently came from the south-west, and proceeded to the north-east, and were sufficiently severe to awaken the people at Lawers and the farms to the eastward. The weather during the time was extremely mild and settled.

## PERTHSHIRE.

Among all the provinces in Scotland, if an intelligent stranger were asked to describe the most varied and the most beautiful. it is probable he would name the county of Perth. A native, also, of any other district of Caledonia, though his partialities might lead him to prefer his native county in the first instance. would certainly class that of Perth in the second, and thus give its inhabitants a fair right to plead, that-prejudice apart-Perthshire forms the fairest portion of the northern kingdom. It is long since Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, with that excellent taste which characterises her writings, expressed her opinion that the most interesting district of every country, and that which exhibits the varied beauties of natural scenery in greatest perfection, is that where the mountains sink down upon the champaign or more level land. The most picturesque if not the highest hills, are also to be found in the county of Perth. The rivers find their way out of the mountainous region by the wildest leaps, and through the most romantic passes connecting the Highlands with the Lowlands. Above, the vegetation of a happier climate and soil is mingled with the magnificent characteristics of mountain scenery, and woods, groves, and thickets in profusion clothe the base of the hills, ascend up the ravines, and mingle with the precipices. in such favoured regions that the traveller finds what the poet Grav, or some one else, has termed Beauty lying in the lap of Terror.

From the same advantage of situation, this favoured province presents a variety of the most pleasing character. Its lakes, woods, and mountains, may vie in beauty with any that the Highland tour exhibits; while Perthshire contains, amidst this romantic scenery, and in some places in connection with it, many fertile and habitable tracts, which may vie with the

richness of merry England herself. The country has also been the scene of many remarkable exploits and events, some of historical importance, others interesting to the poet and romancer, though recorded in popular tradition alone. It was in these vales that the Saxons of the plain and the Gael of the mountains had many a desperate and bloody encounter, in which it was frequently impossible to decide the palm of victory between the mailed chivalry of the Low country and the plaided clans whom they opposed.\*

To the tourist it presents attractions of almost every kind. It is a sort of shifting diorama, in which new scenes remarkable for new beauties continually present themselves to view, leaving upon the mind the impression that the last is, in some respects, the finest yet beheld. Fertility and barrenness, the wildest alpine magnificence, and scenes upon which the eye of the lover of natural beauty could desire to rest; the rugged mountain towering in rude majesty, and the sweet glen enlivened with sunshine or curtained with mist; the rich alluvial plains of England contrasting with the glories of Switzerland in a more softened and subdued form; these are the general and prominent features by which this county is distinguished.

To the sportsman it opens a boundless field of amusement in its beautiful streams, and extensive moors and deer-forests,†

The principal Mountains are Benlawers (the highest), which is 3984 feet in height; after which follow Benmore, 3843; Stobinian, 3813; Schichallion, 3547; Benvorlich, 3224; Benvenue, 2388; and Benledi, 2381.

The Lochs may be divided into three groups—1. Katrine, Achray, Vennachar, Menteith, Ard, Chon, Lubnaig, and Voil, forming a nucleus in the south-west; 2. Tay, Earn, and Dochart, in the centre; 3. Tummel, Rannoch, Lydoch, Garry, and Ericht, in the north.

The River of Perthshire is the Tay, which receives numerous and large tributaries. The principal of these are the Almond, Shochie, Ordie; Isla, Ericht, etc.; Braan; Tummel; Tilt, Bruar; Garry, and Erichdie; Lyon; Lochay and Dochart; Earn with its tributaries, Ruchill, Ruthven, and May.

<sup>\*</sup> See Fair Maid of Perth.

<sup>†</sup> It is estimated that nearly a fourth of the whole rental of the estates in Perthahire, and other Highland counties, is derived from the shootings.

The approach to the town of Perth is generally made from the south via Stirling and Dunblane. It may also be reached via Fife, crossing the Forth ferry. The former route enters the county a little beyond the Bridge of Allan, a few miles beyond which is Dunblane, already described at p. 205.

## DUNBLANE TO PERTH BY RAILWAY.

On leaving Dunblane the railway follows closely the banks of the river Allan, passing through the beautiful strath of that name. The first station beyond Dunblane is Kinbuck, where there are some woollen mills. The next is Greenloaning, in the vicinity of which is the celebrated Roman Camp of Ardoch, esteemed the most entire in the kingdom, and situated 21 miles to the north of the station, in the grounds of Ardoch House, the seat of G. Stirling Home Drummond, Esq. General Wade's military road passes over one of its sides. The remains consist of a station or citadel, with its large permanent embankments; next, a heptagonal area of a very distinct character, which may be viewed as a porcestrium: and third, two parallelogram camps, such as armies throw up on the march. The several ridges of the square station are nearly as sharp and distinct as the glacis of a modern fortress. whole area measures 1060 feet by 900, and it is calculated to provide accommodation for some 20,000 men. There appear to have been three or four ditches, and as many rampart walls. The Prætorium, which rises above the level of the camp, but is not precisely in the centre, forms a regular square, each side being exactly 20 yards. The camp is defended on the southeast side by a deep morass, and on the west side by the banks of the water of Knaick, which rise perpendicularly to the height of 50 feet. In the immediate vicinity there are two other encampments more slightly fortified.

From Greenloaning we proceed to the village of Blackford, a little to the north of which are the ruins of Castle Ogilvie, supposed to have been the retreat of Viscount Dundee when he was about to take up arms on behalf of the exiled monarch James VII. Above rise the Braes of Ogilvie, down which the river Allan flows from its source in the Ochil Hills.

A little beyond this is Crieff Junction, where passengers for

Crieff change carriages. The branch is a short one of 9 miles, passing in its course the woods of Tullibardine, Strathallan Castle, the seat of Viscount Strathallan, Culdees Castle (R. T. N. Speirs, Esq.), and Drummond Castle, the last-named being described among the Environs of Crieff.



ENVIRONS OF CRIEFF.

#### CRIEFF.

[Hotels: Drummond Arms; Royal; and Hydropathic Establishment.]

Coach to Comrie and Lochearnhead in connection with train.

Vehicles can be secured by letter, addressed to the Station-master or

Hotel-keepers.

The town of Crieff is beautifully situated in the district of Strathearn, and contains about 4000 inhabitants. It is built upon the side of a steep bank sloping down towards the river Earn—a fine southern exposure—with a delightful prospect

of hills, woods, valleys, and rivers to the west. Besides the hotels, the large and excellent hydropathic establishment named Strathearn House holds out every inducement for a temporary residence. It is a large and elegant building erected under the shelter of the Knock of Crieff, and commands a splendid view of the Highland hills. The town itself is modern, but a sculptured stone of apparent antiquity may be seen in the High Street, and the old town Cross still remains.

The environs of Crieff \* include numerous rich and beautiful policies, and the proprietors evince the most praiseworthy liberality in the admission of strangers. Chief among these is

## DRUMMOND CASTLE,

the original seat of the noble family of Perth,† and now of the Baroness d'Eresby Willoughby, situated three miles to the south of Crieff, and one mile from the village of Muthill.‡

- \* Mr. William Cullen Bryant, the well-known American poet, in writing to the New York Evening Post an account of a recent visit to Perthshire, thus describes the scenery in the neighbourhood of Crieff—"If there are any who desire to pass the entire summer without the uncomfortable sensation of being too warm, I can conscientiously recommend them to a sojourn in this beautiful region. The air is never made sultry by the dog-star; it is invigorating and healthful, and even in the proverbially moist atmosphere of this island there is no complaining of dampness here, for less rain is said to fall in Crieff than in almost any other part of Scotland.
- † The Earl of Perth having succeeded some years ago in establishing his right to the ancient titles of Drummond and Perth, as well as to those of Earl of Melfort, Viscount Melfort and Forth, and Lord Drummond, Stobhall, and Montifex—and who was also Duc de Melfort and Comte de Lusan in France, was served heir-male of James Drummond of Perth, better known as the third Duke of Perth, and who commanded the left wing of Prince Charles's army in 1745. The nineteenth Lord Willoughby D'Eresby married Miss Drummond, the heiress of the estate, and on the death of her son, the twentieth Lord, without issue, Drummond Castle passed to her daughters, Lady Aveland and Lady Carrington.
- † The village of Muthill, with elegant new church and spire, is about 3 miles south of Crieff. The curious square belifty, of three unequal storeys, in some of the upper windows of which there are traces of Norman or Romanesque architecture, is an entire and interesting object of antiquity. The remaining walls and pillars of the old church, which is said to have been erected by Biahop Ochiltree of Dunblane (1430-45), are good examples of the architecture of the period, and under their shadow lie several stone efficies, the reputed figures of the lords and ladies of Strathearn.

Carriages are allowed to drive up to the castle, which is shown to visitors, and the grounds are open to the public.

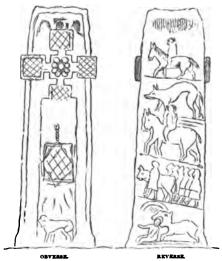
The castle stands upon a rock, and was built about the year 1490. It was unroofed and partly demolished in 1689, yet the walls in some places were so strong and entire that a partial repair fitted it again for occupation. It was visited by Queen Victoria on her first tour through the Highlands in 1842. Since then it has undergone considerable alterations, including the restoration of the donjon keep and other improvements. The battlements of the castle command an extensive view, including most of the neighbouring policies. In front of the castle lies the fine Dutch trimmed garden, which is beautifully laid out and ornamented with statues, while for nearly thirty miles round there is an unbroken sweep of strath, forest, and mountain.

OCHTERTYRE, the seat of Sir Patrick Keith Murray, Bart., is about two miles from Crieff, and approached by a fine avenue. Near the mansion there is a sheet of water called the Loch of Monievaird, on the bank of which stands a ruined tower, the remains of a fortress erected in the 13th century by Comyn of Badenoch. The vale of the Turret exhibits a variety of romantic scenery, which has been rendered classical by the pen of Burns. While on a visit to Sir William Murray at Ochtertyre he wrote the beautiful song "Blithe, blithe, and merry was she," in honour of Miss Euphemia Murray of Lintrose, a lady whose beauty had acquired for her the name of "The Flower of Strathmore." The present proprietor represents both families of Murray of Ochtertyre and Keith of Dunnottar. In the grounds there is a fine waterfall called Spout Hoick, formed by the Turret, and another, named Barvis, is formed by a streamlet that joins the Turret about the same place. About a mile to the north the Keltie stream forms two cascades, the lower of which is called Spout-ban. Another stream, called the Shaggie, makes three beautiful falls, the uppermost of which is also termed Spout-ban (White Spout) a name common to many waterfalls in the Highlands.

At Madderty station, 6 miles east of Crieff, are the ruins of Inchaffray Abbey, a once richly endowed establishment, founded by Malise, Earl of Stratherne, in the year 1258. It was the Abbot of Inchaffray who said mass in sight of the

Scottish army at Bannockburn, and exhorted them to combat for their rights and liberty. The remains are very fragmentary, and now the property of Lord Kinnoul.

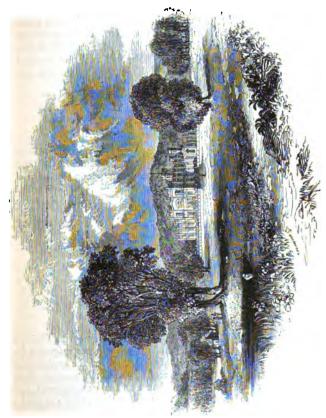
MONZIE CASTLE, pronounced Monee (G. Johnston, Esq. of Lathrisk), is three miles north from Crieff, on the Amulree road. In the grounds behind the house five of the oldest larchtrees in Scotland may be seen. The circumference of the trunk of one of these is 19 feet 7 inches at 3 feet from the ground.



SCULPTURED STONE AT FOULIS-WESTER, NEAR CRIEFF. [Height about 12 feet.]

The other seats in the vicinity of Crieff are Fern Tower (Lord Abercromby), Cultoquhey (James Maxtone Graham, Esq.), Inchbrakie (Hon. Mrs. Græme), Tulchan (Græme Reid Mercer, Esq. of Gorthy), and Abercairney (Charles Home Drummond Moray, Esq.)\* The castle and collegiate church

<sup>\*</sup> This ancient family goes back to the beginning of the 14th century, when one of its members acquired the property by marriage with an only daughter of Malise, Earl of Stratherne. Among the documents preserved in the house several illustrate the mode of proceeding in the courts of the Earls Palatine of Stratherne, which were held by their stewards on a hillock, called the Stay.



ABERCAIRNEY ABBEY: C. HOME DRUMMOND MORAY, ESQ.

of Innerpeffray stand about three miles south-east of Crieft. The church, which presents some interesting pieces of architecture, is the burial-place of the Perth and Strathallan families. In 1691 a valuable library was founded and endowed here by David, Lord Madderty.

The accompanying representation of an old sculptured stone of Scotland (see p. 254) is taken from one of these interesting monuments to be met with at the village of Foulis-Wester, a few miles to the east of Crieff, and which may be reached by a beautiful walk along the Perth road via Gilmerton and the north wall of the grounds of Abercairney.

# THE SMALL GLEN, GLEN ALMOND, BY FOULFORD INN AND AMULRER.

We have pleasure in recommending here a route, comparatively little trodden, from Crieff to Kenmore and the other scenes in the Loch Tay district. It is continued for some distance along the banks of the Almond, or Almain water as Wordsworth calls it in his beautiful and expressive stanzas relating to the tradition that Ossian was buried here:—

"In this still place, remote from men, Sleeps Ossian in the narrow glen; In this still place, where murmurs on But one meek streamlet—only one. He sang of battles and the breath Of stormy war and violent death; And should, methinka, when all was past, Have rightfully been laid at last Where rocks were rudely heaped and rent, As by a spirit turbulent."

The tradition that a large stone in the valley covers Ossian's remains is perhaps of late origin; but the tomb was venerated for upwards of a century, and Captain Burt, one of the engineers of Wade's roads, in his amusing Letters from the North, mentions that, on the removal of a stone, some bones and ashes were found, and that the Highlanders removed them to another place, and fired a military salute over them.

or Schot, near the town of Crieff. This seems to have been a large sepulchral mound adapted to the purpose of a meeting-place. It was removed ten years ago, and on trenching its site two cists were discovered, in one of which human remains and an urn were found.—Hist. MS. Com. vol. iii.

## CRIEFF JUNCTION TO PERTH.

Starting again from Crieff Junction on our way to Perth. we cross the Ruthven water (a tributary of the Earn) which descends from the Ochils through the glen of Kincardine. The ruins of Kincardine Castle, here situated, have a traditionary interest as the seat of the family of Montrose. It was dismantled by Argyle in the great civil war in retaliation for the destruction of Castle Campbell. Farther up the glen is Gleneagles House, the seat of the Earl of Camperdown. the left, at a short distance, on the brow of a low hill, is the straggling village of Auchterarder, celebrated in connection with the disruption from the Scottish National Church in 1843 of the so-called Free Church of Scotland. About 11 mile from Dunning Station are Duncrub, the seat of Lord Rollo, and the village of Dunning. The next station is Forteviot, an ancient Pictish capital, which occupied the tongue of land formed by the junction of the rivers Earn and May. is said that more lately Halvhill, which forms a part of this headland (stretching between the railway and the church of Forteviot), was the site of a residence of the early Scottish Kings, Some charters of Malcolm Canmore (A.D. 1077) are said to have been dated from Forteviot, but owing to the encroachments of the river May, a great part of the promontory has been carried off, and the site of the castle is unknown. Half-way between Forteviot and Forgandenny Station a glimpse is obtained of Dupplin Castle, the seat of the Earl of Kinnoul, with its beautiful old trees. Passing Forgandenny and Freeland House (Lord Ruthven) on the right, we cross · the Earn a little south of Hilton Junction, where the Fife branch of the N. B. Railway joins. In this neighbourhood there is a cluster of interesting places. Close to the station. on the east, rises Moncrieffe Hill, 725 feet high, and commanding one of the noblest views in Scotland. On its southern slope stands Moncrieffe House, the seat of Sir Thomas Moncrieffe, Bart. Here also stands the village of Bridge of Earn, near which are Kilgraston House (C. T. C. Grant, Esq.) and Pitkeathly Mineral Wells.\* The drive from Perth by the

<sup>&</sup>quot; "Fully impressed with the great value of the wells, the present proprietor has just completed several important improvements for the comfort and accom-

258 PERTH.

Bridge of Earn and up Glenfarg is one of the finest in the neighbourhood. On leaving Hilton Junction we pass through Moncrieffe tunnel, 1½ mile in length, and thus reach Perth.

#### PERTH.

[Hotels: Pople's British, at railway station; Royal George, the principal in town; Queen's, near railway station; Salutation (South Street); Carmichael's Temperance (St. John Street); Exchange (George Street).
Height, 12-30 feet. Population, 25,600.]

Distances: Edinburgh 45 miles by Fife, 69 by Stirling; Glasgow 69; London 444 by North British, 468 by Caledonian Railway.

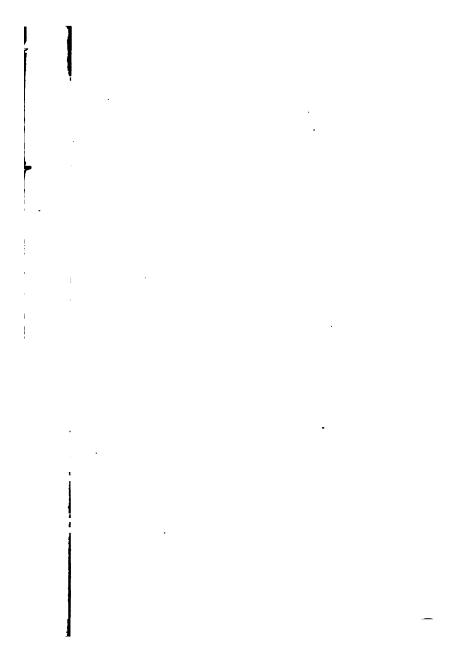
Cab fares: To any part of town west side of Tay 1s. 6d., to Bridgend and Kinnoul 2s. To country 1s. per mile; tolls in addition.

PERTH is a city of great antiquity, and tradition assigns to it the importance of a Roman foundation. The Roman soldiers, when they first beheld this spot, are said to have recognised in the Tay a likeness to the Tiber, and to have compared the level space known by the name of the North Inch to the Campus Martius. The city was often the residence of the Scottish monarchs, who found the Cistercian Convent sufficient for the reception of their court. It has been the scene of several remarkable events. In the year 1336 Edward III. of England stabbed his brother, the Duke of Cornwall, before the high altar of St. John's Church. Here also James I, one of the wisest and best of the Scottish kings, fell a victim to the jealousy of his vengeful aristocracy. The mysterious Gowrie conspiracy was also enacted in the old mansion \* of the Gowrie family.

The County Buildings, with Grecian façade, face the Tay. The hall contains full-length portraits by Sir T. Lawrence of the late Duke of Athole, Lord Lynedoch, and Sir George Murray. At the north end of George Street is a stone building, erected in 1823 in honour of Provost Marshall. In the

modation of visitors; and, as the waters are held in high esteem, and the surrounding scenery and lodging-accommodation for visitors are most superior, in a short time, it is believed, the Wells will again be a favourite resort. There are five springs of prevailing saline compounds."—Perthehire Constitutional.

\* Gowrie House, the scene of this event (A.D. 1600—James VI.), stood at south end of the Watergate. This interesting building was demolished in 1807, to form a site for the present County Buildings and Jail.



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lower flat is the Public Library, and in the upper the Museum of the Literary and Antiquarian Society, founded in 1784.

Previous to the Reformation Perth contained a number of religious houses, of which there are now no remains. In one of these, the Blackfriars Monastery, situated at the north side of the town, James I. was assassinated. The principal church is St. John's, one of the few remaining collegiate churches of the middle-pointed age. The demolition of ecclesiastical architecture which accompanied the Reformation commenced in this church, in consequence of a sermon preached by John Knox against idolatry.

The river Tay is crossed at Perth by a stone bridge of ten arches, from which a fine view is obtained. The Inches or meadows which extend on either side are occasionally flooded by the river, and the town itself lies so low that a rise of about 12 feet above ordinary high-water mark is sufficient to flood several of the streets. In the reign of Robert III., about the beginning of the 14th century, the famous combat between the Clan Chattan and the Clan Quhele (Kay) took place on the North Inch, and was decided in favour of the former, partly by the bravery of a citizen called Harry Wynd. The story is related in Sir Walter Scott's Fair Maid of Perth.

## ENVIRONS OF PERTH.

MONORIEFFE and KINNOUL HILLS, to which there is easy access by carriage roads, are worthy of a visit. The fertile Carse of Gowrie,—the Firth of Tay, with the populous town of Dundee,—and the beautiful valley of Strathearn, bounded by the hills of Menteith, are all distinctly seen from this eminence. Pennant calls this view "the glory of Scotland." At the foot of Kinnoul Hill is Kinfauns Castle (Lord Gray), surrounded by natural and artificial beauties.

DUPPLIN CASTLE, the seat of the Earl of Kinnoul, is situated about 5 miles south-west of Perth. The Dupplin Library is well known for its collection of rare and valuable editions of the classics. On the north bank of the Earn, near this spot, was fought the battle of Dupplin, A.D. 1332, in which the Scotch army under the Earl of Mar, regent of the kingdom, was surprised during the night, and defeated with great slaughter,

by Edward Baliol and the "disinherited barons," who fought to recover the crown from the Bruce family. In the woods of Dupplin there is a fine example of the ancient sculptured stone monuments. Opposite Dupplin are the "Birks of Invermay," celebrated in song, where there is also a sculptured stone. Invermay, once the seat of the old family of Belshes, is now the property of Lord Clinton.

SCONE PALACE, the seat of the Earl of Mansfield, who represents the old family of Stormont, is 21 miles from Perth, on the left bank of the Tay. It is a modern castellated building, built upon or near the site of an ancient seat of the kings of Scotland. Much of the old furniture has been preserved from the previous mansion (built by the Earl of Gowrie and Sir David Murray of Gospatrick), and among other relics there is a bed used by James VI., and another of flowered crimson velvet, said to have been wrought by Queen Mary during her imprisonment in Lochleven Castle. The gallery, which is 160 feet long, occupies the place of the old coronation-hall, where Charles II. was crowned in 1651. With the ancient Abbey of Scone are bound up some of the most interesting events in Scottish history. It was founded by Alexander L and his wife Sibylla in 1115, and dedicated to the Trinity and Michael the Archangel. Its care was committed to canons regular of St. Augustine. If we may judge by the extent of the foundations of the old walls that have been dug up, the Abbey seems to have enclosed at least twelve acres of ground. The church of the abbey had an additional interest as the shrine where was preserved the famous Stone of Destiny, transferred from Dunstaffnage, which formed the coronation-chair of the kings of Scotland until the time of Baliol, when it was removed to Westminster by Edward I. in 1296, in order to defeat (as is supposed) an ancient prophecy which rendered its possession all important to the reigning monarch of the time, and which ran thus :-

> Ni fallat, Scoti, quocunque locutum Invenient lapidem, regnare tenentur ibidem.

Which Bellenden thus translates :-

The Scottis sall brwke that realme as native ground, Geif weirdis falll nocht, quhairever this chair is found,\*

<sup>\*</sup> Bruke-brook-enjoy, possess. Geif weirdis, if words.

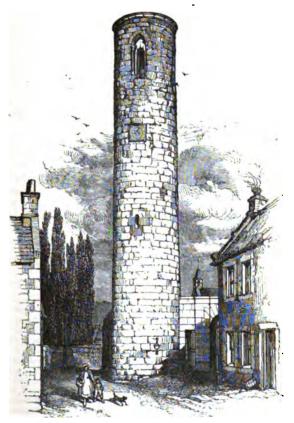
SCONE PALACE: THE SEAT OF THE EARL OF MANRHIELD.

The prediction was considered as verified when James VI. ascended the English throne. Notwithstanding the removal of the stone, the prestige of being crowned at Scone continued in later years, and Robert I. (Bruce) and his son David, Robert II., James I., and lastly Charles II., all betook themselves to the spot hallowed by ancient usage and association for their coronations. The stone is understood to have occupied a position in front of the high altar. The Abbey buildings remained intact until the time of the Reformation (1579), when a mob from Dundee destroyed all but the old aisle, which is now used as a mausoleum, and contains a fine marble monument to the memory of the first Viscount Stormont. At the north side of the ruins is a tumulus termed the Boot-Hill, said to be composed of earth from the estates of the different proprietors who attended on the kings. The name is derived from the common tradition that at the coronation of the kings, the barons who attended brought earth in their boots, and thus witnessed the coronation ceremonies standing, so to speak, on their own soil. Afterwards they swore fealty to the new king by throwing the earth together in a heap. For this reason the mound was sometimes called Omnis terra. By some Boot is thought a corruption of Mote hill.

The abbey property (of which the Earl of Gowrie had been created commendator after the Reformation) was converted into a temporal lordship by James VI. in favour of Sir David Murray of Gospatrick, the king's cup-bearer, and who became a great favourite, having been instrumental in saving his life from the attempt of the Earl of Gowrie and his brother Ruthven in the town of Perth, 5th August 1600—an incident known as the Gowrie conspiracy. The old market-cross of Scone still remains, which stood originally in the midst of the ancient village, and of which it has been remarked that "while there are many instances of towns losing their market-crosses, this is perhaps the only cross that has lost its town." There is no admittance to the house or grounds.

Those who are interested in round towers will find a fine specimen at Abernethy, a village  $(8\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Perth by railway) supposed to have been an ancient Pictish capital. The tower is 74 feet in height, and (unlike some of the Irish round towers which are of rough rubble work) is built

of square stones carefully hewn. An interesting doorway, of evidently ancient origin, gives admission to the tower about



ROUND TOWER OF ABERNETHY. (About 1150.)

6 feet from the base. The tower, as a whole, is inferior to the one at Brechin.

## PERTH TO CRIEFF BY RAILWAY.

The Almond Valley and Methven Railway, 17 miles in length, connects Perth with Crieff. The distance is the same by road. This pleasant road conducts us by the ancient castle of Ruthven (now called Huntingtower), situated about 2½ miles from Perth. This was once the seat of the powerful Earls of Gowrie, and the scene of the memorable incident known in Scottish history as the Raid of Ruthven.\* At the base of the hill of Ruthven, about a mile southwards, the Marquis of Montrose achieved one of his greatest victories (Sept. 1, 1644) on the plain of Tippermuir.

About half-way stands the village of Methven, in the neighbourhood of which is Methyen Castle (Wm. Smythe. Esq.) Within the grounds of this mansion there is an old oak-tree, called the Pepperwell Oak, with trunk 18 feet in circumference. Near Methven Robert Bruce was defeated. June 19, 1306, by the Earl of Pembroke. About 11 mile to the north is Lynedoch Cottage, the scene of the touching story of Bessie Bell and Mary Gray. Dronach Haugh, where these unfortunate beauties were buried, is about half-a-mile. west from the cottage, and on the gravestone is the following inscription :- "They lived-they loved -they died." +

To the west of Methyen are the railway station and property

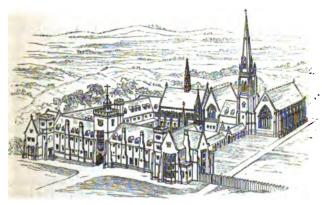
<sup>&</sup>quot; "This raid or act of violence was committed by the Earl of Gowrie and a faction, who had invited James VI., then a youth, to his castle, under pretext of hunting, but really to get possession of his person. The scheme was frustrated, and Gowrie brought to the scaffold in 1583. The subsequent Gowrie Conspiracy, attempted in 1600 by the two sons (supposed in revenge of their father's death but still a mystery), was also foiled, and both were slain."

<sup>†</sup> The common tradition is, that Bessie Bell and Mary Gray were the daughters of two country gentlemen in the neighbourhood of Perth, and an intimate friendship subsisted between them. Bessie Bell, daughter of the Laird of Kinvaid, happened to be on a visit to Mary Gray, at her father's house of Lynedoch, when the plague of 1666 broke out. To avoid the infection, the two young ladies built themselves a bower in a very retired and romantic spot called the Burnbraes, about three-quarters of a mile westward from Lynedoch House, where they resided for some time, supplied with food, it is said, by a young gentleman of Perth, who was in love with them both. The disease was unfortunately communicated to them by their lover, and proved fatal, when, according to custom in cases of the placue, they were not buried in the ordinary parochial place of sepulture, but in this sequestered spot. The late Lord Lynedoch put an iron railing round the grave, and planted some yew-trees beside it.

of Balgowan (Wm. Thomson, Esq.). About four miles to the north-west of Methven (12 from Perth) is Trinity College, Glenalmond,\* one of the best public schools in Scotland. Near this is The Cairmes (Mrs. Patton).

\* "This institution will bear comparison with any of modern date which have been founded so numerously of late years after the good old type. In outward appearance it probably surpasses them all. In a position singularly beautiful, looking out on scenery which England can hardly parallel, it presents a collegiate pile that reminds the spectator of old college buildings on the banks of the Isis or the Cam. The buildings, with a very fine west frontage, form, apart from the chapel, a quadrangle 190 feet square, the entrance to which (an arched gateway surmounted by a tower) stands in the centre of the western side. From the south-east corner of the quadrangle the chapel projects to the eastward of the other buildings. The north side contains school-rooms, bedrooms, and dormitories; the west side additional bedrooms and dormitories, accommodation for the theological students, and the houses of the warden and subwarden. The chapel and dining-hall are especially handsome structures; the former is enriched with several very beautiful stained glass windows. Six of the seven lights in the great west window preserve the 'pious memory' of old Glenalmondians who have entered into their rest."-Guardian.

The college, on which nearly £90,000 have been expended, is a noble monument of its pious founders and benefactors.



TRINITY COLLEGE, GLENALMOND.
(Some of the details are not yet completed.)

## THE HIGHLAND RAILWAY.

This beautiful line of railway connects the Tay with the Moray Firth and Sutherlandshire, and passes through some of the finest scenery in Scotland. It is a single line, 144 miles in length, from Perth to Inverness, and 161 from that city to its present terminus at Wick, in Caithness-shire. The rails are single from Stanley to Forres, and again from Inverness northward. In addition to the main line there are two branches important to the touring community, one from Ballinluig to Aberfeldy (Loch Tay), and another from Dingwall to Strome (for Skye).

The following is a brief epitome of the line as far as Inverness:—

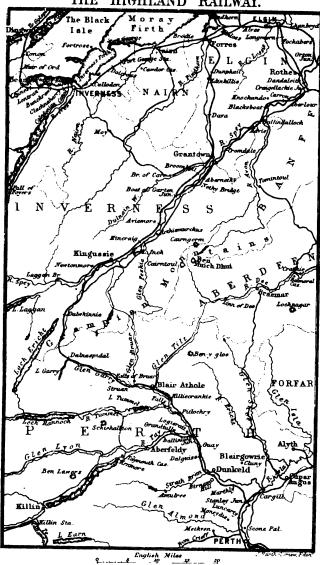
#### Perth to Inverness.

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Luncarty						4	Boat of Insh					771
Stanley						71	Aviemore .					831
Murthly						101	Boat of Garten	(8t	raths	pey b	TADC	h) 884
Dunkeld						154	Broomhill .					925
Dalguise						201	Grantown.				•	96
Guay .						217	Dunphail .					110
Ballinluig	(br	anch	to A	berfe	ldy)	24	Rafford .					116
Pitlochrie						283	Forres (Junct	ion '	with (	Gt. N	ī.	_
Killiecran	kie					321	of Scotland)					119]
Blair-Ath	ole					351	Brodie .					1223
Struan or	Str	owan				40	Nairn .					1283
Dalnaspid	al					51	Fort-George		•			1341
Dalwhinni	e					584	Dalcross .					1371
Newtonmo	ore					683	Culloden .					140
Kingussie	(C	oach t	o Fo	rt-W	illian	717	Inverness.		•		•	144

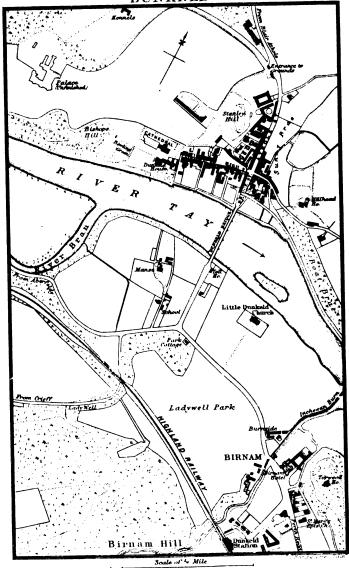
The line starts from the General Station, Perth, and follows pretty nearly the right bank of the Tay, coming close on the river opposite Scone. Here it crosses the river Almond, and a little farther passes Luncarty and its bleachfields.

At Stanley Junction the Highland line properly commences, diverging at this point in single rails northwards. The large building seen from Murthly Station is a district lunatic asylum. A view of Murthly Castle is obtained shortly after passing the station. Beyond this the rugged rocks and woods of Birnam Hill form an appropriate introduction to the striking scenery of Dunkeld and its neighbourhood. The

## THE HIGHLAND RAILWAY.



DUNKELD



station for Dunkeld is at the suburb of Birnam, which has sprung up in connection with the railway. The distance between the two is half-a-mile.

## BIRNAM AND DUNKELD.

Hotels: Birnam, at the station. In Dunkeld, Duke of Athole's Arms, close to bridge; Royal (Fisher's), close to entrance to Duke's grounds.

Distances: Perth 15% miles; Coupar-Angus 16; Blairgowrie 12; Pitlochrie 13; Aberfeldy 18. Heights—Birnam 250; Dunkeld 216 feet.

Braemar coach, "Prince of Wales," by Biairgowrie and Spital of Glenshee leaves at 9 A.M., on certain days of the week.

Pontage at bridge for foot passengers, id. Carriages similar to tolls, but payable both going and returning.

Dunkeld Highland gathering last Wednesday of July. At Birnam about end of August.

The fishing on the Tay at Birnam is let to Mr. Pople of Birnam Hotel, who allows visitors the privilege of a day's sport. Best months, February, March, and September till close, few if any fish being killed during summer. Three or four miles of salmon and trout fishing are also reserved for visitors to the Athole Arms Hotel, Dunkeld.

There are few places of which the first sight is so striking as Dunkeld. This is owing to its noble river, its magnificent bridge,\* and its cathedral nestling among wooded mountains. The village itself is narrow and ill built, and is buried among the dark shade of luxuriant trees. In Cathedral Street a fountain has been erected to the memory of the late Duke of Athole.

The Cathebral is entered from the end of this street, and there are attendants at the door, whose guidance is obtained for a small fee. The building, on the whole, is of humble pretensions, and owes not a little to its situation and associations. It is believed that Dunkeld was originally a religious cell, instituted by the disciples of St. Columba (called Culdees), and that King Kenneth Macalpin, anxious to testify his

\* Dunkeld bridge, which forms here so conspicuous an object in the scenery, is an elegant structure, on which no expense has been spared to unite utility and beauty. It was commenced in 1805, and opened in 1805, before which time there was no communication but by a ferry-boat at Inver. The total cost was £42,000, of which the Duke paid a half, Government £5500, and tolls were granted adequate to the interest of the remaining £16,000. From the bridge a beautiful view is obtained of the river, which flows silently and smoothly in a prolonged and varied perspective from the woods and rocky recesses of the surrounding hills.

respect for the relics of this apostle of the Scots, removed them hither from Iona. He built a church here, which became not only the seat of a bishop, but the seat of the primate, till supplanted by St. Andrews. The first religious establishment is said to have been founded in 729, by Constantine III., King of the Picts, and to have been converted into an Episcopal see by David I. in 1127. What the nature of the original church was is unknown, and the records of the present, although preserved, are not without obscurity. The Choir (now converted into the parish church) was founded by Bishop Sinclair in 1350, and a cross ingraillé (part of the arms of his family) still remains on the top of the eastern gable.

The architecture of the Cathedral is of a composite character, exhibiting features both of the Norman and Pointed styles. Perhaps its most characteristic feature is the *Tower*, which is about 90 feet high, and stands at the west end of the north aisle. It was begun by Bishop Lauder in 1469, and finished by Bishop Brown in 1501. It contains four bells.

The Nave is entered at the base of the tower, by the western door, above which rises the western window, a work of florid character, and surmounted by a canopied moulding, having the unsymmetrical feature of being thrown out of the vertical line of the gable. This part of the church has been separated internally from the choir by a lofty Gothic arch reaching nearly to the roof, which is supported by rows of round pillars, similar to those of Norman design, but of a later period. The arches are pointed, with fluted soffits, and the triforium consists of a series of plain semicircular arches, divided into two parts by mullions enclosing trefoils. The clerestory windows are very plain, but those which light the side aisles are middle-pointed, and of diverse design and beauty.

The southern angle of the Cathedral is faced by an octangular watch-tower, containing a staircase, communicating with the main tower by an ambulatory through the wall and along the foot of the great window.

The Chapter-house, north of the choir, was built by Bishop Lauder in 1649, and is still, as described by Canon Mill, "a fine firm fabric." In a vault beneath is the burial-place of the Athole family, and a room above was used as the

depository of their charters. It is lighted by four lancet windows with trefoil heads. Along the north wall of the choir may be seen a remnant of beautiful tabernacle work which once adorned this part of the building.

Of the ancient tombs that have survived the general wreck, the most remarkable is to be seen in the vestibule of the modern church. It is a recumbent figure in armour, the feet resting on a lion's head, and having the following inscription:—"Hic jacet Alexander Senescalus, Filius Roberti Regis Scotorum et Elisabethe More, Dominus de Buchan et Badenoch, qui obiit A.D. 1394." This personage was the celebrated Wolf of Badenoch, third son of Robert II. An emblematical mural monument of white marble, by Mr. Steell of Edinburgh, has been erected here by the officers of the 42d Highlanders in memory of their comrades who fell in the Crimean War and Indian Mutiny. A slab underneath contains the following inscription:—

"The ten independent companies of the Freacadan Dubh, or Black Watch, were formed into a Regiment on the 25th October 1739, and the first muster took place in May 1740, in a field between Taybridge and Aberfeldy.

"Here, 'mong the hills that nursed each hardy Gael, Our votive marble tells the soldier's tale; Art's magic power each perished friend recalls, And heroes haunt these old Cathedral walls."

In a recess in the wall of the southern aisle of the nave is the tomb of Bishop Robert de Cairney, who is said to have shown great zeal in adorning the cathedral. Until his time (1396-1436) the bishop's residence consisted of some thatched houses, but he substituted a more spacious edifice, fit for defence as well as accommodation. The site only of this building can be pointed out. The tomb of Bishop Sinclair, who founded the choir, is still to be seen in that part of the cathedral on the floor, marked by a square slab of blue marble. This Bishop was a brother of the laird of Roslin, and alike fitted to command in church and state, being described as "right hardy, meikle, and stark." Of this prowess he gave proof, during the wars of Scottish Independence, in 1317, when he defeated the army of Edward III., which had landed in Fife.

Bishop Galfrid Liverance, who died in 1249, and was

buried, probably, in the choir, is said to have reformed the cathedral worship in imitation of the church of Sarum, and the music according to the Gregorian manner.

But the most illustrious of the Bishops of Dunkeld was

Gavin Douglas,\* who

" In a barbarous age Gave to rude Scotland Virgil's page."

The cathedral was reduced to its present ruinous condition at the time of the Reformation.

After the battle of Killiecrankie, in 1689, a regiment of Cameronian recruits, now the 26th Foot, took up its position in the church and the Duke's house, where it withstood a furious onalaught by the Highlanders, who were returning southward flushed with victory. Cleland, the officer in command, and two others fell in the contest, which terminated in the defeat of the Highlanders.

## DUNKELD HOUSE AND GROUNDS.

Close by the Cathedral stands Dunkeld House, the modest mansion of the Duke of Athole. On the lawn to the west of the Cathedral are two of the earliest larch-trees introduced into Britain, having been brought from the Tyrol by Mr. Menzies of Culdares in 1738.

The entrance to the grounds † is by the large gate beyond Fisher's Hotel. These present a succession of fine views of sylvan beauty, in which the waters of the Tay are frequently presented. A walk up the banks of the river conducts to the American gardens. The late Duke's dog-kennels and stables are passed, as well as the melancholy remains of an abandoned palace, commenced by the fourth Duke John in 1830.

<sup>\*</sup> Gavin Douglas was the third son of Archibald, Earl of Angus, and was born about 1474. In 1509 he was elected Provost of the Collegiate Church of St. Giles's, Edinburgh, and in 1515, after much opposition, Bishop of Dunkell His life is one of the most adventurous in Scottish history, as his character was probably chief and most exceptional, he being described as "one who in all the actions of his life discovered a gentle and merciful disposition, regulating the warlike and heroic spirit of his family by the excellent laws of the Christian religion. He was perhaps the most learned of the early Scotch poets; the most remarkable of his works being his translation of the Æncid."

<sup>†</sup> In the lodge names of visitors are inscribed. Tourists are conducted by guides at the fixed charge of 2s. 6d. for one person or party of two, and 1s. each for parties of three or more.

## FALLS OF THE BRAAN.

An attractive scene near Dunkeld is met with on the banks of the Braan—a stream that descends from a small loch among the mountains, to the west of Amulree, and joins the Tay opposite the Cathedral. The falls which it makes are approached from Birnam by a steep narrow road, the one highest up (at Rumbling Bridge) being 3 miles distant from Birnam or 2½ from Dunkeld. The lower cascade, which used to be seen from a neat summer-house, called Ossian's Hall,\* may be reached from the public road on the way from Dunkeld. This fall, bereft of the adventitious framework through which it used to be viewed, is remarkable more for the picturesque disposition of the water than any particular height. The river, foaming over its rocky barriers and roaring with a voice of thunder, then running black and silent below, is nevertheless a beautiful and pleasing sight.

At The Rumbling Bridge, about a mile higher up the stream. the character of the river is somewhat different, as it runs entirely in a narrow and very deep chasm, within which the scenery is confined. The fall, just above the bridge, is chiefly striking from the depth of the chasm; and a huge fragment of rock, which has fallen into the fissure so as to produce a natural bridge, adds much to the interest of the scene. on the other side of the bridge, however, or downwards, according to the stream, that the most picturesque view is obtained, simply by quitting the road and scrambling down a narrow path for a few yards. Here the arch is seen in a very favourable position, thrown across the chasm, which at this place also is beautifully ornamented by trees starting from the crevices of the rocks. A guide is generally in attendance at the bridge, who will direct the visitor to all the best points of view.

The hamlet of Inver, near Dunkeld, has acquired a notoriety

<sup>•</sup> The so-called Ossian's Hall was a hermitage or summer-house, built above the cataract, and so placed that the fall was entirely concealed from view, until a door, on which was painted a picture of Ossian, was suddenly drawn aside. The sides and ceiling of the inner apartment were lined with mirrors, which reflected the scene under a variety of aspects. Unfortunately this summer-house was wantonly exploded in 1869, and the perpetrators have never been discovered. It is hoped that it may be rebuilt.

from its having been the place of residence of Neil Gow, the celebrated composer, as well as player of Scotch reel-tunes.

The wooded pyramidal hill of Craig-y-barns forms a fine feature in the landscape at Dunkeld. It is intersected with forbidden walks, but the prohibition is understood to be merely nominal. On the summit there is what used to be a wonderful rocking-stone, but the stone has been fastened by the insertion of wedges.

## BIRNAM HILL

The fine hill of Birnam rises in front of Birnam Hotel to the height of 1324 feet, and a well-made road of three miles in length reaches nearly to the summit. The ascent and descent together may be accomplished in from two and a half to three hours. Mr. Pennant's witticism, that Birnam wood has never recovered the march which its ancestors made to Dunsinane, is still true; but an attempt has been made to repair the loss by a plantation of fir saplings taken from the original stems.\* Extensive views are obtained from the top, and from various points on the way.

## MURTHLY CASTLE.

A beautiful walk may be taken from Birnam, by the banks of Tay, to Murthly Castle, the seat of Sir Archibald Douglas Stewart of Grandtully, Bart. This mansion was erected about 50 years ago from a design by Mr. Gillespie Graham of Edinburgh, in the Elizabethan style, but left incomplete in consequence of the death of the proprietor. The old castle of Murthly, which stands about 200 yards to the north of the new house, was used for several centuries as a hunting-seat by the kings of Scotland. Betwixt it and the river stands the elegant Roman Catholic chapel, which was erected by the late proprietor, who adorned it with stained glass windows. The pleasure-grounds of Murthly extend for many miles east and west of the castle, on the banks of the Tay, and comprise many miles of grass terraces and spacious avenues.

\* Behind the hotel there are two trees, an oak and a plane, which are believed to be about a thousand years old, and a remnant of this famous forest. The spot where the army of Macduff and Malcolm is supposed to have encamped is situated at Courthill, a little to the north of Rohallion shooting-lodge, about 13 miles from Dunsinane, and 34 from Dunkeld.

Besides Dunkeld House and Murthly Castle, there are numerous other seats in the neighbourhood of Dunkeld, such as Eastwood House (Hon. R. Drummond), St. Mary's Tower (Lord John Manners, M.P.), Kinnaird House, Delvine House (Sir Alexander Muir M'Kenzie, Bart.), Butterstone, Rohallion, Kinloch Lodge (Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P.), Snaigow, Meikleour (Marchioness of Lansdowne), Erigmore (Sir John C. Carden, Bart.), Stenton (T. G. Murray, Esq.), Glendelvine.

#### ROAD TO PITLOCHRIE AND BLAIR ATHOLE.

In spite of the competing claims of the railway the road that follows the banks of Tay and Tummel to Pitlochrie will always have its admirers. The distances are as follow:—

Logierait In	n							9 miles	
Moulinearn			:	:	:	:	:	9 <u>1</u> 18	"
Pitlochrie									
	(	Or co	ntin	ued f	arthe	r			
Pass of Kills	crai	kie						16	,,
Blair-Athole	٠.							20	,,
Falls of Bru	ar							23	

About the fourth milestone the road is closed in by noble rows of overhanging beech and elm trees, while innumerable wild flowers and shrubs spring from amongst the rocks. The traveller scarcely perceives that he has been for some time on the edge of a steep declivity, till some gap in the woods discloses the Tay rolling broad and deep underneath. At the distance of 5 miles is Dowally village and church, at one of the doors of which may still be seen hanging the iron instrument called "the jougs," for fastening prisoners by the neck. On the opposite side of the river may be seen Dalguise and Kinnaird House (Duke of Athole).

About nine miles from Dunkeld, situated on the tongue of the peninsula formed by the junction of the Tay and the Tummel, stands the ancient village of LOGIERAIT, near which, conspicuously situated on a hill-crag, is the monument in the form of a Celtic cross erected to the memory of the late Duke of Athole. The site chosen is that of an old castle, known in the locality by the traditional name of Tomna-Croich, and which is said to have been built by King Robert III. of Scotland as a hunting-lodge. The eminence commands a beautiful panoramic view of hill, dell, woodland, and meadow, taking in a fine sweep of the Athole and Breadalbane estates. In the inn-garden an aged tree with a hollow trunk is fitted up as a summer-house.

At Logierait we reach the river Tummel, and proceeding along the east bank, pass a road leading to Tullymet (Wm. Dick, Esq.), situated in a northern glen, where there is a Roman Catholic Chapel. At Moulinearn the scenery changes, and the closer valley succeeds the wide strath, while we pass in succession Croftinloan (Capt. Jack Murray), Donavourd, and Dunfallandy (Miss Fergusson), where there is a fine old sculptured stone, the scene of the tragic story of "the Bloody Stone," which has been preserved in a ballad by Mrs. Ogilvy in her Book of Highland Minstrelsy. For the description of Pitlochrie, the Pass of Killiecrankie, Blair, etc., see the railway route, page 286.

## DUNKELD TO BLAIRGOWRIE

(Thence through the Spital of Glenshee to Braemar.)

An excursion may be made from Dunkeld eastwards by Clunie to Blairgowrie, distant 12 miles; a route which comprises scenery of a pleasing though not romantic nature. The road winds in sucsession along the margin of the Loch of the Lows, Butterstone, and Clunie. On a small island near the southern shore of the last-named lake is the ancient castle of Clunie, a seat of the Earl of Airlie, said to be the birthplace of the Admirable Crichton, after which we pass Forneth House; the Loch of Drumellie or Marlee; Kinloch Wester (John Stewart, Esq.); Ballied (J. L. Campbell, Esq.); Marlee House, and the church and inn of Marlee or Kinloch; the latter a favourite resort of anglers in the lochs.

Two miles farther, on the west bank of the Ericht, is BLAIRGOWRIE, a town of 5000 inhabitants, created a burgh by Charles I. in 1634. (Height 300 feet.) It possesses a spacious market-place, some handsomedwelling-houses and villas. The hotels are the Queen's and Royal. The river Ericht furnishes water-power for numerous flax-spinning factories, which are in active operation. The thriving villages of Old and New Rattray, on the east bank of the Ericht, are separated from Blairgowrie by the river. About a mile north is Craighall (Colonel James Clerk-Rattray), one of the most picturesquelysituated mansions in Scotland, being built on a high perpendicular rock, on the banks of the Ericht. It is referred to by Mr. Lockhart as bearing a resemblance to the Tullyveolan of Waverley. Newton Castle, at the west end of the village, was sacked by the Marquis of Montrose. About two miles from this, on the margin of a deep ravine, are the ruins of Glasclune Castle, which belonged of old to a branch of the Blair family.

From Blairgowrie the road to Braemar is continued up the right bank of the Ericht to Cally Bridge, where it meets the road through Strath Ardle by Kirkmichael. Crossing the Ardle, it ascends the Blackwater (another tributary of the Ericht), having on the east the Forest of Alyth. Here it enters Glenshee, a wild valley lying between the two lofty mountains—Mount Blair (2441) on the east, and Lamh Dearg (1879) on the west. Near the Free Church, in the middle of the glen, the cross roads from Glenials and Kirkmichael join. At the head of the glen is the Spital of Glenshee. Beyond this the road rapidly ascends, attaining at length a height of 2060 feet, near a small loch on the left, called Brothachan. This is the watershed, from which the road rapidly descends by Glen Clunie to Braemar. The following are the distances from Blairgowrie:—Bridge of Cally 6, Spital 14, Braemar 15; total 35 miles.

## DUNKELD TO ABERFELDY, KENMORE, AND KILLIN.

#### By rail and coach.

RAIL {	Dalguise					5 r	niles	from Dunkeld.
	Ballinluig					84	,,	,,
	/ Aberfeldy					18	,,	,,
COACH:	Kenmore					23	,,	,,
	Killin .					40	**	,,
	Killin Rail	on		44	"	,,		
RAIL {	Lochearnh	bac				48	,,	,,,
	Callander (	for '	Trosa	chs)		62	,,	, ,

On leaving Dunkeld we soon reach the tongue of land formed by the confluence of the Tay and the Tummel, on which stand the village of Logierait and the monument to the late Duke of Athole. Farther west, on the same side, is Ballechin (Major Stewart), the scene of the slaughter of Sir James the Rose, and alluded to in the ballad of that name. Balnaguard Inn, the opening scene of Mrs. Brunton's novel of Self-Control, is next reached; and soon after the venerable castle of Grandtully (belonging to the Murthly estate) appears on the left (15 miles from Dunkeld), surrounded by rows of stately elms. This castle has been said to bear a strong resemblance to the Tullyveolan of Waverley. Ben Lawers comes into view soon after passing Grandtully Castle. The peak seen to the north is Farragon, and that close to the water is Clunie Hill. Three miles from this is the village of

## ABERFELDY.

[Hotels: Breadalbane Arms; Weem Hotel, on other side of Tay.]\*

Height—400 feet. Coach to Kenmore and Killin.

Immediately opposite the Breadalbane Arms hotel is the entrance to the Falls of Moness, celebrated in Burns's song of "The Birks of Aberfeldy." The Falls are three in number, and are approached by a zigzag path; the highest being two miles and the lowest one mile up the glen. The highest fall is a perpendicular torrent of about 50 feet in height, and the whole scene is one of great beauty, aptly described in Burns' lines:—

"The brace ascend like lofty wa's,
The foaming stream, deep roaring, fa's,
O'erhung wi' fragrant spreading shaws,
The birks of Aberfeldy.

"The heary cliffs are crowned wi' flowers, While o'er the linn the burnie pours, And rising, weets, wi' misty showers, The birks of Aberfeldy."

The birks have very much died out, but they have been superseded by the mountain ash, which, with its cluster of red berries (called in Scotland rowans), is no unworthy substitute. A frail wooden bridge is thrown across the dell, which is so narrow that the trees in some places unite their branches from the opposite sides. Within a few miles' walk of the falls is Moness House.

The Tay is crossed at Aberfeldy by one of General Wade's bridges, memorable as the spot where the companies of the Black Watch were embodied into the 42d regiment. About a mile distant by this bridge is the Weem Hotel, a delightful station for the tourist. Close to it is Castle Menzies, erected in the 16th century, the seat of Sir Robert Menzies of Farleyer, Bart., the chief of that name. This castle stands at the foot of a lofty range of rocky hills, and is surrounded by a park adorned with aged trees, among which are some planes of extraordinary size. Three miles westwards of Weem is the

<sup>\*</sup> At Aberfeldy a road strikes southward across the hills to Crieff by Amulree. Half way is the small inn of Scotston, where anglers in the hill-lochs will find comfortable accommodation.

old village of Dull, a seat of learning in remote times, that once boasted of an abbey, a large stone cross pertaining to which still stands in the middle of the hamlet. Two miles from Dull, a road on the left leads to Drummond Hill and Kenmore, by crossing the river Lyon at Comrie Ferry. Two miles westwards is Coshieville (small inn), where a road strikes off northward to Tummel Bridge.\*

\* Those who may pursue the road beyond this through Glen Lyon, pass, at the distance of two miles westward from Coshieville, Garth House, a seat of Colonel M'Donald of St. Martin's Abbey, and formerly the residence of Major-General David Stewart, author of Sketches of the Highlands. Garth was afterwards purchased by General Sir Archibald Campbell, commander-in-chief in the Burmese war, and father of Sir John Campbell who fell at Sebastopol. One mile westward is the village of Fortingall (6 miles from Kenmore), noted for its yewtree, which in Pennant's time was 56 feet in circumference. None of the original tree now remains, but it has been propagated by some young offshoots. There is an inn here and good salmon-fishing. Near the village is Glenlyon House (F. W. G. Campbell, Esq.), once the seat of the Campbells of Glenlyon, whose unenviable share in the massacre of Glencoe is well known. A short distance westward, on the left side of the road, are the remains of a Roman encampment. To the left a road strikes through an opening in the hill, and joins the toll-road on the north side of Loch Tay, at the hamlet of Stronfernan, 84 miles from Kenmore. West of the Roman camp the road turns a little to the right, and places the traveller suddenly before the Pass of Glenlyon, which extends for 8 miles.

Glenlyon is one of the longest glens in Scotland, being in all, from Fortingall to the county march, about 30 miles in extent. It is a cul-de-suc, shut in by a screen of hills, with no road farther than to the foot of the loch. It is only in such solitary scenes as this that the eagle is now to be met with in Sootland. One of large size and beautiful plumage (known as the grey white-tailed eagle), and of species rarely seen here, was captured not long since, measuring eight feet from tip to tip of the wings. On emerging from the pass we reach the house of Chesthill (W. J. Breadalbane Stewart, Esq.), and arrive, after a journey of 10 miles from Fortingall, at the small inn (or tavern, the only place of public entertainment in the glen) of Inverwick. There is a coarse cart-road, of 5 or 6 miles, from this northward to Dall, on Loch Rannoch side. Half-a-mile westward, striking southward at Bridge of Balgie, is the hill-road of Larig-an-lochan, leading to Killin (12 miles).

Two miles westward, up the glen, is Meggernie Castle, originally the seat of Sir John Stewart of Cardney (son of Robert II.), and subsequently of the late Ranald Stewart Menzies of Culdares. It was built about the year 1590, and repaired 1678, and is approached from the east by a fine avenue of old lime trees, about a mile in length. At Meggernie the best part of the road stops, although carriages can be driven to Loch Lyon, a distance of 10 miles.

Head of Glebelyon, across the Hills to Tyndrum and Glencoe.

The pedestrian who is unwilling to retrace his steps, and desires to reach the
coach road leading from Tyndrum to Glencoe, may, with ordinary caution and
perseverance, find his way through between the hills in front of him.

Leaving Aberfeldy by the coach which runs in connection with this route, we pass on the left Bolfracks, and a little beyond the interesting remains of the so-called Druidical circle of Croft Moraigh. As we approach Kenmore we obtain a beautiful glimpse of Taymouth Castle, and at the distance of six miles from Aberfeldy reach the village of

## KENMORE,

[Hotel: The Breadalbane Arms, excellent and comfortable.]

Height—420 feet.

situated close to the principal entrance to Taymouth Castle, and within five minutes' walk of Loch Tay.\* The river Tay, which here issues from the loch, is crossed by a bridge, from which there is a view of Ben Lawers and the conical summit of Ben More.

The scenery around Kenmore is of the most picturesque description, and so captivated the poet Burns that he gave vent to his admiration in the following lines, written on the mantelpiece of the inn parlour:—

"Here poesy might wake her heav'n-taught lyre, And look through nature with creative fire."

Should he, for instance, desire to get northward by Glencoe, he will strike off from the foot of the loch through a "glack" of the hills, which opens straight before him. He must keep the farthest-off hill on his left in view, and pass round its extreme shoulder. This course is rather northerly, but passing round this hill, it then becomes almost due west. On arrival at Auchallader, at the head of Loch Tulla, he can proceed from thence, still westward, across the moor, and reach the Blackmount road, about half-way between the inns of Inverouran and King's House.

Should he wish to get southward, to the head of Loch Lomond, or west to Glenorchy, his course will be along the side of the loch to its head, and there striking off through a break of the hills on his right. After a little easy climbing he will find himself in a glen, down which he will follow the stream, so as to strike the road at Auch, about 1; mile south of Orchy Bridge. By a third route he may proceed up the stream, which flows into the head of Loch Lyon, and so southward through another break of the hills, and in due course find himself on the road about 3 miles north of Tyndrum.

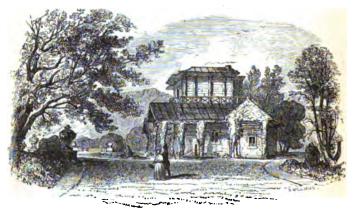
It is difficult to compute the distances through these glens, but an approximation may be made by allowing 3 hours for the first route, 4 for the second, and 5 or 6 for the last mentioned.

\* Fishing either for salmon or trout is not allowed within two miles of the Keumore and Killin ends of the loch; but the remaining part is open, and boats may be hired at the hotels for the purpose. Salmon are abundant during the season, which extends from February to May inclusive.



THE ALCOVE, TAYMOUTH-QUEEN PLANTING SCOTCH FIR.

TAYMOUTH CASTLE, the seat of the Earl of Breadalbane, is situated on a beautiful lawn at the base of Drummond Hill, and within a mile of the village. The building is a dark grev pile of four storeys, with corner towers, and terminating in a central pavilion. The first mansion was built by Sir Colin Campbell, sixth knight of Lochaw, in the year 1580, and was then called Balloch, from the Gaelic bealuch, a word signifying the outlet of a lake or glen. The builder being asked why he had placed his house at the extremity of his estate, replied, "We'll brizz yout" (press onward), adding that he intended Balloch should in time be the middle of it. The possessions of the family have extended in the opposite direction, and now reach from Aberfeldy to the Sound of Mull, a space of upwards of one hundred miles in extent. The present castle was built on the site of the old house in 1801, with the exception of the west wing, which was added in 1842.\*



THE DAIRY, TAYMOUTH (built of pure white quartz).

The best view of the castle is obtained from the hill in front, where there is a small fort. This prospect is said to

Admission to the grounds is granted at certain hours, generally 2 to 4. Visitors must be accompanied by a guide, who is remunerated by a fixed charge of 1s. per head. The admission to the gardens, which extend for half-a-mile along the shore of Loch Tay, is by a gate at the north end of the bridge over the river. There is no admission to the castle.

have drawn forth the following impromptu from Robert Burns:—

"The meeting cliffs each deep sunk glen divides,
The woods, wild scattered, clothe their ample sides;
The outstretching lake, embosomed 'mong the hills,
The eye with wonder and amazement fills;
The Tay, meandering swect in infant pride;
The palace rising by his verdant side;
The lawns, wood-fringed, in nature's native taste;
The hillocks dropt in nature's careless haste;
The arches striding o'er the new-born stream;
The village glittering in the noontide beam."

The pleasure-grounds are laid out with great taste, and



ROCK LODGE, TAYMOUTH (foot of Drummond Hill).

possess a striking combination of beauty and grandeur. The

282 KILLIN.

surrounding hills are luxuriantly wooded, and the plain below is adorned with aged trees.

A pleasant excursion may be made from Kenmore to the Falls of Acharn, a cascade two miles distant, and half-a-mile off the road on the south side of the loch. The fall is about 80 feet high, and an excellent view of it is obtained from the "hermit's mossy cell."

## LOCH TAY.

Loch Tay is one of the finest lochs in Scotland. It measures upwards of 15 miles in length, and averages from 15 to 100 fathoms in depth. It is fed at its head by the united streams of Lochay and Dochart, while the Tay issues from the other extremity. Near Kenmore it contains a solitary island, on which are the ruins of a priory, where the remains are deposited of Sibylla, daughter of Henry I. of England, and consort of Alexander I. of Scotland. Its fame as a resort for salmon fishing probably excels that of its natural features, and attracts many anglers during the season.

The distance by the road from Kenmore to Killin is 16 miles.\* About midway rises Ben Lawers, one of the highest mountains in Scotland (3984), and the loftiest in the county of Perth. It is composed mostly of micaceous schist, but its surface is remarkably verdant, and perhaps no mountain in the Highlands produces more alpine plants. The ascent, which takes about two hours, may be made conveniently from Lawers Inn, at the foot of the hill, where there is good accommodation. The roadway here is itself about 700 feet above the level of the sea. There is a ferry from Lawers to the south side of the loch (charge 6d.)

<sup>\*</sup> This southern road is two miles longer and considerably more hilly than the northern one, but has only one toll at Killin, while the other has three. Should the former be followed, in about 6½ miles from Kenmore we pass some copper and lead mines, which were worked by the late Marquis of Breadaibane. About half-way to Killin, and 7 miles from Kenmore, is Ardeonaig Free Church, where, about a stone-throw below the road, the Kidd burn falls over a precipice 50 feet high. Here there is a comfortable inn, where boats may be hired for salmon and trout fishing. From Ardeonaig the tourist may visit the Falls of Spoutrollie, which are five miles up Gien Leadnaig.



LOCH TAY, LOOKING WEST TOWARDS KILLIN AND AUCHMORE.

## KILLIN.

[Hotel: Killin Hotel; and Bridge of Lochay Inn, one mile north of Killin.]

Height—500 feet.

This old Highland village is situated about a mile and a half from the south-west extremity of Loch Tay, and near the junction of the Dochart with the Lochay. It was the ancient abode of the clan Macnab, whose burial-place is situated on a pine-covered island in the midst of the river Dochart, a little above the village. "Here, surrounded by the murmurs of their native streams, aleep the generations of their petty potentates for centuries back." This departed clan, though small, had considerable renown in its day. Their country was the glen of the Dochart, and the house of their chief was Kinnell, close to Killin.

The whole of the clan's property, with various other petty estates, has been merged within the vast area of the Breadalbane possessions. In different places stand the old fortresses of the ancient lords of Glenorchy; and Finlarig, overgrown with ivy, is among the other interesting objects which diversify the scenery. Finlarig is the burial-place of the Breadalbane family, and the modern mausoleum occupies a solitary position in the vicinity of the old ruins. In a field to the north of the village, near the Free Church, a spot marked by a stone about two feet in height is pointed out as Fingal's grave.

From Killin the tourist may shape his course through either of the two romantic glens Dochart or Ogle. In the event of the former being selected, he proceeds by coach to Crianlarich, passing Auchline House (Earl of Breadalbane), Luib Hotel, Ben More, and Loch Dochart. Ben More—"The Great Hill"—rises in abrupt slopes to the height of 3843 feet. On its northern base lies Loch Dochart, which is itself 500 feet above the level of the sea. Near the west end there is a small island containing the ruins of Dochart Castle, said to be the earliest residence of the Campbells of Glenfalloch, and the first refuge to which Bruce fled after his defeat by Macdougal of Lorn. Directly opposite this a fine double echo is heard during favourable states of the atmosphere. The loch is divided by a narrow strip of land into

two parts, the eastern of which has the distinctive name of Loch Eure, although both commonly pass under the name of Dochart. Between one and two miles from this a ruinous house is pointed out as the birthplace of Rob Roy.

At Crianlarich hotel a road branches southwards through Glenfalloch to Loch Lomond. The main road continues by

the banks of the Fillan to Tyndrum.

For the route through Glen Ogle see page 243.

#### DISTANCES FROM KILLIN TO

Killin Railway	8ta	tion	4 :	miles.	King's House		89 n	niles.
Lochearnhead			8	,,	Ballachulish		54	22
Callander .			22	,,	Fort-William		68	**
Luib Hotel			7	,,	Dalmally .		81	,,
Tyndrum .			19	,,	Inverary .		47	••
Inverouran			29	••	Oban .		69	,,

## The Highland Railway-continued from page 267.

## BIRNAM TO BLAIR-ATHOLE.

On leaving BIRNAM or DUNKELD station (15\frac{3}{4}\) miles from Perth) a view is obtained of the Tay, bridge, and cathedral of DUNKELD on the right; also of the village of Inver. Passing through a short tunnel, the view on all sides becomes much more extensive and diversified. Perched high up on the right is the celebrated dairy-farm of the Dowager Duchess of Athole, and on the left Dalguise (J. Stewart, Esq.); here the line crosses the Tay by a castellated viaduct of 360 feet span.

At Ballinluig Station we reach the Junction where those passengers diverge who intend proceeding to Aberfeldy as

already described (page 275).

Near this the junction of the Tay and Tummel is seen to the left, and the monument to the late Duke of Athole. The white-washed premises of Moulinearn Inn stand on the haugh to the right; and farther on are the station and village of

#### PITLOCHRIE.

[Hotels: Fisher's—excellent hotel and posting establishment;
Star—comfortable Inn. Hydropathic establishment at Moulin (building).]
Distances: Perth 29, Blair-Athole 7.
Heights—Fitlochric 850; Moulin 500 feet.

An open coach (which carries the mail) runs from Pitlochrie to Kinloch-Rannoch—distance 21 miles.\*

The village of Pitlochrie occupies an agreeable situation on the left bank of the river Tummel. About 14 mile above the hotel are the village, inn, and parish church of Moulin, and the two seats, Balledmund and Balnakeilly. Moulin Castle, of which there are remains, was once the property of the Comyns, Earls of Athole and Badenoch. Here also the Pitlochrie Hydropathic establishment is erected. It is by the village of Moulin that the ascent of Ben Vracky may be most easily made. This mountain, though second in point of elevation to many of its neighbours, has the compensating advantages of form and situation. It raises its pointed head above the Pass of Killiecrankie, and is equally accessible from a road near to the railway station there situated, The surface is pleasingly varied by rock and heather, and free from any chasm or perpendicular cliffs which could alarm an ordinary mountaineer. In Gaelic orthography the name is spelt Bhreac, which signifies "spotted," an appellation without any obvious application. The distance to the summit (which is 2757 feet high) is about three miles, and the time occupied by the ascent is about two hours. Moulin is about 500 feet up, and the point of the road extending from this to Kirkmichael, whence the mountain is breasted, is 1250 feet. The tourist may go thus far by the coach alluded to in the note, and thus considerably reduce the climb.

About a mile east of Pitlochrie is Spout-dhu (the Black-Spout), a waterfall some 50 feet in height, formed by the Edradour Burn.

<sup>\*</sup> PITLOCHRIE to BRAEMAR.—From Pitlochrie there is a good road (travelled by mail-gig daily) vid Moulin, Strathardle, and Kirkmichael: thence by the Spital of Glenshee, to Castleton of Braemar. The distance is 41 miles—vis. to the Spital 26, and from that to Castleton 15 miles.

## FALLS AND LOCH OF TUMMEL AND LOCH RANNOCH.

The Loch and Falls of Tummel form easy and agreeable excursions from Pitlochrie, and may be reached on the south side by crossing the bridge of Cluny, about a mile up the river Tummel, or on the north side by striking off the Blair-Athole road at the bridge of Garry. Of these rivers it would be difficult anywhere in Scotland to point out finer examples of river scenery.



FALLS OF THE TUMMEL, NEAR PITLOCHRIE.

The Fall of the Tummel has long been an object of attraction in this neighbourhood, and nothing can well be imagined more graceful than the forms which the water assumes in its tumultuous course. As the river is here wide and deep, the mass of water (though not anything equal to that at the Falls of the Clyde) is very considerable, but the height does not exceed 15 or 16 feet. The most usual

approach is by a walk along the side of the Garry, entering from a gate near the end of Garry bridge. This leads to the left bank of the cascade. The distance from the gate to the fall is about a mile, taking a quarter of an hour to walk. The path is excellent. The view of the fall from this side includes a prominent hill called the Giant's Steps. The Queen visited the falls in 1844.

For nearly five miles (which is the distance from Garry Bridge to the vale of Tummel) the country is beautifully diversified by the feathery birch. About a mile from Garry bridge we pass the castellated mansion-house of Bonskeid (G. F. Barbour, Esq.) and a mile beyond a Free Church. The Fincastle burn is here crossed, and at the top of the glen is Fincastle House. Further on is Allean (Sir R. Colquhoun). A short distance above the latter (4½ miles from Bridge of Garry) an extensive prospect is opened up of the windings of the Tummel as it issues from the loch. This is called "the Queen's View," and it is unnecessary for those who merely wish a good view of the loch to proceed farther as it appears with every advantage from this point.

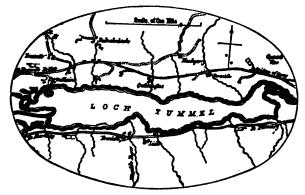
Loch Tummel is three miles long, and at the west end about half-a-mile broad, contracting towards the east. Its southern banks rise gently from the water in numerous indenting capes and bays, fringed with copse, and thickly clad with birchwood. The ground on the north side is arable. On the south side rises a fine screen of wild hills, surmounted by the rugged outline of Farragon (2559), and the beautifully simple and conical form of Schichallion (3547), a mountain which is said to have afforded a refuge to King Robert the Bruce after the battle of Methyen.

The triple and blue mountain seen in the remotest distance is part of that ridge of which Buachaille Etive is the chief, and which separates that wild valley from Loch Etive. The loch contains some excellent trout of large size, also pike.

At Loch Tummel Inn, half-way up the loch on the north side, (10) miles from Pitlochrie), and beyond it at Tummel Bridge Inn,\*

<sup>\*</sup> The Tummel and Tay are connected by an alpine road which extends from Tummel Bridge to Kenmore (a distance of 13 miles), and crosses the country between Schichallion and Meall Tarruinchon. The road attains its greatest height at Loch Kinardlochy (1262), which is one of the best points from whence to ascend Schichallion: About 2 miles from Loch Kinardlochy, the road skirts the Keltney burn, a tributary of the Lyon, and descends through Strath Appin. A little to the west of the road, on the other side of the burn, are the ruins of Garth Castle, a square keep occupying a narrow rocky promontory 150 feet in height, at the confluence of two rivulets. This was originally a seat of the Wolf of Badenoch, brother of the Earl of Buchan, and ancestor of many of

16 miles from Blair, there is comfortable accommodation. Towards the south-west of the loch stands Foss, a seat of Sir R. Menzies, Bart. The loch is nearly 500 feet above the level of the sea.



SKETCH CHART OF LOCH TUMBEL

About half-way between this and Kinloch-Rannoch is Mount Alexander (in Gaelic called Dun Alastair), the residence of Colonel A. M'Ian Macdonald, and the last point of the attractions of the Tummel. The mansion was rebuilt at a very large cost, and is now one of the finest in the Highlands. The situation is peculiarly striking, and forms, with its surrounding wooded grounds, which occupy a bold rocky hill, the central object of a rich and singular landscape. For much of the ornamental planting it is indebted to the famous Robertson of Struan, a Jacobite warrior and poet, who was thrice outlawed and exiled for his adherence to the Stuart cause. Immediately opposite, on the south side of the water, is Crossmount House, a seat of Colonel Macdonald of St. Martin's, with a noble background, consisting of the magnificent Schichallion, richly covered with scattered woods and rocks.

the Stewarts of Athole. Before reaching Coshieville the streams form the triple Falls of Keltney. The road here descends along the edge of a deep wooded dell by Coshieville Inn and Comrie Ferry (where there is an old castle of that name), from whence there is a good road through the policies of Taymouth to Kenmore, or the tourist may proceed from Coshieville Inn along Strath Appin by Dull and Weem to Aberfeldy. (For Schichallion, see also page 290.)

## LOCH RANNOCH,

which here comes in view, is 11 miles long, and about 14 at its greatest breadth. It abounds with trout and char. There are good roads on both sides, and it is surrounded by mountains covered at their base with natural birch woods. At its eastern extremity are Inverhadden House (Allan D. Stewart, Esq.) and the village of Kinloch-Rannoch, beautifully situated, and containing a good inn, which affords considerable accommodation. Going westward, along the north side of the loch, we pass Craganour and Tallabheiths, two shooting-lodges belonging to Sir Robert Menzies, Bart. Schichallion, which only assumes its singular peaked appearance when viewed in certain directions, is seen to most advantage from this side of the loch, about the neighbourhood of Craganour. Westward from Tallabheitha (House among the birch) the Ericht Water, which flows from the loch of that name, empties itself into Loch Rannoch. On the south side of the loch is the House of Dall, a handsome mansion recently erected, the property of T. V. Wentworth, Esq. West from this the base of the hills is covered with natural Scotch fir wood, one of the few remnants of the old Caledonian forests, called "The Black Wood of Rannoch." By entomologists this wood is noted for some rare species of insects, to which the wood gives its name.

Schichallion, though occupying a central position in the Grampian range, seems insulated with respect to the surrounding mountains. Its name is supposed by some to be derived from Cailin, a gigantic fairy and important personage in Highland mythology, who haunted the mountains; by others it is considered a corruption of Sior ghaillioun, which signifies "perpetual storm." Its form is that of a compact oblong mass, stretching nearly east and west, and terminating in a point at the west end, which is the highest part of the ridge. Its sides are very steep, and the surface rocky, but in no part distinguished by any great precipice or chasm. The northern declivity is defaced by shingle, which imparts a bleak and forbidding aspect. Viewed from the north the contour is heavy and unpleasing, but seen at a distance, from east or west, it assumes the figure of a regular cone, and seems to rise like a huge pyramid above the more gentle declivities of the neighbouring mountain. mountain acquired some celebrity from its having been the station selected by the late Astronomer Royal, Dr. Maskelyne, for certain geodesical experiments. It may be conveniently ascended from Kinloch-Rannoch, or from the road between Tummel Bridge and Aberfeldy, as alluded to in the note, page 277. Its height is 3547 feet, from which the level of Kinloch-Rannoch deducts 700.

At the western extremity of the loch are Rannoch Lodge, the residence of the Dowager Ledy Menzies, and The Barracks, the seat of Robertson of Struan, the chief of his clan, and representative of one of the eldest Highland families in Scotland. Duncan, one of his predecessors, was the friend and follower of King Robert the Bruce, at which time the clan was called Donnoquhy, or the clan of Duncan. The house acquired the name of The Barracks, in consequence of its having been originally built for a detachment of troops under Ensign Munro (afterwards Sir Hector Munro, Commander-in-chief in India), who was stationed here to keep the peace after the rebellion of 1745. Adjacent to the Barracks is Tighnaline (pronounced Tynalin). Near this end of the loch is a small island, on which were the ruins of a stronghold of some broken men of the Clan Gregor, who took possession in defiance of the proprietor, but were expelled in 1531. This keep has been modernised.

From Tighnaline pedestrians may cross to King's House in Glencoe. The banks of Loch Lydoch on the south side being marshy, the pedestrian should take the road on the north side. The surrounding country is very desolate.

Another pedestrian route extends from this to Kinlochmore, at the head of Loch Leven, 25 miles. The path is troublesome, and two miles per hour should be allowed, inclusive of rests at two shepherds' cots on the way. Several streams have to be forded, which in wet weather present considerable difficulties. This route conducts the tourist by the north of the Devil's Staircase to the head of Loch Leven, and may be also serviceable to those desirous of making a short cut to Ballachulish.

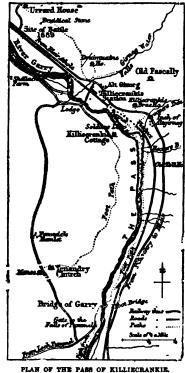
About 2 miles beyond Pitlochrie is Faskally House (Archibald Butter, Esq.), one of the most beautifully situated mansions in Scotland. Soon after passing Faskally, the railway proceeds through the Pass of

# KILLIEGRANKIE,\*

partly by a tastefully formed viaduct of ten arches. By keeping on the proper side of the carriage as much will be

\* The tourist visiting the Pass from Pitlochrie by road keeps the toll-road for nearly three miles, till he comes to a wooden foot-bridge which crosses the railway. (Here carriages are left, and sent on to wait at the north end of the

seen of the grandeur of this remarkable piece of Highland glen scenery as will satisfy those who are neither able nor willing



to visit it on foot. Those who can do so may leave the train at Pitlochrie and walk through the Pass to Killiecrankie Station or nice nersa. Admission is obtained on the south by the footbridge at Bridge of Garry, and on the north at a small gate on the roadside, a short way from Killiecrankie Station, where a guide is in attendance. This fairy-like piece of scenery has been somewhat shorn of its romance by the passage of the railway, and the formation through its midst of an almost equally artificial-looking straight pathway. To these drawbacks the eve must endeavour to be closed. For nearly a mile the banks rise steeply on both sides.

and the river seems to struggle for a passage in the deep chasm

Pass.) By the foot-bridge we reach the Bridge of Garry. (Should the tourist choose to diverge here for 11 mile (15 minutes' walk) he may include the Falls of the Tummel on his way. In this case he crosses the bridge and turns off the road at the first gate on the left,) At the Bridge of Garry admission is obtained to the Pass by a gate, whence there is no difficulty in following the road which has been made up on the left bank of the river for nearly a mile. At the north end of the Pass the high road is rejoined near Killiecrankie Station, and within 81 miles of Blair-Athole.

below, among rocks and under precipices or overshadowing foliage of woods. Here and there occasional glimpses are obtained of the water, as it runs, at one time silent and dark, at another boiling and foaming along. The mountainous bank on the right of the stream seems to rise like a wall from the dark chasm below, and to the very summit is covered with wood, through which the full rich green of the oak and alder is intermingled with the trembling foliage of the birch, the light green hazel, the delicate ash, and the dark tints of the fir. Where the precipice refuses to give a footing to the woods, the oak and ash are seen starting from every crevice, or occupying some projecting promontory. The house upon the left, embowered among birches and clad by evergreens, (and which re-appears high up on the left on emerging from a short tunnel), is Killiecrankie Cottage (Miss Alston Stewart). Immediately below this the Garry falls through a narrow pass called the "Soldier's Leap"—the tradition being that a Highlander who had joined the Lowland army before the battle of Killiecrankie, being hard pressed by one of Dundee's soldiers, cleared the gully by a desperate leap, and thereby saved his life. At the north end of the pass are the picturesque bridge and village of Altgirneg, and the station of KILLIECRANKIE. A little beyond Killiecrankie Station, on the right, is Urrard House, the scene of the battle of Killiecrankie, fought (1689) between the Highland clans under Viscount Dundee and the Hanoverian troops of King William III. commanded by General Mackay of Scourie-a conflict which ended in the entire rout of the Lowland army, and in the death of that "last and best of Scots," as Dryden emphatically terms him, who fell in the act of cheering on his men.\* The mansion-

<sup>&</sup>quot;"The battle raged most hotly in the fields and garden immediately surrounding the house of Urrard, which, from a high wooded bank, overlooks the northern outlet of the pass. A green mound, darkened by overhanging branches, points out the spot where the gallant Claverhouse fell. The missile which pierced him is said to have been a silver button employed by a fanatic enemy, who believed him proof by the power of Satan against all more ordinary weapons. After receiving his wound, Dundee was carried to die in the Castle of Blair, where he had been previously residing, and was buried in the neighbouring churchyard. The house of Urrard has been of late years altered and enlarged, though enough of the old building remains to keep alive the memory of its traditions. In the progress of these alterations the workmen laid open a secret passage, wherein were found two skeletons, their rusted swords, and

house of Lude (J. P. M'Inroy, Esq.) has a commanding position on the right, and the same may be said of Strathgarry House on the left.

Here we cross the river Tilt, which forms a junction with the Garry a little below

## BLAIR-ATHOLE.

[Hotel: Athole Arms, very good.\*] Height—400 feet. Highland Gathering and Games generally about second week of September.

This Highland hamlet is noted for the wild mountain scenery amid which it is situated, and as the centre of a district affording the best sport in Scotland. So far back as the year 1530, James V., accompanied by the Queen Dowager and the Pope's Ambassador, was invited to a magnificent hunt given in their honour by the Earl of Athole, who provided sumptuous entertainment for his royal guests and their retinue whilst they continued in this wild territory. The hunt lasted for three days, and a temporary residence was provided for the party at the north side of Ben-y-gloe. The Garry contributes greatly to the beauty of the scenery of Blair-Athole, and the waterfalls in the neighbourhood, especially those of the Bruar, are of a very attractive description. Nearly opposite the comfortable and well-conducted hotel is the entrance to the grounds of Blair Castle, the seat of the Duke of Athole, which are liberally open to visitors under the conduct of a guide,†

mouldered garments. It was supposed from the appearances that one combatant having been pursued thither by another both had fallen in the struggle, and their bodies were left forgotten to decay."—Book of Highland Minstrelsy by Mrs. D. Ogilvy.

\*The following is a note of charges for carriages to and from the Falls of Bruar or Pass of Killiecrankie. One-horse carriage, to hold 8 persons besides driver, 7s. 6d. Two, 11s. These include driver and tolls. Two hours is the usual time required for either of these drives. A carriage and pair may be engaged for the day at 21s., and 5s. to the driver (exclusive of tolls), for longer drives. Posting rates for distances over 5 miles. One horse carriage, 1s. per mile. Two horse carriage 1s. 6d. Driver, threepence per mile. N.B.—Ponies can be hired for mountain excursions; see page 297.

† The grounds of Blair Castle, including the gardens, and Falls of Fender, may be seen from 9 A.M. till 6 P.M. The guide will be found at the principal entrance-gate.

## BLAIR CASTLE.

The approach to the castle is by a long double avenue of lime-trees, terminated at its upper extremity by an architectural archway. A nearer view of the building is obtained about midway, where it presents a picturesque and imposing appearance, its turreted style harmonising well with the surrounding scenery. The castle has many historic memories. From the first it has been a building of strength, and it was . originally the work (as this estate was once the property) of the great family of Comyn. It is supposed to have been built by John of Strathbogie, who was Earl of Athole in right of his wife, and after him one of the towers was called Comyn's Tower. In 1644 it was occupied by Montrose, in 1653 by Cromwell's soldiers, and in 1689 by Dundee previous to the battle of Killiecrankie. Again, in 1746, the castle was held by the royal troops under the Duke of Cumberland, and commanded by Sir Andrew Agnew, Sheriff of Galloway, against the Highland army of Prince Charles Stuart. After its evacuation the two upper storeys were removed, that it should never again be subjected to such a fate, and it long remained in this condition.

From this part of the grounds tourists are conducted by the *Hercules Walk*, through green lawns and deep thickets, past *The Garden* lying in a hollow and fancifully laid out with ponds and islands. Above the *old* bridge of Tilt the path is continued up the side of a dark narrow ravine, through which the Tilt flows into a deep rocky hollow reached by a rude staircase.

In the old church of Blair (which is situated a little above the castle, and may be reached by the high road from the old bridge of Tilt) several members of the Athole family are interred. Dundee of Claverhouse was buried here after his death at Blair Castle,\* but the remains were lately removed to Old Deer, where a painted window has been erected to his memory.

<sup>\*</sup> Memorials of the Life and Times of John Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, by Mark Napier, 1862. "The principal object of these memorials" (says the author) "is to redeem the history of Scotland from the vulgar calumny implied in the general recognition of that mythical bete noir, 'Bloody Clavers."

## FALLS OF THE BRUAR.

The Falls of Bruar afford one of the finest combinations of falling water, rocks, trees, and glen to be seen in Scotland. They are situated three miles to the west of Blair, and a mile and a half from Struan station, where there is a small inn. Admission to the glen is obtained at a lodge, and well-formed walks have been made up both sides. The visitor, after resting in the first summer-house, should cross the bridge over the lower fall, and ascend the path on the left bank of the stream, which conducts to the higher summer-house, and return by the other side. The first or lower fall is exceedingly fine, the stream being precipitated over a rough perpendicular channel and through a natural arch in the rock. The sloping banks, which were once bare of wood, are now covered with a luxuriant coating of fir-trees planted by the fourth Duke of Athole in compliance with Burns's "Humble Petition."

"Let lofty firs and ashes cool,
My lowly banks o'erspread,
And view, deep-bending in the pool,
Their shadows' wat'ry bed!
Let fragrant birks, in woodbines drest,
My craggy cliffs adorn;
And for the little songster's nest,
The close embow'ring thorn."

The upper fall attains an aggregate height estimated at 200 feet. It may be conveniently surveyed from the upper summer-house, or from the stone bridge which spans the glen at the top, where the river may be seen below forcing its foaming and brawling course amidst innumerable obstructions. The whole walk is varied and wild, and shadowy with fir and larches. The Bruar springs from the skirts of Ben Dearg, or the Red Mountain, so called from the red colour of the granite of which it is composed.

Those desirous of obtaining a view of the beautiful district around Blair-Athole are recommended to ascend the HILL OF TULLOCH, on the opposite side of the water. From no other point can so adequate an idea be obtained of that screen of hills which bounds the eastern side of this valley, extending from the brown moors of Dalnacardoch down to the Pass of

Killiecrankie, including Ben Vracky, the fine wooded hill of Urrard, and the rich grounds of Lude.

The Falls of the Tummel, Lochs Tummel and Rannoch, may be conveniently visited from Blair-Athole. The distance to where Loch Tummel is first visible is 10 miles, and the necessary walking will add two or three more.

## GLEN TILT.

This wild Highland glen forms a favourite pedestrian route between Blair-Athole and Braemar. The distance is 30 miles, taking from 10 to 11 hours' good walking. This may be reduced to 6 or 7 by driving where practicable. There is a carriage-road from either extremity (Blair and Braemar) of 10 miles, and a bridle-path in the centre, of 10 miles. Thus, by driving to Forest Lodge (Glen Tilt), and from Bynack Lodge, where the Deeside road commences, the walking may be reduced to 10 miles. This may be done by arrangement with the hotel-keeper.\* The river Tarff has to be forded, but in ordinary summer weather the depth is not above 12 or 14 inches.

The valley of Glen Tilt branches off at Blair-Athole into the mountain-ranges of Ben-y-Gloe, and the lofty hills that form the northern part of the Athole forest.

The road strikes off at the Bridge of Tilt, passing along the brink of precipices, with the river below. For about a mile and a half it is a laborious ascent, from the top of which an excellent view is obtained in the direction of Blair-Athole, including the Schichallion and Farragon mountains. A little beyond the old bridge of Tilt and Middlebridge we cross the Fender burn, which descends from Ben-y-Gloe through a deep ravine, where it makes several falls. The highest and most attractive of these is found up the streamlet from this, where the water, being collected in a deep cavity above,

\* The following note is supplied by the card of the Athole Arms Hotel in connection with the route to Braemar by Glen Tilt.—Parties who wish ponies to convey them between Forest and Bynack Lodge (where there is only a footpath), must order them to be sent on in advance from Blair-Athole. Telegrams can be sent to Braemar ordering carriages to be in waiting at Bynack Lodge. Lunch ought to be taken from Blair-Athole, as nothing can be obtained on the way.

After the 11th August, and during the shooting season, the Private Drive at the Blair-Athole end of the Glen is closed against carriages in the afternoon on week days, but on Sundays there is no restriction.

The charge for a pony with guide to Bynack Lodge is 20s., and to Braemar 30s. Two ponies and one guide to Braemar 55s.

glides quietly over a single ledge of rock, dashing in a single fall into a second receptacle, and then into a turbulent pool below, whence it disappears among rocks and bushes. The Tilt is kept on the left as far as the Marble Lodge (5 miles), a little beyond which it is crossed by a bridge. About 3 miles farther (8 from Blair) is Forest Lodge, 1½ mile past which a beautiful cascade descends from the precipitous side of Ben Dearg. Beyond this, in the centre of the glen (when we have gone 10 miles), the road is inaccesible for carriages, and the dreary monotony of the walk is relieved only by the windings and waterfalls of the Tilt.

#### FORD OF THE TARFF.

At a ravine which opens on the left we reach the river Tarff, a stream precipitated over a ledge of rock. In summer the water is generally sufficiently low to be easily forded, but should it happen to be flooded no attempt should be made to cross it, as instances have occurred of this being accompanied by loss of life.\* About half-a-mile farther on footpaths branch off right and left, and strike up the hills on the opposite sides. These paths tourists must be careful to avoid, by keeping the Tilt always on the right hand. From a high moorish tract subsequently attained, we have (looking back) a good view of Ben-y-Gloe (3724 feet), the chief mountain in the great forest of Athole. This forest is said to be more than 40 miles long, and in one part 18 broad, a tract not inferior to some smaller county in extent, and of which about 80,000 imperial acres are reserved for grouse, 50,000 partly for grouse and deer, and 50,000 for deer alone. Here the deer (estimated at some 10,000 head) range uncontrolled, and sometimes the distant herd may be seen crowning the brow of the mountain with its long line of antlers. By traversing the waste to the north of this, we enter Aberdeenshire (18 miles from Blair-Athole, and 12 from Castleton). Here the Tilt strikes off to the right. We next cross the Bynack (or Brennock), and 2 miles farther reach the commencement of the Decside road a little before coming upon the river Dec, which is crossed by the road and flows eastward after ten miles of a run

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> It is to be regretted that no bridge has been thrown over this part of the stream for the benefit of travellers, especially as the middle of the stream is the best point for viewing the falls of the Tarff above. Until this is done, it is advisable to use a little caution in fording, and to keep above the ledge (even although the water should be a little deeper), so as to get the benefit of the support (afforded by the stones forming the ledge) to the feet against the downward current.

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through Glen Dec. Near this the Geauley Water, flowing from the south-west, joins the Dec. The Earl of Fife's shooting-lodge of Bynack is in the vicinity of the stream bearing the same name. At Castleton of Braemar (afterwards described) there are two good hotels—Invercently and Fife Arms.

Speaking of this excursion (which cannot be undertaken without some fatigue and excitement), the Queen in her interesting *Journal* remarks: "This was the pleasantest and most enjoyable expedition I ever made, and the recollection of it will always be most agreeable to me."

### DISTANCES FROM BLAIR-ATHOLE.

2.0								
I.		) Mil	les.					
To Kinloch Rannoch by	Btro	Balmoral	9					
Miles.			Ballater Station	9				
Falls of Bruar		31	1	48				
Struan and Falls of Garry .	·	2	<b>▼</b> .	10				
Trinafour		6	To Kenmore (Loch Tay) by Tumme					
Kinloch-Rannoch		7	Bridge.					
			Pass of Killiecrankie	81				
		181	Falls of Tummel (Garry Bridge).	2				
. II.			Queen's View	5				
To same by Loch Tum	mel	Loch Tummel Inn (middle of loch) 8						
Tummel Bridge		16	Tummel Bridge Inn	3				
Kinloch-Rannoch		7	Kenmore	13				
		98	-	291				
III.		26	VI.	Pol.				
	_	To same by Pitlochrie and Aberfeld	4					
To Breemar by Spital of G	len		Pitlochrie	-				
Kirkmichael		19	,	7				
Spital of Glenshee		14	Ballinluig	4				
Castleton of Braemar		15	Aberfeldy	10				
		48	Kenmore	6				
IV.		70		27				
To same by Glen Ti		VII.						
	16.	To Aberfeldy by Tummel Bridge						
Forest Lodge	•	10	and Weem	30				
Ford of the Tarff	٠	5						
Bynack Lodge	•	5	vin.					
Braemar	٠	10	To Dunkeld and Birnam	20				

## BLAIR-ATHOLE TO INVERNESS.

From the magnificent and diversified scenery which is to be found below Blair-Athole, the railway passes on into a bare and inhospitable country, very thinly populated, and showing scarcely any trace of human habitation. the Bruar Water, with the Garry and policies of Blair Castle on the right—the church and hamlet of Struan, the entrance to Glen Errochie, and the road to Kinloch-Rannoch, are seen on the left. On leaving STRUAN station the line continues its course through the property of Calvine, where, apart from the singularly rugged channel of the Garry, some extensive rockcuttings in the line of railway, and the old stage-house of Dalnacardoch on the right, little falls to be observed except the bleak and by no means varied character of the surrounding hills or their corries, which form the great forest of Drumouchter, until the upper end of Loch Garry appears, a welcome and interesting object on the left,—near the station and shooting-lodge of DALNASPIDAL. Near this the counties of Perth and Inverness unite; but the country still presents the same uninteresting and inhospitable aspect, and the wellknown mountains, called the "Badenoch Boar" and the "Athole Sow," both on the left, are the only striking objects which relieve the monotony of the journey to DALWHINNIE, where the roads to Inverness, Fort-Augustus, and Fort-William meet.

At Dalwhinnie (near the railway station) there is a hotel which provides favourable quarters for anglers, trout-fishing being free to those staying in the house. The river Truim flows past the house, and, besides Loch Ericht, some smaller lochs are in the neighbourhood. Loch Ericht, which is within two miles, is a very extensive sheet of water lengthwise, being 13½ miles long, with an average breadth of about halfa-mile. It is a wild and desolate scene, and its inaccessibility provided a secure place of concealment in 1746 for Prince Charles Edward, who found shelter in a cave at the south end, near Benalder shooting-lodge. Its banks rise steeply from the water's edge, and are occasionally ornamented with brushwood. From its western shore rises the broad horizontal

summit of Ben Alder, 3757 feet high, one of the highest mountains in Scotland, and forming part of the deer forest of that name.

The railway here enters Badenoch, an immense tract of Highland territory, from which the ancient family of Comyn, afterwards a branch of the Stuarts, and more recently the Gordons, were designed. Passing through Glentruim, with Ettridge bridge in the left foreground, Glentruim House (Col. L. Macpherson) is seen in the middle distance, beautifully surrounded by woods, and guarded by precipitous mountains, the Spey is next reached, and crossed by an eight-spanned bridge of nearly 300 feet in length, about a mile below which are the village and station of Newtonmore. We soon thereafter arrive at

## KINGUSSIE.

where there is an excellent hotel, and where those alight who intend to proceed to Fort-William by coach.\* In the vicinity are the ruins of a chapel and the site of a monastery dedicated to St. Columba. On the other side of the Spey, which is crossed here by a bridge, may be seen the extensive ruins of Ruthven Barracks. These dilapidated walls are all that remain of Castle Ruthven, one of the principal residences of the Comyns, lords of Badenoch. The site is peculiarly striking, and presents a good example of a "rath," or mound raised by the eddying of the waters. It was here that the rebel army, after being defeated at Culloden, rallied under Macpherson to the number of several thousand men; and where these devoted adventurers received the cold selfish message which bade them return to their homes and await submissively the exterminating sword of Duke William of Cumberland.

On leaving Kingussie, the landscape becomes much more extended and interesting, and the extensive embankments of the Spey, and the fine meadows of Belleville, appear to great advantage. On the left is the village of Lynchatt (cat's linn); north of which stands a small monument, on a rising ground, to James Macpherson of Belleville, the translator of Ossian. Belleville House (Lt.-Col. D. E. Macpherson) has a command-

<sup>\*</sup> For a description of this route see page 807.

ing position on the side of a nicely-wooded hill on the left, not far from which is a good specimen of a "Pict's house." On the right is the House of Milton, close by the village of Insh: and to the south are the openings to Glens Tromie and Fishie, near the latter of which is the prettily-situated cottagelooking house of Invereshie (Right Hon. E. Horsman, M.P.) On the left is the house, and in a field below is the old burialplace, of the Lairds of Dunachton. The Loch of Insh, on the right, is best seen from about this point. On the left, near BOAT OF INSH, is Kincraig House (Mackintosh of Mackintosh). with pavilion roof. A mountain on the right is surmounted by a cairn, called Argyle's Stone, which marks the spot where the Earl of Argyle halted with his army before the battle of Glenlivat, when he encountered and was defeated by "The Popish Lords," headed by the Marquis of Huntly, in The pretty loch and parish church of Alvie are next passed on the left. On the right is an isolated hill called the Tor of Alvie, upon which is a cairn to the memory of the Highlanders who fell at Waterloo, also a monumental pillar to the last Duke of Gordon. Tor Alvie is situated upon the Kinrara portion of the Gordon estates. From the top of this mountain (about an hour's walk from Aviemore station) one of the finest Highland views is obtained, whether for extent or variety of scenery. On passing Tor Alvie, the Doune of Rothiemurchus (W. P. Grant), and the immense pine-forests of Rothiemurchus and Glenmore, with the Cairngorm range and the lower Grampians, are seen on the right; on the left is the rugged birch-clad mountain of Craigellachie (the Rock of Alarm), the rendezvous in former times of the clan Grant, whose slogan or war-cry was "Stand fast, Craigellachie." At the foot of Craigellachie is Lochbaladern, where there is a fine echo. Near, and towards the west of this mountain, is the boundary between the districts of Badenoch and Strathspey.

At AVIEMORE the tourist is within four miles of the beautiful little lake and ruined castle of Loch-an-Eilan. Should the tourist's time permit of a special visit, he can, by spending a night at the boat-house of Rothiemurchus, inspect the magnificent scenery of Glenmore, and Gleninnich with its loch.\*

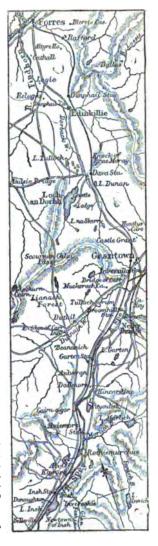
<sup>&</sup>quot; "From the north-eastern shore of 'Loch-an-Eilan,' an interesting mountain

At BOAT OF GARTEN the junction is made of the Highland and Speyside lines of railway, the latter branching off through Strathspey, by Abernethy and Rothes, to Elgin.\* About a mile from

excursion may be made by ascending the steep wooded conical hill directly above it, and proceeding along the ridge to the summit of the peaked mountain above the west side of Loch Innich. The view from this point (called 'Ben Scrogie') is equal to, if not finer than, that from the higher mountains: and, being a sharp rocky peak, it is a most satisfactory mountain to ascend. It cannot be much under 4000 feet in height, and it has magnificent precipices that fall sheer down from below its summit to the shore of Loch Innich which is enclosed on the other side by the western slopes of Braeriach. From the ridge of Scrogle a descent may be made into the glen, and on the east or right hand side of the stream there is a good path which goes all the way back to Aviemore." The distance from Rothiemurchus to Braemar by Loch Morlich and Glenmore, taking inequalities of ground into account, is 85 miles.

## \* CAIRNGORM, via Dell of Abernethy.

"From Abernethy an opportunity is afforded of a visit to the Cairngorm mountain by the Dell of Abernethy, but the route is a long day's work, and most suitable for those who can risk resting over night at the Shelter-stone near Loch Avon (Ben Muich Dhul). For the first 4 miles there is a good cart road running S.S.E., continued by a footpath in the same direction across a heathy opening in the forest, and afterwards, and on the open moor, to the gamekeeper's cottage of Ranettan. From this, the west side of the valley, a very complete and striking view is



the station the Queen and late Prince Consort rested at a roadside inn, Dunmullie (now closed), in September 1860, where "mine host" was wont to exhibit the glass out of which the Prince drank "mountain dew." In August

commanded of the whole great mass of Cairngorm, and farther to the east, of the strangely back-boned and sharply peaked ridge of Bein-na-Bynach.

"Down the dark, narrow, and terribly rugged glen between the two mountains, rush in wild career over the granite boulders and debris the light brown waters of the Nethy, here called the Garavault (rough water). This is a very remarkable glen, almost forbidding in its dreadful stoniness. The whole surface of the ground in it is heaped over with broken rocks, and up in its desolate corries on either side great beds of loose boulders seem ready on the slightest provocation to pour down in stony flood upon the stumbling wayfarer below. An exploration of this 'Valley of the Shadow of Death' discloses in the principal corrie on the eastern side, just under the lower peak of Bein-na-Bynach, a large ice-bound snow-bed and a very lofty waterfall. (By following the Garavault to its highest spring, and crossing the comparatively low ridge above it, the adventurous traveller will find himself close upon, and not many hundred feet above, the north-west corner of Loch Avon.)

"The long northern flank of Cairngorm is terminated at a point about three and a half miles south of Ranettan by a narrow and romantic break in the range of hill, through which the path finds its way into Glen More. About 500 yards before entering the pass, the track passes a small ruined hut on the bank of a little burn rattling down from the north-east side of the large coned 'Herd's Hill,' which forms the western side of the pass, and is the culminating peak of the Nethy range of hills. This pass is well worth examining. Up its high steep sides the Scotch firs climb and cling in the most daring and picturesque fashion. In its centre lies a remarkable little loch of great depth and without visible outlet, called the 'Green Lake,' on account of its peculiar colour. Although the water is of great purity, its bottom is invisible; but fossilising or rotting on its steep sides below the surface may be seen bare skeletons of giant pine trees, ancient denizons of the forest. The path goes by the west side of the lake, and it is a most delightful walk from it down Glen More by the fir-clad shore of Loch Morlich, and through Rothiemurchus Forest to Aviemore.

"The ruined but is the point from which the actual ascent is begun. Crossing diagonally a little gully in front of the cottage, we bear gradually up the side of the steep heathery slope directly in front, towards, a curious small stony gap in its ridge. Passing along the western edge of the gap, a very slight descent is made to where a small stream comes down from the ridge beyond the one just crossed. This second ridge meets the first almost at right angles. It is nearly an hour's work from the ruined but to this small stream, and the ground is very rough. In fact this is about the most fatiguing part of the whole ascent. We skirt along the west side of this second ridge without much farther ascent for, say, a quarter of a mile; and then, where some black boggy ground occurs, a sort of track is seen bearing a little to the left, and ascending pretty steeply a third ridge. This is the actual main north ridge of the Cairngorm itself. The 'Garavault' flows immediately below on the left, and far down on the right are the forests of Gien More, with Loch Morlich in their bosom. From this, keeping on the backbone of the ridge, we more or less gradually ascend to the top, a height

1872 the ex-Empress of the French alighted, by mistake as is surmised, at this station at one o'clock on a Sunday morning, expecting to find suitable quarters, there being unfortunately no other accommodation beyond that of the refresh-To the right of the line is the large farm-house of Tullochgorum, rendered famous by Skinner's well-known song. At Broomhim, the village and bridge of Nethy, the churches of Abernethy, and the ruins of Castle Roy, another reputed fortress of the Comyns, are seen on the right. Before coming to the rugged and romantic stream of the Dulnain. which rises near Cairn Balloch, on the S.W. of the Monaghlea mountains, we obtain a glimpse of Strathspey, and of the peaked hill of Benrinnes (Banffshire-3000), which rises over the ancient house of Ballindalloch, at the junction of the rivers Avon and Spey. Ballindalloch belongs to an old family of the Grants. After crossing the water of Allan, at the junction of which with the Spey is the burial-place of Inverallan, the train reaches

## GRANTOWN,

the capital of Strathspey. The village is situated about a mile north of the river Spey, being half-way between Blair

of about 4000 feet; but, owing to the rounded formation of the summit, we do not see the cairn until we are quite close upon it.

"See you lone cairn, so grey with age,
Above the base of proud Cairngorm;
There lies the dust of Avon's sage,
Who raised the spirit of the storm.

,

Just below the topmost ridge, in a slight hollow on the west side of the almost level saddle which there occurs, is a magnificent spring of extremely cold water, bubbling slowly up beside a bright green patch of moss among the slabs of granite. The view comprehends a wonderful land of hifls. To the east and south the great masses of Bein-na-Bynach, Ben Muich Dhui, and their neighbours, shut off any distant view, but are themselves a striking panorama of craggy peak, anowy precipice, and ponderous mountain top. To the west and south-west again, however, the eye roams over endless series of mountainous ranges and deep valleys, reaching one beyond the other far away into the blue distance, until it rests upon, some 60 miles or more away, the giant head of Ben Nevis towering grandly above his fellows. Glancing round to the north-west, the broken pyramid of Ben Sleoch attracts attention, and Ben Wyvis looms darkly in the distant north. The descent may be made (for the sake of variation) by the Shelter-stone and Loch Avon."—Correspondent of Aberdeen Free Press.

and Inverness. It was founded in 1776 by the late Sir James Grant of Grant, Bart., and since then has greatly extended. It contains two good hotels, the Grant Arms and Black Bull. In its vicinity is Castle Grant, a seat of the Earl of Seafield, in which there are some interesting paintings. About a mile to the north is Lord Huntly's Cave, so named from its having been the place of concealment of George, Marquis of Huntly, during Montrose's campaign, 1644-45. At Speybridge, on the south side of the village, three roads meet—one leading to Rothiemurchus, by Abernethy; another to Aberlour, by the haughs of Cromdale; and a third to Strathdon and Strathdee, by the villages of Tomintoul and Glencairn.

Leaving Grantown, the railway enters Brae Moray, a wild district of country. Here, a few miles to the west of DAVA Station, is the desolate Loch-an-Dorb, with the ruins of an extensive castle, which figured as a royal fortress in the early history of Scotland. In more recent times it was possessed by the Earls of Moray, and passed from their hands into those of the Campbells of Cawdor. "I have seen," says Sir Thomas Dick-Lauder in his Highland Rambles, "at Cawdor Castle a massive iron gate, believed to have been that of the Castle of Lochan-Dorb, which tradition says was carried off from thence by Sir Donald Campbell of Cawdor, who bore it on his back all the way across the moors, till he set it down where it is now in use, the distance being not less than 12 or 15 miles." The railway crosses the channel of the Divie by means of a magnificent viaduct of 7 arches, 106 feet high; below which are seen the manse, church, and burial-ground of Edenkillie, We next reach DUNPHAIL station, in the neighbourhood of which is Dunphail House (Lord Thurlow). A district of country succeeds, studded with numerous gentlemen's seats; and at times excellent views are obtained of the Moray Firth. the Sutors of Cromarty, and the northern mountains. The church and village of Rafford, and the old white-washed town of Blervie, are seen to the right; and on the left is Sanguhar House (C. E. Fraser Tytler, Esq.), with its beautiful grounds and parks. At the town of Forres the junction is made with the Great North of Scotland Railway from Aberdeen to Inverness.

## KINGUSSIE TO FORT-WILLIAM.

## By Coach in connection with the Railway (see page 301).

#### Distances.

Going west fro	Going east from Fort William.									
_	_				14	iles.				
Bridge of Laggan				102	Spean Bridge					91
Loch Laggan Hotel,	easi	end	of	_	Bridge of Roy					81
loch				8	Moy					12
Moy, west end (no inn here now) 7					Moy to Loch Laggan Hotel (along					
Bridge of Roy .				12	loch side) .	•				7
Spean Bridge Hotel				81	L. Laggan Hote	al to	Lagg	an Br	idge	8
Fort-William				91	Laggan Bridge	to E	ingu	ssie		102
•					"		_			<u> </u>
				50 <del>1</del>	I					501

A good road strikes off from Bridge of Laggan to Dalwhinnie-distance 8 miles.

This route affords a communication between the Highland Railway and the Caledonian Canal, by the valleys of the Spey and Spean, and the road is unsurpassed for excellence.

On leaving Kingussie we keep for a considerable distance along the north side of the line of railway and the river Spey. We then pass through the village of Newtonmore, near which (4 miles) is Speybridge. The road skirts the base of Craig Dhu, a magnificent crag, while on the left the Spey meanders along through a rich cultivated valley. Cluny Castle, the hereditary residence of the Cluny Macphersons, appears through the trees crowning a bank on the north.

On reaching the Bridge of Laggan,\* it is impossible to pass the humble parish kirk without paying a tribute to the genius and national enthusiasm of Mrs. Grant, authoress of Letters from the Mountains, whose writings conferred on Badenoch and Strathspey a sort of classical celebrity. We cross the Spey, and, leaving that river, pass through a rather bare and uninteresting district called Strathmashie, to the south of which rises the mountainous forest of Ben Alder. We soon come in sight of the eastern extremity of LOCH LAGGAN, which here receives the waters of the Pattack. Near the debouche it bursts over a rocky ledge, and forms a small cataract 30 feet in height. There is an inn at this end of the lake (the Loch

<sup>\*</sup> There is a mountainous road from this through the pass of Corryarrick to Fort-Augustus.

Laggan Hotel), and close by is the old Kirk of Laggan. Loch Laggan is seven miles in length, and about a mile broad. Its character is that of serenity, possessing, as it does, rural beauty, without any of the repelling features which often accompany savage sterility. The road winds along the north bank through natural woods of birch, oak, and alder, and enters the wild district of Lochaber. About mid-way is the farm-house of Aberarder, behind which towers the lofty Corryarder, "the haunt of eagles and of clouds." On the opposite shore stands Ardverikie, the shooting-lodge of Sir John Ramsden, Bart, "The lake at this point contains two small wooded islands, on which are some fragments of buildings of remote antiquity. One is called the Isle of Kings, the other that of Dogs; for there, it would appear, their Caledonian Majesties, who had here a hunting-seat, used to confine Bran and Luath, and all their other followers of the chase." \*

Upon a well-chosen site, at the west end of the lake, stands Moy Lodge, the Highland residence of Richard Ansdell, R.A.

The river Spean quits the lake in a gentle unruffled stream, and the tributary waters from Lochs Ossian and Gulbin join it a short way below. Its banks are skirted by low pasture-lands of peculiar richness. Glen Spean is on the whole an interesting valley—spacious and fertile—and bounded by wild and picturesque mountains. The road here attains a height of 880 feet, from which the ridge on the south bank is pierced by narrow glens, each of which sends forth a tributary torrent. One of these, issuing from Loch Treig, displays a succession of rapids, which awaken the echoes of the hills.

Bridge of Roy Inn (13 miles from Fort-William) is situated at the mouth of Glen Roy, famous for its parallel roads, which extend several miles on each side. The paths are three in number, the lower less distinct than the others, running horizontally, and parallel to each other along every nook and cleft of the hills. In some places they are from 60 to 70 feet in breadth, and separated from each other by at least twice that extent, bearing out the conjecture that the valley was at some remote period the bed of a lake, the waters of which found an outlet at three distinct intervals, leaving so many tokens of the different levels.

<sup>\*</sup> Mrs. Grant's Letters from the Mountains.

Proceeding along the banks of the Spean from Bridge of Roy Inn. the stream at one place tears its way through a solid ledge of rock, the sides of the trough appearing as smooth and regular as if they had been finished by a chisel. In this chasm there is a cataract of considerable grandeur. The Spean, which is here a broad river, is crossed soon after by Spean Bridge, or, as it was formerly called, Low Bridge, in contradistinction to the High Bridge \* farther down the river. A little beyond this. on the road-side, is Spean Bridge Hotel, a large comfortable Here, leaving the Spean, we turn southwards, and cross the Black Muir, which extends along the foot of the gigantic precipices of Ben Nevis. On the right is the modern Castle of Inverlochy, the seat of Lord Abinger. A little beyond this we come upon the river Lochy, over which there is a suspension bridge; thereafter, crossing the river Nevis. and passing Belford Hospital and the Fort, we arrive at Fort-(For description of Fort-William, see Caledonian William. Canal route.)

<sup>\*</sup> High Bridge was built in connection with the military road at the beginning of the century, and was so named from the great height it was then supposed to attain, namely 90 feet. It crosses the Spean, which, rushing down from the central mountains, has worn a channel of astonishing depth. "Its arches (says Mrs. Grant) are founded in the river, and form a fine contrast to the noble though irregular piles of rockwork which they connect. The boiling and wheeling of the waters below animate the view, and even its dizzy horror pleases."

## FORFAR AND KINCARDINE SHIRES.

These counties, comprising the districts of Angus and Mearns, lie on the east coast of Scotland, north of Fife and east of Perthshire. They are separated from Aberdeenshire partly by the Grampians, the watershed of which forms the boundary line of Forfarshire on the north. Besides the Grampian mountains, Forfarshire contains a portion of the Sidlaw hills which lie on the south-west of the county. Between these two ridges of mountains is the district of Strathmore, one of the most extensive valleys in Scotland, now traversed by the railway between Perth and Forfar.

In the Grampian district there are several romantic glens, among which may be mentioned those of Isla, Prosen, Clova, and Glenesk, all named, Clova excepted, after the rivers which rise in or run through their midst. These glens exhibit some of the finest mountain scenery in Scotland. The Isla is a tributary of the Tay, and the Prosen falls into the South Esk. The South Esk and North Esk have their sources in Clova and Glenesk respectively, and both flow into the German Ocean, the former at Montrose, the latter about three miles to the northward. From Dooly downwards the North Esk forms the boundary between Angus and Mearns.

The coast of Forfarshire is fertile and well cultivated, presenting a succession of gentle hills, partially planted, and adorned by numerous handsome mansions. A stiff clayey soil prevails, with little interruption, to within ten or twelve miles of Aberdeen. The shore, as far as Arbroath, is low and shelving; but beyond that place, including the lofty promontory of Red Head, it suddenly becomes bold and precipitous, and, with occasional varieties, it continues to be pretty much the same until it reaches the mouth of the South Esk at Montrose. There is also some fine rocky scenery on the coast of Kincardineshire, which is seen from the railway.

Both counties are interspersed with beautiful private properties, connected with which are some of the finest game preserves in Scotland. Antiquities are abundant, but of especial interest are the round tower of Brechin; the two Caterthuns 5 miles to the north of that town; the sculptured

stones of Aberlemno, Glamis, and St. Vigeans; the Abbey of Arbroath, the Priory of Restennet, and the castles of Glamis and Dunnottar.

## Approach from Perth by Railway to Dunder.

This line of railway passes through the fertile Carse of Gowrie, where there are several places of interest. Among these is Kinfauns Castle, the seat of Lord Gray, situated on the left, while on the right and opposite bank of the Tay are the ruins of Elcho Castle (Earl of Wemyss). The railway passes between Inchyra House and Pitfour Castle (Sir John Stewart Richardson, Bart.), close to which is the Kirk of St. Madoes, where there is a curiously-sculptured stone monument. Farther on to the south-east, is Errol, from which the Havs assumed their title of Earl, and Errol Park (Fran. Molison, Esq.), a specious modern mansion, is situated in a large park, adjoining which are the church and village. Megginch Castle, still pretty entire, and built by a cadet of the family of Errol about 1575, is passed here on the other side. To the north of Megginch is the Castle of Fingask (Sir P. Murray Thriepland, Bart.), in which are preserved many interesting portraits and relics of the exiled Stuarts, to whose cause, both in 1715 and 1745, the Thriepland family were warmly devoted. A little to the north-east of Fingask, the ancient keep or donjon of Kinnaird Castle, adjoining the parish church (lately in ruins, but more recently restored by the new proprietor Sir P. M. Thriepland), forms a prominent object. On leaving Inchture station the finely-situated mansion of Rossie Priory (Lord Kinnaird) lies to the north. On the same side, a few miles to the east, are seen the massive walls and turrets of Castle Huntly (formerly Castle Lyon), built mostly by Patrick, third Earl of Kinghorn, the same nobleman who added so much to the ornamentation of Glamis Castle. The Longforgan and Invergowrie stations are next reached, and about a mile from the latter are the houses of Mylnefield and Invergowrie. Near the railway station at Invergowrie are the ruins of the old kirk, close to which, it is said, St. Boniface, a legate from the Church of Rome in the 7th century, planted one of the first churches in Scotland, and where there are still some singular examples of ancient sculptured stone monuments. Alexander I. (1107) erected a residence here. which he did not long possess; for, having narrowly escaped assessination, he founded the church of Scone in gratitude for his

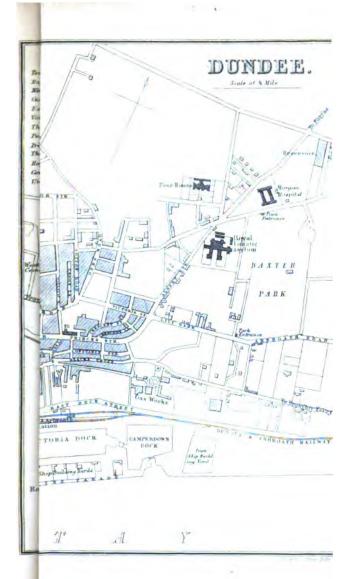
escape, and made over the Invergowrie property to it. On crossing the burn at the old kirk the traveller finds himself in Forfarshire; and passing along the north margin of the Tay, which is studded with several tasteful villas, he is landed in the course of a few miles at the South Union Street railway station of Dundee.

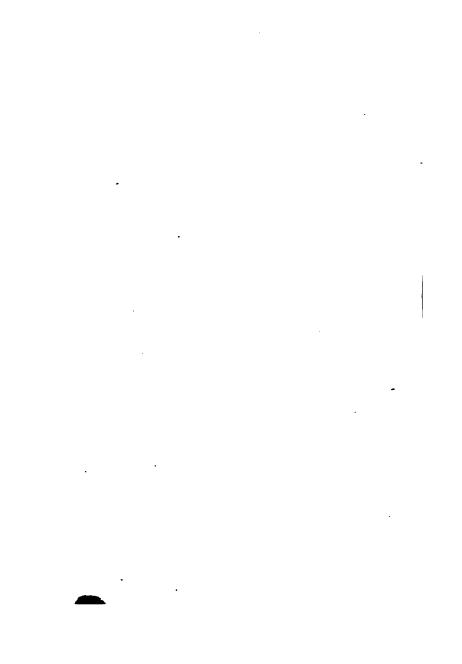
## DUNDEE,

[Hotels: Royal, 54 Nethergate; British, 4 Castle Street; Crown, Greenmarket; Lamb's Temperance, 56 Reform Street; Dundee Arms, 7 Crichton Street. Restaurants: Straton's, 18 Reform Street; Kinnaird Hall, 8 Bank Street. Population, 119,000. 22 miles from Perth, 494 from Edinburgh.]

the third town in Scotland in population, and the principal seat of the linen trade of the United Kingdom, is situated on the north bank of the Tay, about 12 miles from its mouth. It is built upon a fine slope, extending gently from the Law of Dundee and Hill of Balgav on the north, to the river's edge on the south. Its position as a seat of industry, though inferior to Glasgow, is favourable for commerce, and among its important public works the town points with pride to its splendid range of docks. These consist of King William's (6½ acres), Earl Grey's (5½ acres), Camperdown (8½ acres), and Victoria (13½ acres). Connected with these spacious quays, patent slip, careening-beach, graving dock, and tideharbours, spread along the margin of the Tay for a mile and a half from east to west. In Dock Street are situated the Customs and Excise Office, an elegant building, and the Royal Arch, an ornamental structure built in commemoration of the Queen's visit in 1844 at an expense of £6000.

An Esplanade, or sea-wall, has been constructed, running from Magdalen Point to the Craig Pier. This was made chiefly with the view of deepening the river by increasing the force of the current; and the space between the wall and the railway forms a public promenade. In connection with this part of the town mention may be made of the Tay Bridge, which is being constructed by the North British Railway Company. This great undertaking starts from Magdalen Point, on the north side of the Tay, and terminates near Woodhaven, on the south side. When completed the bridge will be about 3440 yards in length (2 miles less 80 yards), forming one of





the greatest engineering works of its kind in the world. In connection with the same work a line of underground railway is being formed along Dock Street from the west to the east stations.

The High Street of Dundee is a spacious square, 360 feet long by 100 broad, from which diverge the Nethergate, Seagate, Overgate, Murraygate, and Reform Street on the north, and Castle Street and Crichton Street on the south.

The Town House, on the south side of the High Street or market-place, was built in 1743, and is surmounted by a steeple, with piazza underneath. The Council-Room contains some pictures, among which is one of Geo. Dempster, Esq., of Dunnichen, by Gainsborough, and another of F. Molison, Esq., by Sir F. Grant, R.A. At the east end of the High Street is a building with Ionic pilasters, occupied by the Clydesdale Banking Company, which is soon to be removed for the purpose of widening this part of the thoroughfare. A fine new Bank is in course of being built a little to the east of the present house.

The Nethergate is on the south-west side of the High Street, on the north side of which are the Town's and St. Enoch's churches. Upon the south side are Free St. Paul's, and St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Churches. A little farther west, on the Perth Road, are St. Mark's, St. Peter's, and the Cheyne Memorial Churches, all buildings in different and ornamental styles. About half-a-mile west of St. Peter's Church is the Western Cometery, on the south of Balgay Hill. There is another cemetery upon the hill, likewise the West-end Park of Dundee, from which magnificent views are obtained.

The Overgate, which enters from the north-west side of High Street, is a narrow, densely inhabited locality, off which run Tally, Barrack, Lindsay, and Tay Streets, also the School Wynd. The extensive linen works of Messrs. Buist and Don, which are remarkable for their architectural simplicity and elegance, are in Lindsay Street, also the offices of the Dundee Courier and Argus. The populous districts of the Scouring-burn and the Hawkhill diverge at the west end of Overgate. The former, which is mostly composed of old buildings, and is occupied by the poorer class, is to the right; and the latter, which contains some good buildings, is to the left. Between

the two is St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Chapel, a large and elegant structure.

The Murraygate, which runs from the north-east side of High Street, and in which the British Linen Company's Bank is situated, is noteworthy for the narrowness of its western approach, but the improvements which are being made upon the town will remove this peculiarity. From the east end of the Murraygate diverge Panmure Street, the Hilltown, the Cowgate, and King Street, in the last named of which are St. Andrew's Parish Church and the Glassite Meeting-house, etc.; also the great linen works of Baxter Brothers & Co. At the top of the Seagate (at the south-east end of High Street) is St. Paul's Episcopal Church (late Bishop Forbes), a fine building in the Decorated Gothic, designed by Sir Gilbert Scott. It occupies the site of the old castle of Dundee.

On the west of Reform Street (which strikes off High Street), immediately to the north of the Town House, is Bank Street; near the middle and on the west side of Reform Street is Kinnaird Hall, used for public meetings, and containing a fine organ. Immediately opposite are the offices of the Dundee Advertiser.

In West Bell Street, adjoining the prison, is the Sheriff and Justiciary Court-house, a handsome Grecian building. The largest hall in the town is the Volunteer Hall, Parker Square, also in West Bell Street, and where there is a gymnasium.

In Albert Square, opposite Panmure Street, is the Royal Exchange, and on the south-west of the Square is the Eastern Club, both ornamental buildings. The Albert Institute, a memorial building in honour of the late Prince Consort, erected by subscriptions, chiefly within the town, amounting to upwards of £20,000, occupies the middle of the Square. It was planned by Sir Gilbert Scott. The east half of the building is chiefly occupied as a museum and picture-gallery. On the upper floor, on the west, is a lecture-hall, and, on the lower, the Free Library, which was opened in 1869. It was the first free library established in any of the large towns of Scotland, and consists of two departments—the reference or reading, and the lending libraries. It is supported by an annual tax of one penny per pound on the rental of all property within the burgh, which yields an income of about

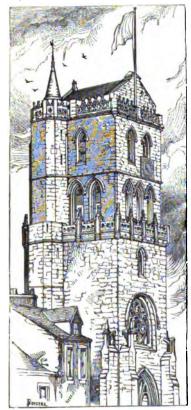
£1500 a-year. The reference department is open to the public every lawful day, and contains a large number of encyclopædias, gazetteers, works relating to engineering and the mechanical arts, shipbuilding, etc., fine editions of standard authors and poets, besides all the leading British, and several American, French, and German periodical publications. There are eight tables in the room, at each of which ten people may be seated, accommodating about eighty readers in all. To admit to the benefits of the lending library a card of membership is necessary. This is granted to any person on application whose name is on the roll of parliamentary electors. Those who are not electors, but who are ratepayers or resident within the town, are entitled to the same privilege by producing a voucher signed by an elector. This department contains about 30,000 volumes, and is being daily added to. The success of this institute has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its projectors, and called for an increase of accommodation. The Square has been tastefully laid out as a Place. It contains a large ornamental fountain designed by the same architect, and a statue of the late George Kinloch, first M.P. for the burgh in the reformed parliament of 1832, by Mr. John Steell, R.S.A., Edinburgh. It is expected that, in the course of a few months, the statue (also in bronze) of the late Mr. James Carmichael will occupy the opposite corner of the square. Mr. Carmichael, who was an engineer in Dundee, invented the "fan blast," and the statue is by Mr. John Hutchison, R.S.A.

A new street, which is just being formed, runs from the south-east corner of Albert Square, through the old houses and "narrow of the Murraygate," to Commercial Street, thence to Dock Street.

A little to the south-west of the Albert Institute is the *Howf*, or old burial-ground of Dundee. It contains a number of curiously carved and inscribed tombstones dated from about 1570. One is said to bear this couplet:—

"Approach, and read, but not with your hats on, For here lies Bailie William Watson."

At the Town's Churches (St. Mary's) are some of the best examples of ancient coffin slabs that are to be found in Scotland. In an antiquarian point of view the most interesting building in Dundee is the square tower of St. Mary's Church, 156



OLD TOWER OF DUNDEE.

It is feet in height. one of the greatest architectural curiosities in Scotland, and is situated on the north side of the Nethergate. The reputed founder of this venerable structure was David, Earl of Huntingdon, brother of William the Lyon. On his return from Palestine. after having shared with Richard Cœur de Lyon the perils of the third crusade, Earl David made a narrow escape from shipwreck on the shoals of Tay, and a church, now destroyed, of which this was the belfry, was erected in gratitude for his deliverance. Such is the story given by Hector Boece the historian, and repeated in Fuller's Holy War. But as the style of the tower is not Early English, which prevailed in the Earl's time, but the Decorated Gothic, which was introduced

into Scotland during the reign of David II. (a.D. 1329-70), it is supposed to be of later date than the time of Earl David.\* The tower has undergone considerable repair under the superintendence of Sir Gilbert Scott, and now contains a

<sup>\*</sup> Jervise's Memorials of Angus and Mearns.

fine peal of bells. The old Church, which adjoined the tower, was accidentally destroyed by fire in 1841. It has been replaced by two modern churches, in one of which there is a fine organ.

The Barracks of Dundee occupy the site of Dudhope Castle, the seat of the ancient Constables of Dundee. This consists of a fine terrace on the side of the Law, about half-a-mile from the High Street. The celebrated Viscount Dundee was constable of Dudhope Castle. After his death it was forfeited to the crown, and subsequently converted to its present use. A little to the eastward is The Royal Infirmary, in the Tudor style of architecture, the largest and most conspicuous of the public buildings of Dundee. From this we may ascend to the top of The Law, the round green hill in the rear of the town, 535 feet in height, upon which are the remains of a fortification. The inhabitants enjoy the privilege of recreation on this hill, which commands an extensive panoramic view, including the mouth of the Tay, the Bell Rock Lighthouse, the bay and town of St. Andrews, and the German Ocean to the horizon. These, and a great part of Fifeshire, are spread out as in a map. Turning to opposite sides of the compass (N.W.) are Strathdichtie and the Sidlaw Hills, also the more distant peaks of the Grampians, Mount Blair and Lochnagar being occasionally distinguishable.

At the north-eastern extremity of the town is the Baxter Park, which was presented to the town in 1863 by the late Sir David Baxter, Bart., of Kilmaron, and his two sisters. It is 38 acres in extent, and cost, as is understood, £50,000. It was laid out in a tasteful manner by the late Sir Joseph Paxton, and commands an extensive view of the river Tay and surrounding country. In the centre stands a handsome pavilion, with piazza and refreshmentrooms. A marble statue of Sir David Baxter, by John Steell, R.S.A., subscribed for by the inhabitants of Dundee, as an expression of their gratitude to the donors, is placed in the vicinity. About a quarter of a mile east of the Baxter Park is The Eastern Necropolis, a large cemetery laid out with much taste under the auspices of the Town-Council.

The Morgan Hospital, a building in the Scotch baronial style of architecture, is situated to the north-west of the Baxter Park. The institution is modelled after Heriot's in Edinburgh; its founder,

John Morgan, who belonged to the locality, devoted the bulk of his fortune (£70,000) for the education of 100 boys, sons of decayed tradesmen of Dundee, and other towns in the county of Forfar. The Royal Lunatic Asylum stands to the south-west of Morgans' Hospital, and a number of public works and elegant private houses are built, and in progress, in the same locality, as well as upon the lands of Clepington.

In this district of the town, which is very much on the increase, new streets have been formed from opposite Morgan's Hospital and the Dundee and Arbroath turnpike. The former leads by Dens Road, and the latter by a bridge across the Dens to Victoria Road. Both sides of Victoria Road are being filled up with dwelling-houses and shops in ornamental styles of building. It runs through the old houses which composed the Bucklemaker Wynd, and passes the foot of Hilltown and the top of Wellgate, and enters Albert Square by East Bell Street.

Some remains of the ancient wall that surrounded Dundee are visible at the Cowgate Port, from the top of which Wishart the martyr is said to have preached to the people during the plague of 1544. At the period of the Reformation Dundee was one of the first towns in Scotland which publicly renounced the Roman Catholic faith; and so zealous was the spirit of its Protestantism that it acquired the name of "The Second Geneva."

Dundee is famed for its manufacture of fabrics of linen, jute, and hemp. The consumption of jute is very great, and it may be called the staple trade of the town. The largest consumers employ their own ships in importing the raw material from Calcutta, and the "East Indiamen" belonging to Dundee form a large and valuable fleet.

Of late years great improvements have been made in the spinning-mills. Some of the new works are imposing structures, colossal in extent, and in durability and magnificence are unsurpassed by the mills of any other town or country in the world. Among the principal manufacturing establishments may be mentioned those of Baxter Brothers and Co., King Street. The larger of these is a noble structure of about 250 feet in length, and four lofty storeys in height, besides attics. It is surmounted by a fine statue of James Watt. The works of Gilroy Brothers and Co., in Lochee Road, are also large and imposing buildings, being nearly 500 feet in length. The wings are four, and the centre five storeys in height; the total height is 90 feet to the top of the pediment, which is surmounted by a gigantic statue of Minerva.

LOCHEE, which is within the extended royalty, and a thriving suburb of Dundee, contains some good dwelling-houses and shops, also handsome churches, including those of the U.P., Episcopal, and Roman Catholics. The Camperdown Mills (Cox Brothers) employ about 5000 hands, and cover nearly 24 acres of ground. The chimney-stalk of these works rival in height, and greatly excels in beauty, that of St. Rollox of Glasgow.

The value of the manufactures of Dundee is estimated to amount to nearly £8,000,000 annually; and the number of persons employed in the linen trade is about 50,000.

The principal mansions in the neighbourhood are—Craigie Cliff (James Yeaman, Esq., M.P.), two miles distant on the Broughty Ferry road; Duntrune (Miss C. S. Graham, authoress of Mystifications), four miles north-eastward; Baldovan House (Sir J. Ogilvie, Bart.), about three miles to the north; Camperdown House (Earl of Camperdown), three miles to the north-west; Balgay House (Sir Wm. Scott of Ancrum, Bart.), about two miles westward, in front of Balgay Hill; Blackness (David Hunter, Esq.), about a mile to the westward; and Invergowrie House (Francis Mollison, Esq.), about a mile farther west. Between Blackness and Invergowrie House are some magnificent villa residences, among others those of the Hon. W. E. Baxter and George Armstead, Esq.

Dundee has produced many celebrated men: among these were Boece the historian; Wedderburn the poet; Halyburton, a zealous reformer; Scrymgeour, standard-bearer to Wallace; Graham of Claverhouse; Sir George Mackenzie; Admiral Duncan, the hero of Camperdown; George Dempster of Dunnichen.

BROUGHTY FERRY, to which there is almost hourly access by railway from Dundee, is the chief residence of the merchants of that town. It contains a number of handsome villa residences, some churches of considerable beauty in architecture, also good dwelling-houses and shops. Broughty Castle, which was recently restored, is built upon a rock which juts into the Tay. It was garrisoned by the troops of Queen Mary, and has not been inaptly styled "The Gibraltar of Forfarshire."

The LINES OF BARNHILL (north-east of Broughty Ferry), where some interesting archæological discoveries were made in 1875, have recently been feued by Lord Dalhousie, and so many villa residences are being erected there that the running of the express trains from Dundee to Broughty Ferry has been extended to the Barnhill station on the Dundee and Forfar Direct line.

DUNDEE TO NEWTYLE, MRIGLE, AND ALYTH (by Rail 23 miles); THENCE TO GLENISLA, REEKIE LINN, AND CAENLOCHAN.

Though but little known, there are few places in the Highlands more deserving of notice than the head of Glenisla. A few sportsmen, or an enthusiastic botanist or two, are almost the only strangers who visit Caenlochan when it puts on its summer garb; yet the picture which nature here presents is wild and romantic in a rare degree.

Glenisla forms the north-western boundary of Forfarshire, and for about 10 miles from its head it runs nearly parallel with Glen Beg and Glenshee in Perthshire, from which it is separated by a chain of high hills, averaging about three miles across. It thus lies somewhat out of the ordinary route of tourists for Braemar and Deeside; but it should be known that, to the pedestrian, Glenisla is a not less direct, and certainly a more interesting, though it may not be so well-marked a road as the one from Blairgowrie through Glenshee.

The line of railway here described passes by LOCHEE (before noticed). In its course northward, views are obtained of Gray House (Lord Gray), Camperdown House (Earl of Camperdown), Baldovan House (Sir J. Ogilvy, Bart.), Strathmartin Castle (----Laird), Auchterhouse (Earl of Airlie); also Bannatyne House, and the ruins of Hatton Castle, at Newtyle, in the former of which the well-known collection of ancient Scotch poems is said to have been made by George Bannatyne, in whose honour the famous literary club of that name was established. MRIGLE JUNCTION is within 1 mile of Meigle village, where the largest and most singular collection of the sculptured stones of Scotland is to be seen. In the immediate vicinity are Belmont Castle (Lord Wharncliffe) and a large monolith, or the so-called gravestone of King Arthur. A short railway branch, 5 miles in length, from which are visible the mansions of Potento (Admiral Popham), Balharry (Sir G. Kinloch), Hallyards (--- Henderson Clayhills), Jordanstone (W. G. Knight, Esq.), Loyal Bank (Earl of Airlie), connects Meigle with

<sup>\*</sup> Near this, 6 miles N.W. from Dundee, is the Old Church of Fowlis Easter, a fine specimen of the architecture of the 15th century period. The screen, which separates the nave from the burial-aisle of the Lords Gray, contains a quaint representation of the Crucifixion. The castle of Fowlis is near the church; and the Den of Balruddery, a favourite field for the geologist and botanist, is in the neighbourhood.—Vide Proceedings Antiq. Soc. of Scotland, vol. vii.

### ALYTH,

a small but thriving town, picturesquely situated on the slope of the hills which run along the north side of the fertile vale of Strathmore. From Alyth the best road to Glenisla is that which makes the eastern circuit of the hill of Alyth, and skirts the west side of Barryhill, upon the summit of which there is a British fort or camp; but the road across the Alyth hill is shorter, and affords at the same time a fine view of the vale of Strathmore. The latter road is steep, and not well suited for vehicles, though frequently used. It may therefore be travelled on foot in time to meet conveyances on the opposite side, where the roads meet.

A little beyond this point there is again another meeting of two roads; that on the right leads to the "Reekie Linn," which is upon the Isla, near the Bridge of Craig. The distance from Alyth is 4 miles.

### REEKIE LINN.

The deep winding ravine through which the Isla descends from



REEKIE LINN.

Glenisla is about four miles in length. Most of it is richly wooded, and the rocks in many places rise to a great height, and, from their

inaccessibility, afford safe nestling places to various hawks and other birds of prev. The Isla forms in its course through this gorge a number of waterfalls, the most considerable of which is the Reekie Linn, at the top of the den. In this noble fall the whole waters of the Isla are precipitated into the Den in three magnificent leaps. When the water is high the spray rises with such force as to make the visitor, though standing on a high bank a considerable distance from and above the fall, fancy that he is caught in a shower of rain. At such times the spray so fills the narrow ravine that it rises in the form of smoke, and hence the appellation "Reekie Linn." "The vicinity of the Linn is rich in vegetation, and to the cryptogamic botanist especially affords much gratification." Here, and for more than a mile down the Den, both banks are of considerable height, and very precipitous. A place called the "Slugs of Auchrannie," a mile below the linn, is worthy of a visit. The south bank is finely laid out in walks and shrubbery, and the visitor can easily find his way to the bottom of the Den at various places. Permission to enter the grounds is obtained at the cottage near by. About 4 miles down the river is the castle of Airlie, a seat of the Earl of Airlie.

Leaving the fall, there is again a choice of two roads. One crosses the Bridge of Craig, and proceeds by the base of the Knock of Formal, a wooded hill right in front, and enters Glenisla about five miles below the Kirkton. The other keeps on the west side (right bank) of the river, and proceeds up Glen Kilry and over Drumderg, a bleak hill on the south of the Kirkton. Both roads are usually in good condition, but the latter, though steeper, is preferable, on account of the splendid view it affords, and because it is the shorter way to the upper part of the glen, into which it emerges nearly two miles above the Kirkton, on the opposite side of the river. The only inn in the glen is at the Kirkton.

About a mile above the Kirkton, and six miles from Reekie Linn, the river is crossed by a stone bridge. Near this is the farm of Alrick, from which the ascent of Mount Blair is best made. †

Here the road leading to Glenshee strikes off on the left, by the northern base of Mount Blair, through a narrow pass called the

<sup>\*</sup> Flora of Forfarshire, by William Gardiner.

<sup>†</sup> This mountain, which is 2441 feet high, commands an unusually extensive and interesting prospect on account of its situation. Eastward, between the hills, the sands of Montrose are discernible like a line of gold, southward lies the whole of Strathmore, with the long chain of Sidlaw Hills. A cloud of smoke issuing from behind one of these hills betokens the site of Dundee, distant, as the crow flies, not less than 26 miles. Due south are the Lomond and Ochil

Balloch, and by which those driving must proceed. Here are situated the ruins of the castle of Forter, which (as well as Airlie Castle) was destroyed by the Earl of Argyle during the "troubles" in 1640. Lady Ogilvy was understood to have been residing at Forter Castle, and hence it is generally associated with the "Bonnie House o' Airlie" referred to in the ballad:—

"It fell on a day, a bonnie summer's day, When the corn grew green and fairly, That the great Argyle, wi' a' his men, Cam' to plunder the bonnie house o' Airlie."

The walls of Forter Castle are of great thickness and full of loopholes, and the position it occupies commands an extensive view of the glen on all sides.

The road beyond this on the right passes up Glenisla, and is suitable only for pedestrians. Between 5 and 6 miles above the old castle of Forter is The Tulchan, a handsome shooting-lodge, built at the entrance of Glen Brighty. On the right is the entrance to the glen of Caenlockan, where the Isla takes its rise. Precipices of bare rock, not less than 800 or 1000 feet in height, surround the ravine on all sides, forming a scene of much interest and grandeur. Caenlochan is held as a deer-forest by the Earl of Airlie, and during the shooting season there is a prohibition against passing through it.

From this scene of interminable moor and mountain-tops let the tourist pursue the ordinary road taken from Glenisla to Braemar along the ridge of Monega, and he will find that he is not far from the coach road running through Glen Beg, and that a well-marked bridle-path across the hill will lead him to the head of Glen Cluny. The distance from this point to the Castleton of

Hills. Farther to the right, and much nearer the eye, is Birnam Hill, and the Almond range behind. Nearly west are Ben Lawers, Schichallion, and in the extreme distance part of the Glencoe hills. Close at hand is Ben Vracky, and over its western shoulder is seen the head of Ben Nevis. At our feet is Glenshee, the whole extent of which, from the Bridge of Cally to the Spital, at the entrance to Glen Beg, is completely under the eye. Ben-y-gloe is in the immediate vicinity of Ben Vracky; while farther to the right, between two hills, is seen the top of Ben-muich-dhui, on which may generally be detected, even in mid-summer, several patches of snow. A high ridge of bare rock, stretching for about a mile northwards, and presenting a most formidable aspect, is Craig Ugach Maer, near the head of Glenisla. Adjoining it, on the right, is the Glasmeal, green to the top, and 3502 feet high. To the right of this is the huge precipice overhanging Caenlochan. Nearly north is Lochnagar, and more to the right the eye ranges over the mass of hills which cluster about the head of Glen Prosen and Glen Clova.

Allowing; ample time on the top, the ascent and descent of Mount Blair should not occupy more than two hours and a half. The tourist may descend the hill by its northern side, which will lead him to a bridge across a burn. This is a mile and a half up the glen from Alrick, and consequently so much on his way.

Braemar is not over 8 miles. The ridge of Monega, along which we proceed, rises like an immense shoulder on the west bank of the Isla, one mile beyond The Tulchan. It is very steep, and 2917 feet in height. The well-marked bridle-path was used, if not indeed made, in former days by the smugglers, as a means of transit between this and the Mar country, and in spite of deer preserves the inhabitants reserve their right to it at all seasons, large stones being set up along the sides to mark the line when snow is on the hills. From this path the ascent of Glasmeal, notwithstanding its height of 3052 feet, is an easy task, for, from the upper part of the ridge of Monega, it is more than half accomplished. The view from Glasmeal is more circumscribed than that from Mount Blair, though still extensive. The whole of the northern side of the Mar district is uninterrupted. Ben-muich-dhui, Braeriach, Cairngorm, and their huge companions, are fully disclosed to view. On one side the tourist looks down into Glen Brighty, with the bare volcanic-like ridge of Craig Ligach bounding its upper end, on another across Glen Beg upon the Cairnwell Hill, which rises from the opposite side of the glen like a round tower, at the foot of which the road takes that peculiar crook called "The Devil's Elbow." Behind lies Caenlochan and Can-ness, the sterile grandeur of which is rendered more fascinating by the altitude of the view. The counties of Aberdeen, Forfar, and Perth units on the top. The distance from Alyth to Braemar by this route is 29 miles.

# EXCURSION FROM KIRRIEMUIR (6 miles from Forfar) BY CLOVA TO BALLATER.

Kirriemuir is an important inland town, and its chief trade lies in linen manufacture. Barring some curious sculptured stones in the new cemetery, and the extensive prospect which is obtained from the market-hill north of the town, there is little to attract the ordinary traveller here; but to the botanist, the geologist, or the artist, few districts are so rich in peculiar specimens of plants, and "bits of fine scenery," or so accessible, as by the following route. Indeed, but for some miles of cutting through the Den of Moulzie, a carriage-road might have been made advantageously to Balmoral and Ballater.

Leaving Kirriemuir, the Clova road is on the N.E., passing on the right the ruins of the fine old castle of Inverquharity (3 miles), anciently a residence of the ancestors of Sir John Ogilvy, Bart., now the property of the heirs of the late Sir C. Lyell, Bart.; Downiepark (Earl of Airlie) is also on the same side; and all along the road a good view is obtained of the entrance to the green hills and glen of Clova. Crossing the rugged channel and river of Prosen by a stone bridge, the policies of Cortachy Castle (Lord Airlie) may be said to lie on both sides, until a road is reached which leads right and left.\* Our route proceeds northward along

\* The road on the right conducts eastward past the pretty parish church and gateway of Cortachy Castle, crossing the South Esk by a fine stone bridge, and

the right bank of the South Esk, to the Milton of Clova (15 miles), a hamlet where there is a mission church and a good inn. It was somewhere here that Charles II., wearied and fatigued by his long ride on horseback from Perth, was found lying in a mean room on an old bolster, above a mat of seggs and rushes, when he enacted the extraordinary exploit known as "The Start," which was simply an attempt to escape from the thraldom of the Covenanting party, with which he was then (1651) identified. Clova Castle, a curious old ruin (called the Peel), the romantic Lochs Brandy and Wharral, and Hole of Weem, are in the vicinity, but what is most striking is the beautiful green hue of the surrounding mountains.

At the farm of Braedownie,\* 8 miles beyond Clova, we reach the head of the South Esk, formed by the junction of the White Water, from the Glen of Dole, and the South Esk, or the stream upon which are the Falls and shooting-lodge of Bachnagairn. The Scorrie of the Dole, an immense rock, which overhangs a precipitous part of the Glen of Dole (a favourite resort for the botanist), is a remarkable object on the west of the river below Braedownie. and forms a curious contrast to the otherwise tame outline of the adjacent mountains. The Falls of Bachnagairn, a fine cataract of from 60 to 80 feet in height, adorned both by nature and art, is about a mile from Braedownie, and a bridle road over the Capel Mount strikes off to the right at a burn. The road, which is rather steep for a short distance, passes near the Loch and Spital of Muick (15 miles from Milton of Clova), where in early ages stood a hospice, similar in its purpose to that of St. Bernard. The road continues its course for nine miles through Glenmuick, and, passing close to the Falls of Muick, leads to Ballater. Distance from Milton of Clova to Spital of Muick 15 miles; thence to Ballater 9 miles.

From Capel Mount there is a magnificent view of "hill and dale;" and from this, in 1861, the Queen viewed the wild corries of Moulzie Den, and the beautiful greensward howes and homesteads of Clova and Strathmore.

continuing its course on the south to the Brechin and Forfar turnpike, and on the north along the "Braes of Angus" to Edzell, etc. The road on the left winds through the beautiful glen of Prosen by Coilliemie to Balnaboth (—— Ogilvy, Esq.), and to Clova by Dykehead.

<sup>\*</sup> From this Braemar can be reached by a pony road along the White Water, passing the small Loch Eak, then through Glen Callater, and to the farm-house of Auchalleter. The distance is 15 miles.

# DUNDER TO FORFAR,

By the Dundee and Forfar direct railway 21 miles.

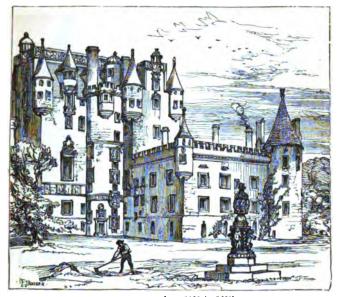
This railway starts from the East Station, Dundee, and runs upon the Dundee and Arbroath line to Broughty Ferry, a little below which it leaves the main line, and runs as a single line along an embankment on the sandy downs to the N.W. of Monifieth. It crosses the Arbroath line on a high level bridge, and gradually rises as it advances northward by Affleck Castle, the reservoir of the Dundee Water Company at Monikie, the King's Well on the right, and the curious ruins of Hynd Castle on the left. It passes Carbuddo House (K. Erskine, Esq.), and the Roman Camp in that neighbourhood, and gradually descends to Forfar, passing near Dunnichen House (late Captain Dempster), and Kingsmuir. It is shorter than the other lines by Arbroath or Meigle by 10 miles.

### FORFAR,

[Hotel: County Arms. Dundee 21 miles; Arbroath 17.]

the county town (with 11,000 inhabitants), is situated in the interior, and is of great antiquity, having been a royal residence in the time of Malcolm Canmore. Its chief trade is linen. Anciently it had two castles, one of which stood on a mount to the north of the town, the other upon a partially artificial island on the northwest side of the loch. The ruins of the Priory of Restennet, where a son of Robert the Bruce was buried (Mem. Angus and Mearns), are about a mile to the east of Forfar. In the county hall is preserved a curious instrument called "the witches' bridle," which was placed as a gag over the heads of the miserable creatures burnt for the imaginary crime of witchcraft. On the walls are hung portraits of Admiral Duncan and others, by Opie, Romney, Raeburn, etc. New Court-houses were lately erected for the Sheriff and County police establishment. To the west of the railway station and to the south-west of the Court-houses is the Reid Hall, which contains a marble bust of the donor (Mr. Peter Reid, confectioner), by J. Hutchison, R.S.A. In the new cemetery to the south of the town a chaste classical monument is erected to the memory of the late Sir Robert Peel. It occupies a commanding site.

About five miles west of Forfar stands

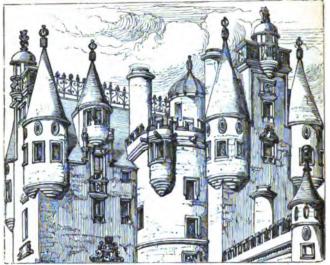


GLAMIS CASTLE (A.D. 1080 to 1621).

# GLAMIS CASTLE,

the hereditary seat of the Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorn, and interesting both on account of its historical associations and the elaborate style of its architecture. It is 6 miles from Forfar and 27 from Perth, and is shown on Fridays only.

"I was only 19 or 20 years old," says Sir Walter Scott, "when I happened to pass a night in this magnificent old baronial castle. The hoary old pile contains much in its appearance, and, in the traditions connected with it, impressive to the imagination. It was the scene of the murder of a Scottish king of great antiquity; not indeed the gracious Duncan, with whom the name naturally associates it, but Malcolm II. It contains also a curious monument of the peril of feudal times, being a secret chamber, the entrance of which, by the law or custom of the family, must only be known to three persons at once—viz, the Earl of Strathmore, his heir-apparent,



VIEW OF THE TURBETS OF GLAMIS CASTLE

and any third person whom they may take into their confidence. The extreme antiquity of the building is vouched by the immense thickness of the walls, and the wild and straggling arrangement of the accommodation within doors. I was conducted to my apartment in a distant cerner; of the building; and I must own that, as I heard door after door shut, after my conductor had retired, I began to consider myself too far from the living, and somewhat too near to the dead. We had passed through what is called 'the king's room,' a vaulted apartment garnished with stags' antlers, and similar trophies of the chase, and said by tradition to be the spot of Malcolm's murder, and I had an idea of the vicinity of the castle chapel.

"In spite of the truth of history, the whole night scene in Macbeth's castle rushed at once upon my mind, and struck my imagination more forcibly than even when I have seen its terrors represented by the late John Kemble and his inimitable sister." \*

The great hall bears the date 1621, and the initials of Earl John

<sup>\*</sup> Scott's Demonology and Witchcraft.

on the ceiling. It contains portraits of Graham of Claverhouse, the Duke of Lauderdale, Charles II., and James VII., etc., and some carved furniture. The rooms shown are—the kitchens (modern and ancient), the billiard-room, the apartment where King Malcolm II. was murdered, Sir Walter Scott's bedroom, the dining-room, and drawing-room or great hall (a magnificent apartment, with old arched ceiling), communicating with a quaint little chapel in the Jacobean style, decorated by numerous appropriate paintings by De Witt, about 1688. A stair of 148 steps leads to the top of the castle, but the view is tame.

Before the manse door, at the village of Glamis, there is a large sculptured obelisk, called "King Malcolm's gravestone," where, according to tradition, he was buried. The castle was frequently used as a residence by the Scottish kings, more particularly by Alexander III. in 1263-4, of whose household expenses some curious accounts are preserved in the Chamberlain Rolls. thanedom of Glamis was bestowed by Robert II. on John Lyon, who married the King's second daughter by Elizabeth Mure, and became the founder of the present family. On the barbarous execution of the young and beautiful Lady Glamis for witchcraft (on the Castle Hill, Edinburgh, 1537), the estate again fell to the Crown, and the castle, after being for some time a residence of James V., was restored to the hereditary family. The older part of the present edifice was completed by John, Earl of Strathmore, about 1621, from plans made chiefly by his father Patrick, Lord Glamis. It was considerably adorned by the succeeding generation; and to this period belong the curious sun-dial near the entrance and the grotesque figures on the north and south gateways.\*

The Garden is of great extent, and laid out with much taste. Outside the south wall of the kitchen-garden is the flower-garden, occupying a gentle incline of several acres, sloping down to the river Dean. Along the north wall extends one of the finest ranges of hothouses in Scotland, fitted up with every modern improvement. At the back of the north wall is a house for forcing mushrooms. Outside the north-west corner is the dwelling-house of the head gardener.

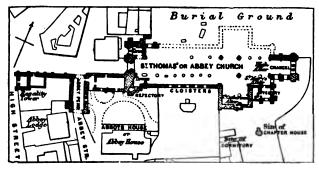
The sculptured stone monument of Cossans—one of the finest specimens of its kind—is to be seen in a field in the neighbourhood of Glamis. Fine examples are also upon the Hunters' Hill of Glamis, and at the old kirk of Essie.

<sup>\*</sup> See Glamis; its History and Antiquities, by A. Jervise.

# DUNDER TO ARBROATH BY BROUGHTY FERRY, 17 miles.

This route follows the estuary of the Tay to its mouth, where stand the village and castle of Broughty Ferry (see p. 819). On the opposite shore of the firth, which is here narrowed to a mile, is the village called Tayport, from whence a long tongue of barren sand shoots into the sea. Off the extreme point of this spot, called Buddon Ness, lie the perilous shoals, on which, from the deep monotonous moan of the surf, mariners have conferred the title of "The Roaring Lion." The castle of Claypots, about a mile to the north of Broughty Ferry, was built by a cadet of the Strachans of Carmyllie, although, according to tradition, it was the residence of a mistress of Cardinal Beaton.

From Broughty Ferry the railway crosses the Monifieth and Barry Links to Carnoustie, a village of 3000 inhabitants, situated on the shore. About two miles north of Carnoustie is Panmure House, a seat of Lord Dalhousie. The railway follows the shore for other six miles by Easthaven and Elliot Junction (Kelly Castle, Lord Dalhousie, being on the north), until it reaches Arbroath.



PLAN OF ARBROATH ABBEY, FOUNDED A.D. 1178.

#### ARBROATH.

[Hotels: White Hart; Albion, 15 miles from Forfar, 17 from Dundee.]

This seaport and manufacturing town stands in Angus next to Dundee in point of trade and population (which is 20,000), but possesses little to attract the tourist except its Abbey. The harbour, which has been scooped out by art, is confined and of difficult access, and the town depends mainly on its manufactures, the staple of which are sailcloth, canvas, and coarse linens.

The Abber of Arbroath was founded by William the Lion in 1178 for monks of the Tyronensian order, and dedicated to the English martyr, Thomas à Becket. The founder was interred within its precincts, and a grave composed of hewn freestone, near the site of the high altar, is supposed to contain his remains. The last abbot was the famous Cardinal Beaton, who was at the same time Archbishop of St. Andrews, and in the troubles that succeeded his death fanaticism wreaked its fury alike on the lazy monk and his princely dwelling. In the days of church glory this abbey was the seat of hospitality and good cheer, and if we are to credit the records still extant of the quantity of provisions consumed in one year within its walls, we must infer that the priests of those days were not more partial to fasting than the satirists of the day allege. King John of England granted this monastery extraordinary privileges, for, by a charter under the Great Seal, he exempted it from taxes in trading to every part of England except London. The ruins of the Abbey are greatly dilapidated, and chiefly interesting in their details, which exhibit all the beauties of the Early English style, while the western gable is Norman. The chancel, from its remains, has evidently been the noblest part of the building, and the eastern window, which shed its light on the high altar, is still entire. The friable nature of the red sandstone of which the abbey is built is very apparent in such parts as are particularly exposed to the saline blasts, and wherever this humid wind blows it has corroded the walls like a canker. The Scottish nobility met here in 1320, and drew up a spirited remonstrance to the Pope against the claims made by Edward II. upon the sovereignty of the kingdom. Speaking of this abbey, Dr. Johnson. in his Journey to the Western Islands, remarks, "I should scarcely have regretted my journey had it afforded nothing more than the sight of Aberbrothock."

About ten miles off the coast of Arbroath, on a solitary insulated reef, stands the Bell Rock or Inchcape Lighthouse, so named from the bell, which in former days the Abbot of Aberbrothock had suspended near the rock as a warning to mariners. The bell, which was moored on a float, was wantonly cut away by a pirate, who met with a just retribution by himself drifting on the rock on a stormy night, and perishing with his crew,—a tradition which forms the subject of Southey's popular ballad.

"The pious Abbot of Aberbrothock,
Had placed that bell on the Inchcape rock;

On the waves of the storm it floated and swung, And louder and louder its warning rung; When the rock was hid by the tempest's swell, The mariners heard the warning bell; And then they knew the perilous rock, And blessed the Abbot of Aberbrothock."—Southey.

The seats in the neighbourhood of Arbroath are—Letham Grange (———Fletcher, Esq.), Kinblethmont (Lindsay Carnegie, Esq.), Eathie House (Earl of Northesk), Colliston House (Dr. Chaplin), and Hospitalfield (P. A. Fraser, Esq.) A highly cultivated country extends from Arbroath to Montrose. Half-a-mile to the north is the curious old church of St. Vigeans, interesting on its own account as well as for its ancient sculptured stones.\* One of these is inscribed with the following epitaph, which has been a puzzle to antiquaries:

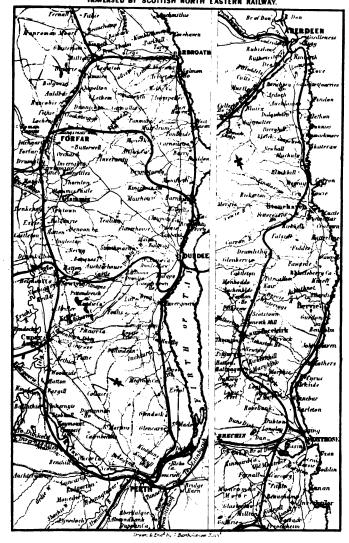
DROSTEN .: IPE UORET ELT FOR CUS.

The late Sir James Simpson suggested that this might mean "Drust son of Voret, of the family (or race) of Fergus,"—Drust having fallen in a battle fought in the neighbourhood in 729.

On the sea-shore to the east of this, near the fishing-village of Auchmithie, there are some vast caves and perforations in the rocks worth visiting. Auchmithie is the "Mussel Crag" of Scott's Antiquary. From thence the promontory of Redhead (so named from the colour of the sandstone) is seen to advantage. Prior to the year 1793 this cape was the boundary beyond which coal was prohibited from being carried northward without incurring a heavy duty, an oppressive tax, which was wisely commuted for an excise

\* "As you drive down towards Arbroath from the interior," says a writer in the Scotsman (Aug. 1875), "you see standing on the right of the road, on a green knoll which rises out of the wooded valley, a red church with a low tower and a massive-looking nave and aisles. When you come abreast of it you perceive also a round apse and lancet windows at the eastern end. This is the parish church of St. Vigeans-the most perfect specimen of church restoration, I should say, in Scotland. The building dates at least from the fourteenth century. All that remained has been religiously preserved. What was lacking, or beyond repair, has been supplied and restored with the most accurate skill and just taste, under the intelligent care of the architect, Mr. Anderson, and of the excellent minister, Mr. Duke. Some of the ancient sculptured stones are extremely quaint and interesting; and the modern additions of the apse, with its sedilia and table, the painted windows, organ-loft and organ, and pulpit, are all in admirable harmony with the venerable strength of the old round pillars and arches of the nave. Such an oasis amidst the ecclesiastical desolations of our 'Bible-loving Scotland' is refreshing to any one who reverences an older past than that of the Westminster Confession and Catechisms."

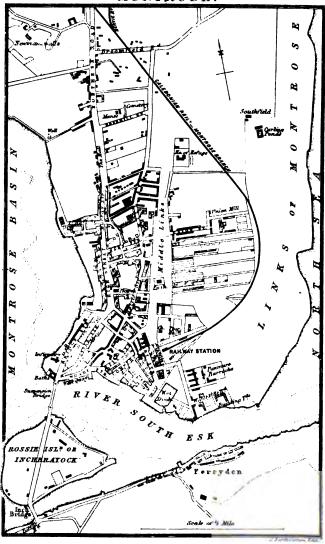
# FORFAR & KINCARDINE SHIRES, TRAVERSED BY SCOTTISH NOWTH EASTERN RAILWAY.



Biblished by A & C Black Einburgh

20 Hilos

# MONTROSE.



A.& C. Black, Edinburgh

on spirits. Near the extremity of the head, a mass of chimneys, shooting up from the bosom of a venerable grove, point out the site of Eathie House, a seat belonging to Lord Northesk. Half-way between Arbroath and Montrose the coast is indented by Lunan Bay, in the centre of which, and near the debouche of Lunan Water, is Lunan House (Major Blair-Imrie) in the hollow; and upon rising ground, on the west of Lunan Water, stands a ruinous pile, built of sandstone, and appropriately named Red Castle. Tradition points it out as a favourite residence of the same munificent monarch who endowed the Abbey of Arbroath. There yet remain a quadrangular tower, and some dilapidated walls, boldly cresting the green mound on which they are perched. About three miles to the north of Lunan Bay the approach to Montrose by road discloses a fine prospect of that town and its environs. To the left rise the towers of Kinnaird Castle (Earl of Southesk), embosomed in thick woods : beyond shoot up the spires of Brechin, and yet farther the giant Grampians. On the right appear Dunninald House and the castle of Rossie, almost buried in picturesque foliage. In front spreads a spacious circular sheet of water, communicating with the ocean by a narrow strait, and crossed by a bridge of graceful proportion. On the flat peninsula, extending between this basin and the sea, stands Montrose itself, cheerful and compact. The peninsula is low and verdant, where the hand of the builder has not doomed it to barrenness. At its farther extremity rise the high cliffs of St. Cyrus or Ecclesgreig, washed by the waves of the ocean, and crowned by a handsome church. A chain of cultivated eminences, tastefully planted and adorned with villas, sweeps round three sides of the basin, and the summits of the Grampians belt the whole.

### MONTROSE.

Hotels: Star; Queen's; White Horse. 3 miles from Dubton Railway Junction.
7½ from Brechin.]
(Population 14,600.)

This town is reached by a branch railway line from Dubton station, and carries on a considerable trade in shipping and linen manufacture. It is built upon a narrow peninsula at the mouth of the river South Esk, which here expands into a spacious basin. This basin at high water has a peculiarly striking and beautiful effect, and also forms a sort of roadstead to the port. The channel by which the

accumulated waters find their way to the sea is impeded by the island of Inchbrayock, upon which is an old churchyard and monuments. One monument, dated 1650, contains this couplet:—

" Here lies the skipper Andrew Scott,
To all his neighbours he was the cock."

The island is reached from the south by a narrow channel and bridge, and on the north by a magnificent suspension bridge of about 432 feet in length. At certain states of the tide the current is exceedingly powerful, but the basin is shallow, and so much of it is left dry at ebb tide that an attempt was made at one time to reclaim a portion by means of dykes. Dykers were brought from Holland to superintend the work of embankment, and it was on the eve of completion when it was destroyed in a few hours by a terrible storm setting in from the east.

Montrose is one of the neatest and most respectable towns in Scotland. Its street architecture resembles that of the Flemish towns; and in the High Street are statues of the late Joseph Hume, who was born here in 1777, and Sir Robert Peel. Extensive links extend between the burgh and the sea, affording ample scope for the game of golf. The principal buildings are the Town Hall, the Parish Church, the Episcopal Churches, Academy, and the Museum of natural and antiquarian objects. Among the historical incidents connected with Montrose is the embarkation of Sir James Douglas from its port in 1830, for the Holy Land, with the heart of King Robert Bruce. The Chevalier de St. George, son of the expatriated James II., disembarked here in 1715, when on his way from France to head the sanguine adherents of his house. On the 15th of February. in the following year, he returned to Montrose a fugitive; and next morning bade a final adieu to the country of his fathers. In the subsequent rising of 1745 it was for some time the headquarters of the Royalists; and in the river, between the town and village of Ferryden, the "Hazard" sloop of war was captured by Captain David Ferrier of Brechin, a notorious Jacobite. The famous Marquis of Montrose, the hero of many warlike traditions, is said to have been born here in 1612. Montrose is distinguished as the first place in Scotland where the Greek language was taught, and where the learned scholar and divine. Andrew Melville, received his education.

There are a number of gentlemen's seats and places of interest in this locality, among which may be named the castles of Craig and Rossie, and the mansions of Dunninald, Newmanswalls, Langley Park, and Dun. The old Mansion of Hedderwick, Rosemount House, and the village of Hillside, with its tasteful villas, adjoin Dubton Railway Station.\*



BRECHIN CATHEDRAL AND ROUND TOWER (from the west).

#### BRECHIN.

[Hotels: Commercial; The Angus; Crown. 52 miles from Perth, 7½ from Montrose, 4 from Bridge of Dun.]

The Town of Brechin is reached by a short railway branch of four miles from Bridge of Dun Station on the main line. It is a royal burgh of 8000 inhabitants, and is situated on the banks of the South Esk. A considerable manufacture of linen is carried on;

\* The Bervie Railway (13 miles) branches off from Montrose near the Victoria Bridge, passing along the links and muir south of the mansion of Charleton, and north of that of Kinnaber. It crosses the North Esk by means of a fine viaduct, and taking a line south of Kirkside House, and along the top of the cliffs which overhang the old romantic burial-ground of St. Cyrus, reaches the station at Kirktown of St. Cyrus, to the north of which is Ecclesgreig House (Capt. Forsyth-Grant). Leaving Lauriston Station, the line crosses the Den of Lauriston, with Lauriston Castle (—— Porteous, Esq.) on the north. It then crosses Den Finella, by a high bridge of four arches, from which there is a fine glimpse of the waterfall. From the fishing-village of Johnshaven the line runs close to

there are also two large nurseries, distilleries, a paper-work and extensive freestone quarries in the town and neighbourhood. The Mechanics' Institution (which contains several interesting historical portraits), some of the modern churches, and recently-erected dwelling houses, are buildings in good architectural tasts. In ancient times it was a walled town with gates. It then contained an abbey of Culdees, and a bishopric was subsequently established within it by David I. in 1150. The cathedral church (dedicated to the Holy Trinity) founded here and liberally endowed by the same monarch, was a stately Gothic fabric with aisles, etc.; but these, and almost every other vestige, were destroyed by the wretched taste displayed in repairing it in 1807. The situation near the edge of a ravine is romantic.

Adjoining the church is a Round Tower of the same type as that of Abernethy. It is a circular column of great beauty and elegance, 86 feet 9 in. high, with an octagonal spire or roof of about 15 feet more, making the whole height close upon 102 feet. It gradually tapers from an external diameter of about 15 feet 2 in. at the base or sill of the door, to 12 feet 8½ in. at the top windows. The door is 6½ feet from the ground. The top lintel contains a representation of the Crucifixion; on the side of the door are effigies of two monks, and a grotesque animal, in a crouching posture, on each side of the door-sill.\* Brechin Castle, a seat of the Maule family, now represented by the Earl of Dalhousie, stands on a precipitous rock in the immediate neighbourhood of the town. The castle underwent a siege of twenty days, in 1803, from the English army

the sea, and having on the left Brotherton House (H. Scott, Esq.), Benholme Castle (Col. Allardice), the village of Gourdon, and Hallgreen Castle (— Farquhar, Esq.), it reaches the terminus at the town of Bervie. Bervie was created a royal burgh by David II. in commemoration of his landing here from France, with his consort Joanne, in 1341; and a rock called Craig-David is a remarkable feature in the landscape. The view from the bridge and up the water of Bervie, with Allardyce Castle and Arbuthnott House in the distance, is pleasing. The celebrated Dr. John Arbuthnott was born in the neighbourhood.

\* "Great uncertainty at one time prevailed regarding the purpose and the era of the round towers of Ireland. This has lately been much removed by the careful researches of Mr. Petrie. The two similar buildings of Scotland, at Brechin, and at Abernethy, may now be without hesitation placed after the introduction of Christianity, and whatever other purpose they were intended to serve, there can be little doubt that, as has been proved of those of Ireland they were used as belifies. No record alludes to the erection of these two venerable Scotch towers. To judge from the comparison of the masonry alone, with the most ancient of our other ecclesiastical buildings, they cannot be ascribed to a lower age than the 10th, or even the 9th century."—Scotland is the Middle Ages, by Cosmo Innes, etc. etc.

under Edward I., and only surrendered on Sir Thomas Maule, its brave governor, being killed. The library contains many valuable MSS.; among these are the Chartularies of St. Andrews, Brechin, etc., also the correspondence of Burns the poet and his friend George Thomson. Among the paintings is an original portrait of the Marquis of Montrose by Honhorst, estimated at great value.

The chief seats in the neighbourhood are Aldbar Castle (P. Chalmers, Esq.), and Kinnaird Castle (Earl of Southesk), both of which are beautifully situated amidst forest trees and ornamental plantations. Both houses contain large libraries. At Kinnaird is a valuable collection of paintings, and the west and principal front of the house looks towards the deer-park, a fine demense of about a thousand acres.

### BRECHIN TO LOCHLEE OR GLENESK, BY EDZELL.

This excursion affords an opportunity of viewing the scenery of the North Esk, and of the range of the Grampian mountains on the borders of Forfar and Aberdeen shires, from which that river descends. The distance is about 22 miles, and as there is no inn in the glen, it will be well to provide both for "man and beast." The road on leaving Brechin proceeds straight northwards, passing the mansion-houses of Keithock (F. Aberdein, Esq.) and Newtonmill. Crossing the bridge of Cruick, a fine view is obtained of the Grampians, with the celebrated forts of the two Caterthuns, three or four miles to the left. On the right is the kirk of Stracathro, the scene of King John Baliol's submission to Edward I. in 1296. In 1130 a battle was fought in the same neighbourhood between David I. and Angus, Earl of Murray, which ended in the defeat of the latter. To the east of the kirk is seen the fine mansion-house of Stracathro (Sir J. Campbell); and on the north-east the old turreted castle of Inglismaldie (Lord Kintore) rises above the adjoining woods.

The next bridge which is crossed is that of the West Water, and a drive about 2½ miles along a good but rather bleak road brings the traveller to the clean and salubrious village of Edzell, where there are two good inns. A mile to the left, along the Lethnot road, are the extensive ruins of

### EDZELL CASTLE,

an old seat of the once powerful family of Lindsay, now the property

<sup>\*</sup> See Jervise's Memorials of Angus and the Mearns.

of Lord Dalhousie. The garden wall of this beautiful architectural remnant is ornamented by a number of elaborate carvings in stone. On the east wall are the celestial deities, on the south the sciences, and on the west the theological and cardinal virtues, forming one of the most interesting memorials of the kind in Scotland. The foundation of old bath-rooms were discovered at the south-west corner of the garden, and, along with the ruins of the castle, they have been put into a good state of repair by the noble proprietor, who has also fitted up the old picturesque summer-house for the reception of visitors. The late Earl of Dalhousie, then Lord Panmure, was entertained at dinner by his tenantry in the flower-garden in 1856.

Gannochy Bridge, and The Burn (Colonel M'Inroy), about a mile north-east of Edzell village, are favourite resorts for tourists, and



GANNOCHY BRIDGE.

among the most romantic spots in the neighbourhood. On crossing the bridge the first road to the left strikes off to Lochlee, that to the right leads to Fettercairn. The drive from Edzell to the old kirkyard of Lochlee (beyond which there is no public road) is pleasing and romantic. Four miles from Gannochy, on the right, stood the old castle of Auchmull, where young Lindsay took refuge after his accidental murder of Lord Spynie on the High Street of Edinburgh, 5th July 1607.\* The snug shooting-lodge of Millden is about four miles farther, on the left; on the same side, at nearly a like distance, is the neat Free Church, and then we pass the hamlet of Tarfside, with Episcopal church and schools, etc. The remaining objects of interest are the picturesque and ruinous tower of Invermark Castle, Invermark Lodge (the shooting-quarters of the Earl of Dalhousie), and the kirkyard of Lochlee, in which a monument has been erected to Alexander Ross, who is interred here, author of Lindy and Nory, or the Fortunate Shepherdess. From Invermark there is a ponyroad to Deeside, by Mount Keen, and another from Tarfside to Charleston of Aboyne.

## DUBTON JUNCTION (MONTROSE) TO ABERDEEN.

In continuing the route northward from Montrose to Aberdeen, there are seen on the left the Sunnyside Lunatic Asylum and Charlton House. On the right a fine view is obtained of the North Water Bridge, and parts of the rugged coast of Kincardineshire, Craigo Linen Works, the mansion-house of Kirktonhill (—— Taylor, Eq.), and the prettily-situated village of Marykirk, are seen on the right as the train approaches the viaduct which crosses the North Esk and enters Kincardineshire. On the left are the houses of Gallery (D. Lyall, Esq.) and Hatton (Hon. Gen. Arbuthnott). The hills of Wirran, Battock, Cairn-o'-Mount, and Strathfinla, bound the view on the north, and on the south is the long range of Garvock Hills, with a tower on the highest point. We next reach the village of Laurencekirk—the birthplace of Dr. Beattie, and where Ruddiman was once schoolmaster.† Farther on are Fordoun station (with the considerable

<sup>\*</sup> See Land of the Lindsays,

<sup>†</sup> A somewhat steep and bleak road crosses Garvock Hill, on the south, from Laurencekirk to the coast (6 miles). About 6 miles N.W. of Laurencekirk, passing Thornton Castle (A. Crombie, Esq.), are the village of Fettercairn and the houses of Fasque (Sir T. Gładstone, Bart.) and Fettercairn (late Sir J. Stuart Forbes, Bart.) A triumphal arch, commemorative of the royal visit to Fettercairn in 1861, is erected at the west end of the bridge which crosses the burn. The old stone cross in the middle of the village of Fettercairn was brought from the now extinct town of Kincardine, where it was erected by the first Earl of Middleton, who was a native of the district. The remains of the royal castle of Kincardine (1 mile), where tradition says Kenneth III. was murdered by Lady Finella in 995, are en the north of the road leading from Fettercairn to Fordoun (6 miles).

village of Auchenblae, 14 mile off), and the station and village of Drumlithie, a little to the east of which is the old castle of Fiddes. Nearer the coast are the mansions of Fetteresso (R. W. Duff, Esq.) and Dunnottar, on passing which the train reaches

### STONEHAVEN,

[Hotels: Railway; Commercial; Ury Arms.]

the county town of Kincardine, containing a population of 3400, now a favourite resort for sea-bathing. On a peninsulated rock, about two miles to the south, stand the ruins of Dunnottar Castle, anciently the seat of the Keiths, Earls Marischal, afterwards the property of Sir Patrick Keith Murray, Bart., now that of Major Innes of Cowie. On three sides it is washed by the ocean, and towards the land it is defended by a deep chasm, the only approach being by a steep path, winding round the body of the rock. The remains are of great extent, covering nearly three English acres, and the confused grouping of walls and chimneys reminds us of the remains of a forsaken city. On nearer inspection we find the mouldering battlement of the square tower, with its narrow embrasures, to be full of loopholes; the old banqueting hall and the supposed cell for prisoners, in the glory of desolation; and the iron rings and bolts that are popularly said to have held the culprits for security or torture still exist. From the isolated and precipitous character of the rock it must have been in early times all but impregnable. The whole of the adjacent coast is bold and remarkable for its geological features. The face of the cliff looks as if it had been originally a bed of soft argillaceous mortar, into which the waves, during some terrible commotion, had beat millions of water-worn pebbles. Each pebble has its distinct cell, and the gritty clay in which they are embedded has acquired an equal degree of hardness and durability. The first castle was built by Sir William Keith (about 1892), and the keep or donjon is supposed to be the oldest remaining portion. During the time of the Commonwealth it was selected bn account of its strength for the preservation of the regalia. The garrison, under the command of Ogilvy of Barras. made a desperate resistance to the English army, but were at length compelled by famine to surrender. Previously to this the regalia had been secretely removed by Mrs. Granger, the wife of the parish minister, and buried beneath the pulpit of the church of Kinneff; while, to divert the suspicions of the enemy into a false channel, the Countess of Marischal spread a report that these national treasures had been carried abroad by Sir John Keith, her younger son (see the description of the regalia, Edinburgh Castle).

The castle was frequently used as a state prison; and many a bitter sigh has been sent to heaven from the bosom of the rock, and many a despairing glance has wandered over the surrounding ocean. During the reign of Charles II. a body of Covenanters were without distinction packed into the "Whigs Vault," a dungeon in front of a huge precipice, having a window open to the sea. It is said they were allowed neither bedding nor provision, except what they bought, and that they were treated by their keepers with the utmost rigour. The walls still bear evidence of the severities inflicted upon those unhappy persons. There are a number of apertures cut in the wall, about a man's height, within which (it is popularly believed) it was the custom (when such was the jailor's pleasure) to compel refractory prisoners to stand with their arms extended, and their fingers secured by wedges in the crevices. In the cruel confinement of this dungeon many died, some were deprived of the use of their limbs, and several lost their lives by desperate attempts to descend the rock. "The Martyrs' Monument," which Paterson, the prototype of "Old Mortality," was engaged in renovating when he was first seen by Sir Walter Scott, stands in the churchyard of Dunnottar.

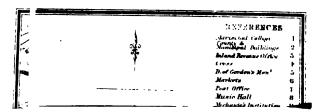
The family of Keith was firmly attached to the house of Stuart, and their sun, like that of many other illustrious Scottish families, went down with the fortunes of that unhappy dynasty. George, the 10th Earl, who engaged in the rebellion of 1715, was attainted, deprived of his office of Marischal, and compelled to seek safety in flight. After a life of vicissitude he died in Prussia. His brother, the famous Prussian field-marshal, fell at the battle of Hochkirchen.

"By Scotia loved, by all her enemies feared, Now falling, dying, lost to all but fame, And only living in the hero's name."

From the railway station at Stonehaven, and on the left, a good view is obtained of Urie House (Alex. Baird, Esq.) The estate of Urie was formerly the property of Captain Barclay Allardyce, the lineal descendant of the celebrated Robert Barclay, the author of the Apology for the Quakers. The country between Stonehaven

and Aberdeen is remarkably bleak and sterile, presenting, for the most part, barren eminences and cold swampy moorlands, and has been aptly celebrated by Scott as the "Muir of Drumnadrochit." The picturesque ruins of the kirk of Cowie, the old castle of Muchalls, with its large hall and fine stuccoed ceiling, and the bold line of the coast, are the chief objects worthy of notice, if we except the pretty Bay of Nigg, and the Girdleness Lighthouse, in the vicinity of Aberdeen.

David L



### ABERDEEN.

[Hotels: Imperial, near Railway Station; Palace, Union Bridge; Douglas's; Lemon-Tree; City; Duffus' Temperance,—Decside Hydropathic Establishment at Heathcot, 5 miles from Aberdeen.]

The joint station of the Caledonian, Desside, and Great North of Scotland Railways, is situated in Guild Street.

Tramways on line of Union, King, St. Nicholas, and George Streets.

Steamers ply from Aberdeen to Edinburgh, Newcastle, Hull, and London; also northwards to Wick, Thurso, Kirkwall, and Lerwick.

Coaches to Cluny, Echt, and Newburgh. Omnibuses to Cults, and to Woodside and Waterton.

### Population 88,000.

ABERDEEN, "the Granite City," ranks next to Edinburgh and Glasgow in point of general importance. It is an attractive and agreeable place of residence, combining the conveniences and enlightenment of a large city with something of the retirement and economy of a provincial town. All the principal streets are well built, and there prevails a general regularity of plan. The principal business part of the town is situated on a cluster of eminences, about 100 feet above the sea-level, which rise along the northern bank of the river Dee, in the immediate vicinity of its confluence with the German Ocean. The western or newer part of the city lies on an extensive flat, about the same level, but separated from the older part by the valley of the Denburn.

The Dee is crossed here by three bridges—a handsome chain bridge, a railway bridge, and a stone bridge of seven arches. The last is of considerable antiquity, having been begun by Bishop Elphinstone, and finished about 1527 by Bishop Dunbar. It was almost entirely rebuilt in 1719-23, and was widened by 11½ feet in 1842.

Aberdeen is amongst the earliest and most important of the Scottish burghs. The first extant charter in its favour is one of William the Lion (1178) in which the King confirms previous corporate rights received from his grandfather David L "While the situation of Aberdeen, near the navigable mouth of the river Dee, must have pointed it out to the early inhabitants as a desirable place of settlement, there can be little doubt that at a period far earlier than that of our burghal institutions, a religious settlement had been made near the mouth of the neighbouring river Don, from which the infant town of Aberdeen drew much of its importance. This was the monastic house founded by St. Machar, one of the followers of St. Columba, at Old Aberdeen, a site on which in later times the cathedral of the diocese was erected, on the transference of the see from Mortlach by David I. According with the early importance of the Burgh of Aberdeen are its Records, which are older and more complete than those of any other Scottish Burgh. It possesses two Charters of privilege from William the Lion, one from Alexander II., two from Alexander III., many from King Robert Bruce, several from his son King David II., and others from the succeeding Kings of Scotland. Many of these are valuable for their illustrations of the privileges of burghs, and the mutual relations of trading communities with each other." \*

The principal street is UNION STREET, which presents a vista of grevish-white granite, about a mile in length, that is generally and justly admired. On the north side of Union Street, opposite Market Street, is the Town and County Bank, one of the finest buildings in the city, having in its vicinity a marble statue of Her Majesty the Queen, by the late Alexander Brodie, a native sculptor. A little farther west are the East and West Churches, surrounded by a cemetery. which is separated from the street by an Ionic façade, each pillar being of a single stone. The West Church, erected in the middle of last century, contains a white marble monument by Bacon, which cost £1200, and another by Westmacott; a curious monumental brass plate, commemorative of the late Dr. Duncan Liddell, founder of the professorship of Mathematics in Marischal College; and a stone effigy of Sir Robert Davidson, provost of Aberdeen, who fell at the battle of Harlaw in 1411. The East Church was built in the year 1835, in the Gothic style. These churches are separated by Drum's Aisle (so called from its being the burial-place of the ancient family of Irvine of Drum), which formed the transept of the original church of St. Nicholas, a fabric of the 12th

<sup>\*</sup> First Report to the Historical MS. Commission, 1870.

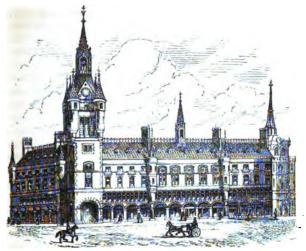
century. The old central tower, with lead-covered wooden spire, connecting the two churches, contained a fine peal of nine bells, one of which, Laurence or "Lourie," was 4 feet in diameter at the mouth,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet high, and very thick. It bore the date 1352. By a disastrous fire in October 1874 the roof and interior of the East Church were entirely burnt, and the spire and the bells destroyed. In repairing the churches the interior of the West Church has been greatly improved, and a stone spire will replace the old wooden one. In the town's churchyard repose Dr. James Beattie (the author of The Minstrel), Principal Campbell, and the learned Blackwell.

Part of Union Street is carried over the ravine of the Denburn by means of a bridge of dressed granite, consisting of one arch of 130 feet span, 44 feet in breadth, and 50 feet above the surface of the ground below, which was erected at a cost of £13.342. Close to the south-east corner of this bridge is the Trades Hall, a fine granite structure, in which are some interesting portraits by the Scottish painter Jameson, and others, also a set of oak carved antique chairs, dating from These chairs, and the curious inscriptions painted on the shields of the different crafts, are perhaps the most interesting of their kind in Scotland.\* Nearly opposite the Trades Hall is Belmont Street, leading northward, and containing a number of churches, including the South Church, a handsome granite building with a fine tower; Belmont Street Congregational and United Presbyterian Churches; and the Free East, High, and South Churches, which are conjoined in a cruciform building, with a lofty brick spire. The Deaf and Dumb Institution is in Belmont Street. Across Union Bridge, at the north-east corner of Union Terrace, stands a bronze monumental statue of the late Prince Consort by Marochetti. Facing this across Union Street are the handsome new Palace buildings, the largest private erection in Aberdeen. A little to the west of Bridge Street, and parallel to it, is Crown Street, off which are an Episcopal chapel (St. John's) and a Baptist Chapel. Nearly opposite Crown Street are the MUSIC HALL BUILDINGS, extending from Union Street to Golden Square. The Hall (which is very spacious and con-

<sup>\*</sup> See "Inscriptions from the Shields or Panels of the Incorporated Trades in the Trinity Hall, Aberdeen" (Lewis Smith, Aberdeen).

tains a fine organ) and the suite of rooms connected with it are in point of architecture and internal decoration inferior to none in Scotland. Westward of the Music Hall are the Northern Club, and rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association. In Huntly Street, close by, is the Roman Catholic church, with convent attached, a large and tasteful Gothic structure in granite, which still wants a spire to complete the design. Huntly Street also contains the Blind Asylum. Farther west, on the left, is the Free West Church, a handsome Gothic edifice in Morayshire sandstone, with an elegant and lofty spire 175 feet high; opposite, a small way farther on, is the Free Gilcomston Church, a composite building of sandstone and granite, with a fine spire. At the extreme west end of Union Street stands the Free Church College. Beyond are Albyn Place—an extensive line of detached villas—and Rubislaw Terrace—separated from Albyn Place by ornamental pleasure-grounds. Building is progressing rapidly here, and the Rubislaw lands are being laid out in new streets; and at Queen's Cross a handsome new Established Church of ornate style, and built chiefly of freestone, has been erected. In Carden Place is St. Marv's Episcopal chapel, an elaborate specimen of the Second Pointed style of architecture, in red granite with freestone dressings.

From the south side of Union Street, not far from its eastern extremity, is MARKET STREET, leading to the quay, harbour, and railway station. It contains the Market Buildings (market-day, Friday). The Mechanics' Institution, containing an excellent library and public hall for lectures, is on the left, and in the same building is the Government School of Design. Near this is the City of Glasgow Bank and Douglas's Hotel. At the lower corner between the latter and the quays stands the new Post-office, opened in February 1876: a commodious building of white granite, plain but neat in architectural style. In Hadden Street (off Market Street) is the Corn Exchange and Reading-room, a large apartment, well supplied with newspapers, etc. (admission-5s. a year, or 1d. a visit). The Imperial and Waverley Hotels are in the immediate neighbourhood, as well as Her Majestv's Opera House, the only Theatre in the city.



COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS, CASTLE STREET.

CASTLE STREET is a continuation of Union Street towards the east. Here are situated the

# COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS,

including the Sheriff Court-House (the prison being behind),—one of the largest and most imposing granite erections in Scotland, designed by Messrs. Peddie and Kinnear, Architects, Edinburgh—an extensive structure based upon the style of Scotch baronial edifices of the sixteenth century, having on the ground-floor of the principal façade an arcade with massive columns supporting elliptical arches; while from the south-west corner rises a magnificent tower, attaining the height of about 200 feet—a prominent landmark, visible for many miles around, and commanding a fine view from its summit.

The main entrance is in the centre of the Union Street frontage, and leads to the Court-rooms and the great hall (74 by 35 feet; and height, 50 feet), having an open timber roof, and is finished with oak panelling round the walls. A

small gallery or orchestra surmounts the entrance to the hall. This is the largest apartment in the building, and it is fitted up in a style worthy of the exterior. The County Hall adjoins the great room, and it contains two Sheriff Courtrooms.

The entrance to the municipal premises is through the base of the tower. The wall of the vestibule bears the city arms executed in freestone, while on a pedestal near this is a suit of armour said to have been worn by the gallant Provost Davidson who fell at the battle of Harlaw. Ascending a flight of steps we come to a marble statue of the late Provost Blaikie, by Steell, which was recently removed from the entrance to the East Parish Church. From this point a circular stair leads to the municipal apartments, including the Council Chamber, which occupies a portion of the tower, and contains an interesting collection of the town's paintings. On the same floor is the most gorgeous, though not the largest, apartment within the building-viz, the Town Hall. It is richly and tastefully furnished, the three massive old crystal chandeliers which adorned the old Town Hall depending from the ceiling over the tables. The spacious fireplace is of beautifully polished Rubislaw granite. The walls are hung with paintings-many of them full-length portraits, including Her Majesty the Queen, Prince Consort, Provost Blaikie, Queen Anne, the Earl and Countess of Findlater, Sir Alexander Anderson, the late Earl of Aberdeen, Provost Hadden, etc. A handsome marble bust of John Phillip and Mossman's "View of Aberdeen" also form attractive objects.

Two entrances from Broad Street give admission to the Police, Treasurer's and Clerk's rooms, and the Burgh Court-room.

The buildings were begun in 1867, and completed in 1873. The whole frontage is of the finest tooled granite from Kemnay quarries.

The original estimated cost, including the price of the site, was about £69,000, but that amount was very considerably exceeded. The style is a combination of the old Scotch, Belgian, and French. The most striking feature is the tower, which rises to a height of over 200 feet. The total cost has been about £90,000. At the east end of the building is a

tower of older date, surmounted by a lead-covered spire 120 feet high. Close to this, on the corner of King Street, are the offices of the North of Scotland Banking Company, a building of dressed granite in the Grecian style. The principal entrance is under a carved portico, supported by granite columns of the Corinthian order, the capitals being executed with a delicacy and precision long deemed unattainable in so intractable a material. On the opposite side of Castle Street stands the Union Bank, a chaste building. Marischal Street branches off here towards the harbour. In it was formerly the old Theatre, now converted into an Established Church in connection with the Baird Trust. The military Barracks occupy a commanding position to the east of Castle Street, on the site of the old castle.

THE CROSS, a structure well worthy of notice, stands in the centre of the upper end of Castle Street. It was built in 1686 by John Montgomery, a country mason of the district, and is adorned with large medallions of the Scottish monarchs, from James I. to James VII., while from the centre springs a column surmounted by the royal unicorn rampant, bearing a shield. For better effect it was removed hither from its original site in 1842, and rebuilt in a greatly improved style. About 30 feet in front of it stands a colossal granite statue of the late Duke of Gordon, designed by Mr. Campbell of London.

In King Street are situated the Inland Revenue Offices, the Medical Hall, the North Church, and St. Andrew's Episcopal Chapel, in which there is a marble statue of Bishop Skinner by Flaxman; also the Commercial and British Linen Company's Banks, and farther out the new Boys' and Girls' Hospital and Militia Barracks.

Among the other public buildings is the Royal Infirmary of Aberdeen at Woolmanhill (built of granite, and one of the finest buildings of the kind), and the Lunatic Asylum on the north-west of the town. The Grammar School, famed for its antiquity, was removed from an old and inconvenient building in the Schoolhill to another of large and imposing dimensions in the Scotch's baronial style, off Skene Street west. This new erection cost about £15,000. Ross's School in Holborn Street is a neat decorated structure in the French style.

Gordon's Hospital, in Schoolhill, is an institution similar to George Heriot's in Edinburgh, and provides a good education to upwards of 160 resident pupils, sons or grandsons of burgesses of Aberdeen. It owes its foundation to Robert Gordon, a descendant of the Straloch family, who acquired a considerable fortune by his miserly habits. The Orphan Asylum in Albyn Place, built and endowed by Mrs. Elmslie, is a similar institution for females. The Industrial Schools and House of Refuge, Skene Square, is a large and well-conducted institution.

There are some interesting examples of ancient street architecture in the Schoolhill, Gallowgate, Netherkirkgate (Wallace Nook), and Broad Street; and in the last-named street the house (No. 64) is still shown in which Lord Byron lived when a boy.

MARISCHAL COLLEGE, now forming (after a separate existence of 266 years) part of Aberdeen University, is situated in Broad Street, and was founded by George Keith, fifth Earl Marischal, in 1593, on the site of the Franciscan Monastery, which, with other grants of monastic houses, he had acquired. The old buildings, which were mostly of the 17th century, were rebuilt, partly at the expense of Government and partly by subscription, at a cost of about £30,000. From the side of the quadrangle springs a tower of 100 feet high, containing the principal entry and the staircase leading to the Hall, Library, and Museum. Within the principal entry the following curious old inscription faces the spectator -" Thay haif said: Quhat say thay; Lat them say." Built of whitish granite, the College in an open space would have an imposing appearance, but it is so completely buried among private buildings as to be visible only from its own court. In the square an obelisk of polished Peterhead granite, about 70 feet in height, is erected to the memory of Sir James Macgregor, late Director-General of the Army Medical Department, who was educated here, and afterwards became a benefactor to the College.

Aberdeen possesses a good harbour, on the improvement of which, together with the docks, large sums of money have been expended. The docks cover an area of 34 acres, and have an entrance 70 feet wide, so as to admit ships of the largest size. The north pier is 2800 feet in extent, and a southern breakwater, formed of concrete blocks, has been completed to the length of 1050 feet.

There are in Aberdeen and its vicinity extensive manufactories of paper, wool, cotton, flax, combs, and iron, which employ together about 14,000 hands, and Aberdeen winceys are a speciality of the town. The Broadford flaxworks employ the greatest number of hands of any public work in Aberdeen, A jute mill has also been recently erected. Banner Mill is one of the most extensive and best-arranged cotton-manufactories in Scotland. The paper-works of Messrs. Pirie are said to embrace the largest envelope-manufactory in the kingdom. The dressed granite stones, so famous for their durability, form a staple export. They are chiefly used for street pavement, and for the building of bridges, wharfs, docks, and lighthouses. Granite is also manufactured into polished vases, tables, chimney-pieces, fountains, sepulchral monuments, and columns, with a skill and execution quite equal to the famous granite sculptures of Sweden or Russia, Among other specimens of this work may be mentioned the Sarcophagus furnished for Prince Albert, the granite columns of St. George's Hall, Liverpool, and the statue of the Duke of Gordon in Castle Street, which were executed at Mr. Macdonald's works in Constitution Street. The massive pillars of polished granite for the Holborn Valley viaduct were polished here by Mesars. Bower and Florence of the Spital granite-works. They were obtained from the Duke of Argyll's quarries in Mull, and were cut out of blocks 9 feet in length by 5 feet in diameter, weighing 13 tons each. Shipbuilding is carried on to a considerable extent in Aberdeen. Aberdeen clippers were proverbial for their excellence in the days of wooden ships. And Aberdeen builders, under the disadvantage of long distance from iron and coal, still keep up a creditable reputation in the construction of iron vessels.

## OLD ARERDEEN

is the seat of the ancient college and cathedral. It lies to the north of Aberdeen, and extends for about a mile in length from the suburbs of the city to near the river Don. It boasts of great antiquity, having received various privileges from Gregory the Great, a monarch supposed to have died in the year 892, but of whose reign there are no authentic records.

KING'S COLLEGE is a venerable, and must at the date of its erection have been considered a superb, edifice, It was founded in 1495 on the model of the University of Paris by William Elphinstone, Bishop of Aberdeen, Lord Chancellor of Scotland in the reign of James IIL, and Lord Privy Seal in that of James IV., who claimed the patronage, and from whom it took its name. The fabric is large and stately, in the form of a square, two sides of which have been lately rebuilt, and an extensive wing added as a library. In the chapel, which is used for public worship during the University session, there remain the original fittings of the choir. These are of most tasteful design and high execution. The preservation of this fine work is due to the Principal of the University at the time of the Reformation, who armed his people, and checked the blind zeal of the barons of the Mearns. The tower was built about the year 1515, and rebuilt about 1636 at a cost of more than 10,000 merks (£555). It exhibits those French characteristics which are observable in Scottish buildings of the 15th and 16th centuries. The spire is vaulted, with a double cross arch, surmounted by a sculptured crown, emblematical of the support the College long received from royalty. This crown is a unique specimen of architecture, and 100 feet above the ground. In the chapel are to be seen the tombs of the founder, and of Hector Boece, the first Principal, and friend of Erasmus.

King's and Marischal Colleges were united in 1860 into one university, under the title of the University of Aberdeen. There are seven chairs in arts, four in divinity, one in law, and ten in medicine; three endowed lectureships, and eight endowed assistants to certain professors. There are about forty bursaries (value from £10 to £35) annually open for competition, besides about thirty-five others (value from £6 to £75) annually presented by various patrons, and eight or ten annual scholarships and prizes (value £25 to £70). The University Library numbers upwards of 75,000 volumes, in-

cluding the valuable and unique Latin library of the late Dr. Melvin, rector of the Grammar School,

The Cathedral of St. Mathar, a massive and stately structure, still used as the parish church, is situated a little to the north of the college. Of all the Scottish Cathedrals it has externally the fewest architectural pretensions.

The See of Aberdeen is generally alleged to have been at Mortlach, a parish and decayed hamlet in the county of Banff. Malcolm II. is the reputed founder, and he was induced to erect a church and monastery to perpetuate a victory over the Danes in the neighbourhood, about A.D. 1010. The time of the proper erection of the see must be referred to the reign of David I., about 1136, when Nectanus was appointed Bishop, and the seat of the diocese transferred to Old Aberdeen. The present cathedral, dedicated to St. Machar, occupies the site of the old church of St. Machar, and was begun by Bishop Kininmont, the second of that name, who succeeded to the see about 1357; but at his death in 1381 the work had made but little progress. His successors carried on the edifice according to their resources, which appear to have been very limited. It made great progress during the episcopate of Bishop Elphinstone, who rebuilt the ancient' choir and completed the great steeple (1484-1511), placing in it three bells. Bishop Gavin Dunbar, who succeeded in 1518, finished the cathedral by completing the two towers at the west end, and (about 1522) erected the south transept which was known by the name of his aisle. As it now exists the church consists only of the nave and side aisles, 126 feet in length, and nearly 68 feet broad. The windows are lancet-shaped in the west end, above the great entrance. The nave is nearly perfect; and its western front (with two lofty spires), built of the obdurate granite of the country, is stately in the severe symmetry of its simple design. This church, in the days of its glory, enumerated as part of its riches upwards of a hundred pounds weight of gold and silver plate, besides a vast quantity of jewels, a valuable library, and a splendid sacerdotal wardrobe; but the Reformation, like the besom of destruction, swept all away. After the Revolution, the central spire, which had been undermined thirty years before by Cromwell's soldiers, gave way, crushing the transepts in its fall. Quite recently the roof of the cathedral was removed, and a modernised one substituted, not a little to the disgust of ardent antiquarians. The fine oak ceiling, however, has been, if not restored, at least replaced by another, showing all the old shields and emblazonments, and the interior proportions of the cathedral are now effectively displayed. The great west window is filled with painted glass, and the design and colouring of the three memorial windows have been much admired.

The AULD BRIG o' DON, or Brig o' Balgownie, as it is sometimes called, celebrated by Lord Byron in the tenth canto of Don Juan, is about a mile from Old Aberdeen:—

"As 'Auld lang syne' brings Scotland one and all,
Scotch plaids, Scotch snoods, the blue hills, and clear streams,
The Dee, the Don, Balgounie's Brig's black wall,
All my boy feelings, all my gentler dreams
Of what I then dreamt, clothed in their own pall,
Like Banquo's offspring;—floating past me seems
My childhood in this childishness of mind:
I care not—'tis a glimpse of 'Auld Lang Syne.'\*

"The Brig of Don," adds the poet in a note, "near the 'auld toun' of Aberdeen, with its one arch, and its deep black salmon stream below, is in my memory as yesterday. I still remember, though perhaps I may misquote, the awful proverb which made me pause to cross it, and yet lean over it with childish delight, being an only son, at least by the mother's side. The saying as recollected by me, was this,—but I have never heard or seen it since I was nine years of age:—

'Brig of Balgownie, black's your wa'; Wi' a wife's ac son and a mear's ac foal Doon ye shall fa'!'

The bridge is said to have been built by Robert I., and consists of a single Gothic arch.

A fine cemetery has been formed on the north bank of the Dee, about half-way between the railway viaduct and the bridge at Ruthrieston, and the adjacent ground towards the bridge has been terraced and laid out for building. There is a prospect of a carriage-drive being formed along the river bank to give access to these improvements. Farther up the Dee many

tasteful cottages and villas dot the landscape on the north bank of the river, forming what may be called a suburb of the city, easy access being had by omnibus and railway. Notable among these pleasant dwellings is Cliffhouse (John Marr, Esq.), built among the rocks of a disused granite quarry. The house rises to a considerable height above the rocks, and is surrounded on three sides by fine firs; it commands a magnificent prospect of the Dee valley and the Grampian range—Lochnagar bulking largely in the far distance. The rocky banks below the house are adorned with appropriate plants, and a fruitful garden fills the hollow.

The Dee and Don, the principal rivers of Aberdeenshire, flow in an easterly direction—their courses being nearly parallel—through the southern districts of the county. The former is distinguished by its beautiful wooded banks and valuable salmon-fisheries. The Don is much less rapid than the Dee, and flows for a considerable part of its course through rich valleys. According to an old rhyme—

"Ae rood o' Don's worth twa o' Dee, Except it be for fish and tree."

The Ythan and Ugie, within the county, and the Deveron on its boundaries, are also considerable streams.

Aberdeenshire has now attained the position of the best cattle-breeding county in Scotland; the yearly export of cattle and dead meat to London, etc., reaching the value of about £1,000,000 sterling. About a tenth part of the whole surface is under natural wood, chiefly of Scotch fir and birch. The mountain forests abound in red deer; and grouse, partridges, and other kinds of game, are plentiful. A Botanist's Guide to the counties of Aberdeen, Banff, and Kincardine, has been published by Dr. Dickie, professor of botany, Aberdeen University.

#### VIEW OF THE DISTRICT.

If the tourist wishes to have a satisfactory view of the district, he ought on a clear day to ascend the Blue Hill (465 feet), which is about 4½ miles S.S.W. of Aberdeen, or 2½ miles from the stone bridge over the Dee at Ruthrieston. From this a magnificent view is to be had of the city itself, a line of sea-coast of nearly 50 miles in length from Dunnottar Castle to the Buchan Ness, and of the whole valley of the Dee, and most of its boundary hills, as Kerloch, Mount Battock, Mount Keen, Lochnagar, Cairn Toul (close to the source of the Dee), Ben-a-Bourd, Ben A'an, and the Hill of Fare.

## ABERDEEN TO BALLATER AND BRAEMAR.

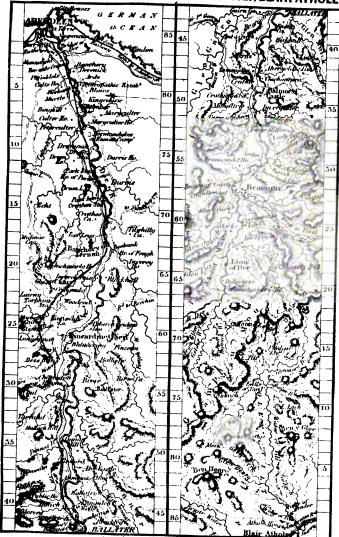
By Railway to Ballater, thence by Coach.

Passengers for Braemar must start by the first train to meet the coach at Ballater, as no other public conveyance can be relied on throughout the day afterwards.

The valley of the Dee, or Deeside as it is called, has long been a favourite route for tourists, principally on account of its being the highway to the wild scenery of Braemar. It had an interest, too, even before Balmoral was selected by the Sovereign for her summer palace, from the numerous castles and mansions, ancient and modern, by which it is adorned. In passing up the banks of the river, the first of these mansions which we meet with is Banchory House, on the south bank of the Dee, surrounded by fine old trees. Beyond this, on the same side of the river, is the Deeside Hydropathic Establishment. The estate of Heathcot, on which it stands, consists of 300 acres, 30 of which are laid out as policies for the exclusive use of visitors, who have the privilege of salmon and trout fishing on the river Dee. which runs through the estate for more than a mile. On the left (6 miles from Aberdeen) is the Roman Catholic College of Blairs, endowed by the late Mr. Menzies of Pitfodels, This college contains a very valuable library, and remarkable portraits of Queen Mary and Cardinal Beaton.\* Culter House, seven miles from Aberdeen, stands in a fine old wood of lofty beeches and firs; this mansion is not of much architectural appearance, but is massive and venerable. It dates back to the time of Robert I.; the principal rooms are panelled in wood, and have pictures in some of the panels. There are several fine old chimney-pieces, while on the ceiling of the large hall is given a copy in distemper of Guido's well-known picture "Aurora," On the opposite side of the river stands the old mansion of Kingcausie (- Fortesque, Esq.), embosomed in woods and surrounded by lovely lawns. The house has, within the last few years, been much enlarged; the additions

<sup>\*</sup> See Jervise's Memorials of Angus and Mearns. "The library possesses this especial interest, that in it are supposed to be preserved the books and papers which formerly were deposited in the Scottish College at Paris. Unfortunately this is true only in a very limited sense."—Second Report, Hist. MSS.

# ABERDEEN, BALLATER, BRAEMAR, GLEN TILT, BLAIR ATHOLE.



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have been made most judiciously in the same style as the old building, massive flanks with turrets, all in granite, being appropriately introduced. West of the house is a beautiful stream with fine waterfall overhung with finely wooded cliffs. The whole glen or gorge is rich in rare botanical specimens.

Drum House or Castle (A. F. Irvine, Esq.) is a fine old building among scattered forest trees, the most of the habitable part dating about two centuries back. The keep or donjon is of much greater antiquity, and is a large and massive square The walls are of great thickness, reaching twelve feet in some places. In the lower part, and partly under ground, is the dungeon or keep proper, a lofty gloomy apartment with a single slit for a window; a deep well is in one corner. A considerable number of years ago a fine library room with lofty wood ceiling was constructed in the upper part of the tower from the design of the late Archibald Simpson, architect; it is lighted by a large window cut through On the lands of Old Culter, between the the solid wall. railway and the river, is the Roman camp called "Norman Dikes," which is supposed to be a corruption of Roman Dikes. The place is minutely described in Chalmers's Caledonia.

The family of Drum is of considerable antiquity, and the subject of many local traditions. The House of Durris is on the south bank of the river, eleven miles from Aberdeen; the church about two miles farther on. On the north side of the Dee are Park \* House and Crathes Castle (Sir J. H. Burnett of Leys, Bart.), the latter an old Flemish building which rises into a cluster of picturesque turrets, chimneys, and peaked gables. Here, as at Drum, there is abundant traditionary lore, both in prose and song.

Opposite Park House, to the south, rises the picturesque mountain Cairn-monearn. This is the first of the Grampians from the sea which shows a considerable height and extended outline. It has several summits or peaks, and has a striking appearance when seen from the west in the valley of the Feugh. The summit commands a magnificent view of the sea and "the Howe o' the Mearns," as well as of the Deeside

<sup>\*</sup> Metal bridges raised on stone piers cross the Dee near Park and Crathes stations, and opposite Banchory village. At the first there is a halfpenny pontage; the others are free.

Valley. The fine old mansion of Crathes, with its varied sylvan surroundings, shows well from here. The slug road from Deeside to Stonehaven is carried round one of the shoulders of Cairn-monearn at a high level.

We now reach the village of Banchory-Ternan, or

### UPPER BANCHORY.

[17 miles from Aberdeen. Hotels: The Burnett Arms; Douglas Arms.]

A modern Gothic church surmounts the steep bank of the river. and along the slope to the west of this, the straggling village and numerous tasteful villas are built. On the wooded hill of Scultie, at the entrance to the valley of the Feugh, is a memorial tower, which commands an extensive and beautiful view. Near the top of this hill are found not a few rare botanical treasures, conspicuous among them the Swedish plant Linnaa borealis, so associated with the father of botanical science. At the head of Glen Dye there shoots up a singular-looking mountain called Cloch-na-ben, on the brow of which hangs an enormous rocky excrescence, resembling the remains of a fortress. Its height is 1944 feet. More to the east may be seen the conical summit of Kerloch (1747). Little more than a mile beyond Banchory, on the south bank, is the modern castellated mansion of Blackhall, with a long wide avenue of large trees. At Invercanny, a little above Banchory, are the filtering-beds and principal reservoir for the water-supply of Aberdeen, to which the water flows in a close culvert 18 miles in length.

Four miles north from Banchory is the hill of Fare (1494), wide and flat, and not very elevated, presenting little attraction except the view.\* The "Howe of Corrichie," a hollow on the south side, was the scene of a fierce encounter between the Earls of Moray and Huntly in 1562, which was fought

<sup>\*</sup> From the Hill of Fare may be seen, a few miles to the N.E., the castellated mansion of Dunecht, a seat of the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, author of Lives of the Lindsays. The wooded eminence which overlooks the house is the Barmekyne of Echt, one of the most remarkable fortified remains in Scotland. It consists of five concentric ramparts of stone, enclosing the summit of a steep comical hill, which, from these works, is called the Barmekyne (viz. Barbican.) The outside ring is nearly a mile in circumference, and the immost incloses about an acre of level land. After toiling up the steep ascent, one is

under the eye of Queen Mary. The engagement is interesting in connection with the downfall of the great family of Gordon, the leaders of the Roman Catholics in the north. Mary, who was at that time in the hands of the Protestant party, headed by her brother the Earl of Moray, made a progress to the north, guarded by a strong force. Huntly, who suspected that the Queen's purpose was to execute him, after some hesitation took the field at the head of his clansmen, and was defeated in the encounter. He was found dead on the field, smothered in his armour. A small fountain near the spot is still called Queen Mary's Well. In a wooded recess, at a considerable distance on the northern declivity of this hill, stands the castle of Midmar. On the north bank of the Dee (3 miles from Banchory) is Inchmarlo House, and about 2 miles farther Woodend Cottage, peeping from a plantation sloping to the river.

Between Banchory and Aboyne the railway makes a circular bend northwards, by Glassel, Torphins, Lumphanan, and Dess. Near Glassel are Campfield House and the ruins of Castle Maude. At Lumphanan the parliamentary road to Alford and Huntly strikes off to the right. In a field about a mile north of the station there is a cairn, which bears the name of Macbeth, and covers, as tradition asserts, the usurper's ashes. According to Buchanan, however, Macbeth, and his son Luthlac, were buried in the royal sepulchre at Iona, and from remains found in the cairn it appears to be older than Macbeth's time. We next reach

# ABOYNE,

[32] miles from Aberdeen. Hotel: The Huntly Arms.]

a village surrounded by wide stretches of forest-land and picturesquely-broken ground. Aboyne Castle, one of the seats of the Marquis of Huntly, rears its many turrets from the

astonished at the traces of the mechanical skill, energy, and patience, which must have been combined in the construction of these gigantic works on such a spot. The whole of this neighbourhood bears traces of ancient and long-torgotten conflict. There are many minor fortifications and camps, and the peasantry frequently turn up flint, spear, and arrow heads of exquisite proportion and finish, remnants of an ancient and partial civilisation that must have passed away long before the commencement of Scottish history.

woods on the right. It is an irregular structure, built apparently at different periods, and though imposing in size, is scarcely to be characterised as either picturesque or elegant. There is a handsome suspension-bridge over the Dee at Abovne, and on the top of an adjoining hill an obelisk has been erected to the memory of the late Marquis of Huntly. From the suspension-bridge a road strikes down the south side of the river, leading to the church of Birse, where there is a sculptured stone, and to the mansions of Balfour, Ballogie, and Finzean. Crossing the suspension bridge, passing over some broken ground, and skirting a sort of loch, the pedestrian comes on a beautifully wooded narrow glen with a considerable stream and waterfalls. This is called the Fungal. and there is a path winding round the precipitous banks leading to the forest of Birse. As one passes up he catches beautiful views of the wooded heights about Aboyne Castle, the sylvan surroundings giving a stately appearance to the rather bare though imposing building. The glen of the Fungal presents many attractions, and is a favourite resort of the denizens of Aboyne. A little above Aboyne the river Tanner joins the Dee. The road up the river-side passes the mouth of Glentanner deer-forest, at the head of which is Mount Keen (3077).

The Glen of the Tanner has undergone great changes and improvements within the last few years through the proprietor, W. Cunliffe Brooks, Esq. A lodge has been built on the top of the rocks at the entrance to the glen; this is composed of rude masses of granite from different parts of the property, and is peculiarly fitting to the scene. It presents the appearance of an old keep with a projecting turret, and is of considerable height. The mansion-house in the glen has been re-edified and enlarged, and a picturesque chapel built. Mr. Brooks has given a great impulse to building on the Aboyne property, and many a lodge and cottage show his taste; a shooting-lodge at Cammus May in granite rubble work peculiarly attracting attention, and a Gothic church at Dinnet station in the same style of building.

The railway from Aboyne to Ballater runs about due west. About half-a-mile beyond Aboyne the Tarland road is crossed, to the north of which lies the district of Cromar, containing the village of Tarland.\* The highest summit in this direction is Morven (2880), round, and somewhat flat in outline, but commanding a fine view. "The view is more magnificant than can be described, so large, and yet so near everything seemed, and such seas of mountains with blue lights, and the colour so wonderfully beautiful." †

The monotony of the Muir of Dinnet, passed soon after, is relieved by the opening prospect of the hills, which rise to the westward, including the gracefully-waving outline of Lochnagar, the mountain monarch of the district. The line of precipice which constitutes its eastern wall may be at times seen from summit to base; but generally a mass of cloud hovers round its brow. After crossing the Tullich water by means of an iron bridge of 40 feet span, we reach the western terminus of the railway at Ballater.

#### BALLATER.

18 miles from Braemar, 43\(\frac{1}{2}\) from Aberdeen, and 9 from Aboyne.
[Hotel: Invercauld Arms.] Height—600 feet.

PL	ACES	OF.	INT	EREST	, w	ITH ]	Distances from t	не Н	OTEL.		
					Mi	iles.				M	iles.
Balmoral						9	Lord Byron's Be	d (Bal	latrich	) .	5
Birkhall						2	Round Craigends	uroch	by the	Pass	44
Abergeldie Co	astle					7	Linn of Muick		•		5
Prince Albert	Sho	otin	g L	odge,			Loch Muick				9
Loch Muic	k		•			9	Lochnagar .				13
Morven Lodg	•					5	Do. Lake				12
Corndavon L	odge					12	Loch Kinnord				5
Gairnshiel	•					7	Loch Bulg .				14
Invercauld H	ouse					16	Mount Keen				9
Pananich We	lls .					2	Cairn of Morven				б
Burn of Vat						8	Dubh Loch .				18

This village is a favourite resort of visitors in the summer

<sup>\*</sup>Donside may be reached in this direction either by Castle of Corse to Alford, or by Migvie to Colquhonny. One of the finest views of the Deeside hills is that which bursts unexpectedly on the vision of the traveller from Alford to Tarland, at the Slack of Tillylodge, near Corse. At the church of Migvie there is a remarkable sculptured stone monument, and near it a Pict's house or Weem. There are good inns at Tarland and Alford, and at Colquhonny and Lonach in Strathdon. The fine residences, Newe Castle (Sir C. Forbes, Bart.), Inverernan (Gen. Forbes), etc., are near Colquhonny.

<sup>†</sup> Leaves from the Queen's Journal, Sept. 19, 1859.

months; and, on account of its elevated position-660 feet above the sea-it is famed for its healthy air. Ballater has lately been greatly improved. Many of the old thatched houses have been replaced by neat slated cottages, and an Albert Hall has been erected by Mr. Gordon and presented by him as a gift. It has now also an excellent supply of water, gifted to it by the liberal proprietor, Colonel Farquharson of Invercauld, to which has been added an extensive drainage system, so that it will now be more than usually attractive to the summer visitors, on whom it in a great measure depends. Craigendarroch (the rock of Oaks) is a steep round knoll, about 600 feet high (but 1250 above sealevel), rising above the village. It affords an extensive view, and one that can rarely be purchased with so small an expenditure of exertion. At its foot is Monaltrie House (Col. Farquharson of Invercauld).\* To the north of Craigendarroch is the precipitous chasm called "The Pass of Ballater," and five miles to the east of the village is the rocky hill commemorated in Byron's couplet-

> "When I see some dark hill point its crest to the sky, I think of the rocks that o'ershadow Colbleen."

The bridge which crosses the Dee conducts to the chalybeate mineral wells of Pananich, which have been put into thorough repair by the proprietor of Glenmuick, the accommodation now being much superior to what it has ever been before. The virtues of the water have long been famed in Highland

\* Fifty or sixty years ago, when the village of Ballater was in its infancy, the late Mr. William Farquharson of Monaltrie, on whose estate Ballater is situated, with the desire, characteristic of the man, of developing every possible local industry, made an attempt to open a lead and silver mine in the hill locally known as the North Craig, which lies at the back of the mansion-house of Monaltrie. The richness in mineral of various specimens of quartz to be found among the rocks had led to this undertaking; but owing to the excessive hardness of the rock (red granite) it proved unsuccessful, and had to be abandoned. About a mile to the west of the North Crags, on the property of the Marquis of Huntly, his lordship having discovered indications of lead on the surface near the farm of Abergairn, under the advice of Mr. Thomas Belt, F.G.S., in 1873 instituted some explorations of the locality, which resulted in the discovery of a lode of considerable richness. Since then, farther investigation, conducted by Rev. John S. Michie, schoolmaster of Logic-Coldstone, has disclosed other two lodes, almost equal in quality to the first, and the exploration, which is still going on, is expected to result in the discovery of other lodes. The richest ore is found embedded in fluor-spar, and contains about 2 per cent of silver.

tradition, and no doubt it was this which gave Ballater such a start as a village. The springs, for some time allowed to run waste, are now carefully collected and put in pipes, and the baths and other conveniences are of ample proportions. The distance from Ballater is about two miles. About a mile farther eastwards by the same road, along the south bank of the river, is (3 miles to the eastwards) the farm-house of Ballatrich (or Ballaterach), where Byron spent his youthful The hill of Pananich, which rises above this, is 1896 feet in height.

The Burn of the Vat (about 5 miles east of Ballater, and within two miles of Dinnet Station) is well worthy of a visit. It is a huge chasm in the rocks at the mouth of a small precipitous glen in Culbleen. It seems to have been the rocky basin of a waterfall, round which the water had swirled for ages in its leap over the fall, smoothing the enclosing rocks into a circular or vat form. The water has gradually worn away the rocks of the breastwork, and the pool and waterfall are no more. The visitor is able to crawl through the crevices. to find himself in the strange chasm; the whole spot, including the gorge above, has a peculiarly weird appearance, especially in the twilight; the birch trees clinging to the crevices high above head add to the picturesqueness of the scene. a near path to Ballater round the top of the rocks. The view of Lochnagar from the summit, and also of the beautiful Loch Kinnord, is peculiarly striking. At the upper end of the Vat is a small waterfall covering a singular cave in the rocks, which is usually called Rob Roy's Cave. The burn flows through the small Loch of Kinnord, containing two islands. The smaller island is artificial, and belongs to the age of Scottish Crannogs; the largest, called Castle Island, contains about a Scotch acre of land. On this island was situated a peel fortress of the Marquis of Huntly, slichted (or demolished) in 1649. Prior to occupation by the Huntly family it seems to have been a royal fortress, and tradition even asserts that Malcolm Caenmore had a hunting seat upon it. It is certain that Edward I. lodged with his army here in 1306 for one night, on his return from Lochindorb. Lately relics of a remoter antiquity, such as canoes and bronze spear-heads. have been discovered, pointing back to prehistoric ages.



LOCHNAGAR FROM THE NORTH BANK OF THE DEE, WIST OF CRATHIE.

The great object of attraction at Ballater is LOCHNAGAR with its perennial snows. The ascent may be made by Glen Muick, visiting on the way the linn and loch of the same name. The Muick joins the Dee about a mile west of Ballater, and the traveller has but to keep by its rocky banks, along which there is a tolerable road. On a commanding eminence about two miles from Ballater stands Glen Muick House, a spacious new mansion erected by J. T. Mackenzie, Esq. At the linn, the water in a considerable body hurls itself over a precipice into a black-looking pool. Loch Muick is a sombre sheet of water encircled by precipices. The summit of Lochnagar (which is 3774 feet above the level of the sea) is about 3 miles from the loch, and the whole walking distance from Ballater is reckoned at 12 miles. (For the ascent from Castleton see page 376.) A part of Lord Byron's early life was spent near Lochnagar, and this gave birth to his well-known stanzas :---

"Away, ye gay landscapes, ye gardens of roses!
In you let the minions of luxury rove;
Restore me the rocks, where the snow-flake reposes,
Though still they are sacred to freedom and love;
Yet, Caledonia, beloved are thy mountains,
Round their white summits though elements war;
Though cataracts foam 'stead of smooth flowing fountains,
I sigh for the valley of dark Loch na Garr.

"Ah! there my young footsteps in infancy wander'd;
My cap was the bonnet, my cloak was the plaid;
On chieftains long perish'd my memory ponder'd,
As daily, I strode through the pine-cover'd glade.
I sought not my home till the day's dying glory
Gave place to the rays of the bright polar star,
For fancy was cheer'd by traditional story
Disclosed by the natives of dark Loch na Garr."

The adventurous traveller may extend his route from Loch Muick to Dubh Loch, a smaller lake, whose banks, except where the stream issues, are huge precipices of granite. By another route from Loch Muick he may cross Mount Capel and descend via Clova to Kirriemuir.

A journey from Ballater, of considerable labour, may be made on foot across Mount Keen (9 miles—3077 feet above the sea)—to

Lochlee (15 miles), in Forfarshire, classical as the residence of Alexander Ross, author of the Fortunate Shepherdess. The southern descent of Mount Keen is made over a serried mass of stones, like a ruined staircase, not inaptly called "The Ladder," and it brings the traveller to a number of narrow glens, noisy with a succession of waterfalls, which at last merge in the pastoral valley of the North Esk and the lake and deer-forest of Lochlee, where Lord Dalhousie has a shooting-lodge. About 300 yards from the point where the Ladder Burn joins the river Mark, a well, called "The Prince's Well," after the late Prince Albert, has been erected by Lord Dalhousie in memory of the Royal visit in 1861. is surrounded by six arches of roughly-hewn granite, about 20 feet high, terminating in a rude cross of white quartz-both kinds of stone being gathered from the neighbouring hills. The spring bubbles up from a surface of finely-broken quartz into a basin of smooth sandstone, on the margin of which the following lines are inscribed :-

> "Rest, travellers, on this lonely green, And drink and pray for Scotland's Queen."

An inscription on the lower stone of the central arch relates that "Her Majesty and the Prince Consort visited the well, 20th September 1861."

The coach road from Ballater to Braemar follows the north bank of the river. Skirting the base of Craigendarroch, it crosses the water of Gairn. About six miles farther, opposite the remains of a primitive Highland clachan, called The Micras, stands Abergeldie Castle, the shooting-lodge of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. The castle is ancient, having a turreted square tower, and some modern additions of various dates. A little beyond this is the village of Crathie\* with its parish church, where the river is crossed by a new iron bridge. Within a short distance, on the opposite side, stands

<sup>\*</sup> From Crathie there is a good path to the foot of Lochnagar. It leaves the south side road a little to the west of the elegant suspension-bridge for foot passengers which crosses the river here. The ascent may easily be made on foot by this road in four or five hours.

# BALMORAL CASTLE,\*

the summer residence of her Majesty, occupying a level space near the margin of the Dee, which here, in a semicircle, sweeps the base of the mountain-range of Craig-an-Gowan, and forms a large peninsula,

The building is in the Scottish baronial style, and consists of two separate blocks connected by wings, at the east angle of which the massive tower, 35 feet square, rises to the height of 80 feet, and is surmounted by a tower with circular staircase, rising to the height of 100 feet from the level of the ground, which is 920 feet above the level of the sea, From the summit of this tower the mountain scenery is seen to great advantage. The royal department of the building occupies three sides of a quadrangle, facing the south, the north, and the west. The entrance-porch is on the south side, where the architecture is of the simplest and plainest description, while that on the west and north presents carved corbellings, rope, ribband, and other mouldings-characteristic features of the baronial style. The stones are from a granite quarry on the property, remarkably pure, and of a very light grey colour, and being smoothly dressed in ashlar work, the castle at a distance looks as if it had been hewn out of one of the huge granite rocks which so abound in this part of Scotland.

In the corridor, off the hall, which runs along the centre of the building, there is a marble statue of the late Prince Consort, in Highland dress, by Theed. The private rooms front the west, and look up the valley of the Dee. The apartments of the late Prince Albert look to the south, where the lawn stretches out to the foot of Craig-an-Gowan, and command an extensive view of the deer-forest of Ballochbuie. The Prince of Wales' rooms are on the north side. The whole of this portion of the castle is fireproof, on the plan of Fox and Barrit, and is well lighted with plate glass. All the furnishings are marked by that simplicity of style

<sup>\*</sup> There is no admittance to the grounds or castle during Her Majesty's residence without an order from one of the officials; and at other times admission is necessarily restricted. The castle is tolerably well seen from the top of the coach.



BALMORAL CASTLE (from the north side of the Dee).

and purity of taste for which the Royal family are distinguished. The carpets are of clan tartan, which is the prevailing pattern of the drawing-room furnishings, ornamented occasionally by the flower of the Scottish thistle. The furniture is of African ash, a kind of wood resembling American maple. To the north and east stand the offices, which form three sides of the square. In



BALMORAL CASTLE.

the tower there is accommodation for some of the suite, and the servants' apartments are arranged with every regard to comfort, the whole being calculated to accommodate from 100 to 120 persons. There is a ball-room 68 feet by 25 feet. The plans of the building were designed by William Smith, Esq., architect, Aberdeen.

The property of Balmoral was acquired by purchase from the late Earl of Fife, who obtained it from the original owners, the Farquharsons of Inverey. It extends to upwards of 10,000 acres, 1000 of which are under wood; and there are besides upwards of 30,000 acres of deer-forest. The old castle gave place to the present modern structure some time after it came into the late Prince's hands.

To the westward are the remains of the old house of Monaltrie, which was burned down in 1745, and rebuilt as a farm-house. A small village in the neighbourhood is called the Street of Monaltrie. A little farther on is the mound called Cairn-a-quheen (the Cairn of Remembrance), a name used in the foraying days as the gathering cry of Deeside, when the fiery cross passed through the district.

Passing INVER (Inn: Invercauld Arms), the traveller crosses the Bridge of Invercauld, thrown over a rapid and rocky strait of the river. Soon after crossing the bridge the road winds round the foot of Craig-Cluny, an abrupt bank partly clothed with pine, but with a sharp bare granite peak rising precipitously close to the road. The foundation of an old tower, called the Laird of Cluny's Charter-Chest, about a third of the distance from the top, is a specimen of old Highland engineering. The strath opens beyond Craig-Cluny, showing at the northern bend INVERCAULD HOUSE (Colonel Farquharson), an irregular pile of considerable size, the most beautifully situated mansion on Deeside. The house has been lately much enlarged, a lofty and massive tower of grey granite forming a conspicuous feature, and showing well against the wooded hill. The river Dee winds quietly here through a beautiful green strath, about the centre of which, and on the south side of the river, is Braemar Castle, a high bare-walled tower of last century erection. Immediately beyond is the

# CASTLETON OF BRAEMAR.\*

[Hotels: Invercauld Arms; Fife Arms.]
1100 feet above the sea. 584 miles from Aberdeen.

This straggling collection of houses and huts stands on a piece of broken irregular ground, where the turbulent stream of the Cluny rushes down to join the Dee. Besides its two excellent hotels, the village contains several lodging-houses; and

\* Braemar may also be reached from the south by coack from Blairgowrie, through the Spital of Glenshee, vid Bridge of Cally, 6 miles, Spital 20, Braemar 35. By mountain road from Alyth through Glenisla, 29 miles (see page 323); or from Blair-Athole by Glen Tilt, 80 miles. There is a pass between Rothiemurchus (on the Highland Railway) and Braemar, 35 miles, through the midst of the Grampian range (see page 302, footnote).

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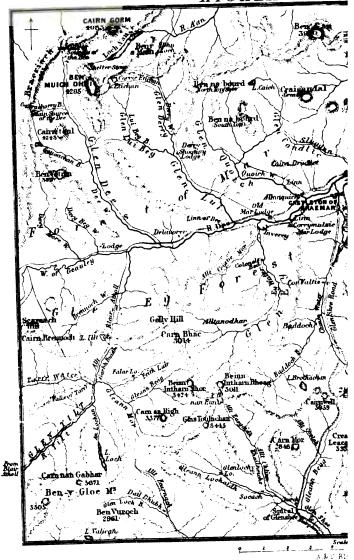
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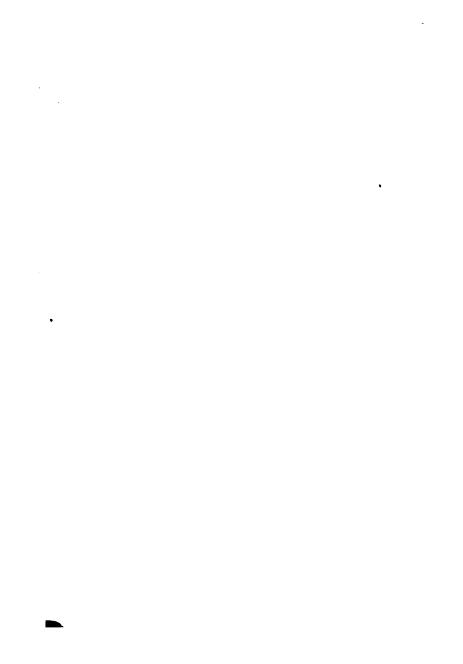
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Established, Free, and Roman Catholic churches. On an eminence near the Invercauld Arms Hotel the Earl of Mar raised the standard of rebellion in 1715. The surrounding country is a region of deer-forests, and comprehends those of Mar (Earl of Fife), which stretches up Ben-muich-dhui; Ballochbuie (Col. Farquharson of Invercauld), which extends from the Falls of the Garrawalt by Lochnagar to Clova; and Badenoch (Duke of Athole), adjoining that of Mar, and meeting it on the top of Ben-muich-dhui. Connected with Ballochbuie are the royal forests of Abergeldie and Birkhall, as well as those of Glenisla (Earl of Airlie), and Glenesk (Earl of Dalhousie). These cover some of the wildest and most unfrequented districts of the higher Grampians,

"Where wilds, immeasurably spread, Seem lengthening as we go."

## ENVIRONS OF BRAKMAR.

The following are the principal excursions from Braemar:—
The Falls of the Garrawalt are 5 miles east, on the declivity of the pine-forest of Ballochbuie. They are approached by turning off at the Bridge of Invercauld, by the road to the right, which forms one of the new drives constructed along the natural terraces of the forest-banks. The Garrawalt water rolls over several banks of considerable height, which, though not perpendicular, form a thundering and foaming torrent; but it does not disgorge itself into one of those black cauldrons which give a characteristically mysterious and awe-inspiring interest to most of the Highland falls. A neat wooden bridge crosses the stream, and a fog-house at the side is a favourite point for viewing the rushing water and surrounding scenery.

The Falls of Corriemulzie are three miles westward from Castleton. The path strikes off the main road beyond the third milestone, and leads first to a wooden seat commanding a view of the fall, and a little farther down to a small rustic bridge across the stream. From this it is continued up the other side of the glen, back to the main road. The ravine is a deep gash in the rock, narrow and precipitous, softened by a profusion of birch and creeping plants. The fall slides down pearly white through a winding slit in the rock, where

its surface is in close companionship with the wild flowers that are kept in continual freshness by the spray. The high single arch of the bridge forming part of the roadway above comes effectively into the landscape.

Two miles beyond the Falls of Corriemulzie is the clachan of Inverey, where a path strikes off on the south to "The Colone's Bed," one of the most striking pieces of gorge scenery to be met with in the Braemar district, and well worthy of exploration. The bed itself consists of a low cavern raised a few feet above the surface of the deep still water, the rocks on both sides rising perpendicularly to a considerable height.\* The distance is only 1½ mile from the clachan.

The Linn of Dee, where the water has worn for itself a narrow passage through the rock, is 6½ miles from Castleton, and 4 beyond Corriemulzie. It is not the height of fall, but the contraction of the stream, that is the object of interest here; indeed, when the water is swollen, the ledges over which it falls almost disappear. When it is not swollen, there is almost alternately a rush of the clearest water through a narrow aperture, then a dark, deep pool. A descent may be made to the water's edge; but the furious mass of waters huddled together by the stone walls raves with a deafening sound, and excites a sort of apprehension that the stream may leap from its prison, and overwhelm the spectator. It is easy to jump across; but the old counsel of looking before you leap should be borne in mind. A new bridge of granite was thrown across the dell in 1857.

The Linn of Quoich, on the north side of the Dee (a couple of miles below Mar Lodge), is of a different character. It is formed by a powerful stream that tumbles down from the Ben-a-bourd mountains, and the cataract is produced by a succession of precipitous ledges. The schist rock is perforated in many places by the whirling waters into deep circular holes, from the appearance of which it has received the name of "The Quoich."

<sup>\*</sup> The tradition connected with this cave is, that one of the Farquharsons of Inverey (the ruins of whose castle are still visible at the clachan) having been pursued by a strong party of the Gordons of Abergeldie, concealed himself in this dismal cavern for several weeks, making it his abode both day and night. It used to be as difficult for visitors to descend to this cave as it was for the faithful retainer who nightly conveyed provisions to his master; but by the formation of a neat footpath and granite steps the access is now made easy.

## BEN-MUICH-DHUI AND CAIRNGORM MOUNTAINS.

Distances from Castleton:—Corriemulsie, 3 miles; Linn of Dee, 6 miles.

Ponies are charged 10s., and the guide 10s. With a pony and guide at a walkingpace, the journey takes 14 hours, so that it is advisable to leave early in the
morning, and to carry a supply of provisions, as there is no place of enter-

pace, the journey takes 14 hours, so that it is advisable to leave early in the morning, and to carry a supply of provisions, as there is no place of entertainment on the way. Ponies do not usually go beyond the head of Glen Derry, but ladies may ride to the top. Carriages may go 6 miles beyond the Linn of Dee; the rest of the way through Glen Derry—9\frac{1}{2} miles—must be travelled either on foot or with a pony.

Pedestrians desirous of crossing to Aviemore will find a good footpath leading from the foot of the north-west side of the mountain. The nearest inn is at Lynwilg, on the Spey.

From the huge desert lying between the straths of the Dee and Spey, and presenting a district totally uninhabited, rises the loftiest cluster of mountains in the United Kingdom, Among them are Ben-muich-dhui, 4295; Brae-riach, 4248; Cairntoul, 4240; Cairngorm, 4050; Ben-a-bourd, 3924; and Ben-A'an, 3920. Although no part of this district reaches the line of perpetual congelation, the snow lingers in the hollows during the summer in such quantities as to give a perfectly wintry aspect to the higher shaded glens. Several cataracts rush down the sides of the mountains, which are strongly marked by high and rugged precipices and numerous deep ravines. But the scenery is not without its softer features, and many of the most rugged hills are relieved by the gentle weeping birch. Such is Glen Lui, one of the avenues from Deeside to this lonely district, which presents a wide plain of verdant turf.

To see all the characteristic portions of this wild district, the tourist must be prepared to undergo considerable fatigue.

The route to the summit of Ben-muich-dhui commences by the Linn of Dee. There it strikes up Glens Lui and Derry, the latter being remarkable for its profoundly desolate appearance. Clumps of trees may be seen barkless and blanched, extending their blighted branches to the wind in all manner of contorted shapes. From the head of Glen Derry the path cannot be easily followed the first time without a guide. The ascent is long and tedious, and apt to raise serious reflections as to the adequate repayment of the toil. The summit, which is remarkably plain, is 4295 feet above the

level of the sea, and is thus the highest mountain in Britain after Ben Nevis, which is 4406 feet. It is composed of granite, and the brow and upper regions are totally devoid of vegetation. The view from the desolate plateau of red granite which forms the summit of Ben-muich-dhui is of the same magnificent character as that from Cairngorm, only more extended to the south and south-east, the principal object of interest in the former direction being the grand group of the domes of Ben-y-Gloe. The near view across the Larig Glen of the great corries and rough bald ridges of Braeriach is also imposing to a remarkable degree.

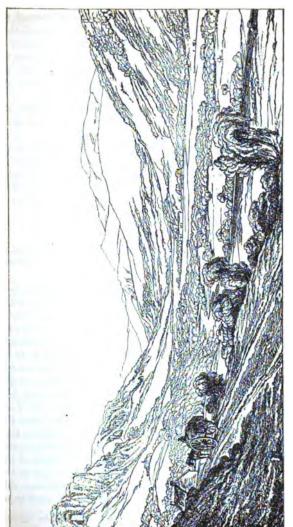
The north-eastern front consists of a precipitous corrie, from 1000 to 1500 feet in height, at the bottom of which lies LOCH A'AN (Avon), a lake 1½ mile in length, of the deepest blue colour, with an edging of bright yellow sand. On the eastern declivity, near the top, there is a field of snow, out of which a considerable torrent tumbles down into the lake.

At the west end of Loch A'an is the famous Clachshian or Shelter Stone, a huge block of granite resting on two others, and forming a cave sufficient to contain 12 or 15 persons—the only place in this wild desert which affords a refuge to the way-worn or benighted traveller.\*

# WELLS OF DEE.

The Dee has its rise in a spring on the western slopes of Ben Muich-dhui, and after an irregular fall of about 1000 feet disappears among masses of debris. The so-called "Wells of Dee" are a number of pools of different sizes lying in a series of ascending mounds of granite debris in the Larig pass, over which tower the wall of Brae-riach and precipitous flanks of Ben Muich-dhui. The highest well might be about 3000 feet above the level of the sea. These wells are fed by the spring and by others from the slopes of Brae-riach. From the

Another route for ascending Ben-muich-dhui is by Glen Lui, the left hand path being taken up Glen Lui-Beg, where the glens diverge, instead of the right hand by Glen Derry. A third mode of ascent is right up from the most northern well of the Dee, and there is another by climbing over the banks of the Dee a little above the Linn. Ben-muich-dhui being the centre and highest of the group, cannot easily be mistaken in clear weather. In bad weather or mist the ascent should not be attempted.



WALE OF DEE ABOVE CASTLETON.

highest precipices of the wells there is a grand vista of the precipitous Larig, with its giant flanking cliffs. The Rothie-murchus forest stretches out before the eyes, with glimpses of the Spey and mountains of Inverness-shire. By mounting the course of the Garrachorry Burn, which disputes with the stream just described the title to be the main source of the Dee, the top of Brae-riach may be reached.\*

From a small lake on Cairntoul, called Loch-na-Youan, the Geusachan burn tumbles down to the Dee by a fall of about 1000 feet.

Cairngorm, the summit of which is about 4 miles due north of Ben-muich-dhui, may be reached with hardly any descent from that mountain top, by following the precipitous ridge skirting Loch A'an. The tourist must beware of being put off with a secondary Cairngorm, nearer Castleton, called Cairngorm of Derry.

## CASTLETON TO LOCHNAGAR-12 miles.

There is a carriage-drive 5 miles of the way; the rest must be walked, or ponies may be taken to the very top. The journey occupies about eight hours. A guide is necessary. Pony, 7s. 6d.; guide, 7s. 6d.

The usual route pursued in order to reach Lochnagar from Braemar, is to follow the side of the Cluny Water, up Glen Callater, turning off to the left at the lodge at Loch Callater by a very steep path. Beyond this the path is successively over steep ridges or through deep valleys; and as it is often scarcely perceptible for miles, and also very steep and stony, it is by no means advisable to undertake the journey unless the weather is clear and favourable. Should the tourist be unaccompanied by a guide, he may be warned against mistaking a small loch (Dubh, but not the loch of that name connected with Loch Muick, though it is not far off) for the lake that bears the name of the mountain. The latter is not seen till the very summit is reached. He must beware, too, of ascending Cairn of Corbreach, one of the White Mountains to the right of the proper route, which he will be the more apt to do, as the top of Lochnagar cannot be seen from the Braemar side till within a short distance. The summit of Lochnagar

<sup>\*</sup> The distance from the "Wells" to the Aviemore station on the Highland Railway is about thirteen miles.

is distinguished by an artificial cairn, and its height is 3774 feet above the level of the sea. The view from the top is very varied, comprehending on a clear day the German Ocean on the E.; Morven Hill, Caithness-shire, on the N.; the Lomond hills (Fife), and Pentlands (Edinburgh), on the S.; and many of the Grampian range on the W. The view from N. to S. thus extends for about 200 miles. (For the ascent from Ballater see p. 365.)

On the adjoining hill of Craiglour-achin a monumental cairn has been erected by the Queen to the memory of the late Prince Consort. The cairn is composed of native granite, and is pyramidical in form, with four sides. On one side are the royal initials and date 21st August 1862, and on another an inscription:—

"To the beloved memory of Albert, the great and good Prince Consort. Erected by his broken-hearted widow, Victoria R., 21st August 1862." A slab, a few inches below the above, contains a quotation from the Wisdom of Solomon.

Another fine mountain excursion may be made from Castleton to Ben-a-bourd, which rises 3924 feet high, and is celebrated for the prospect it commands of the various chains of Highland mountains. It is reached by a path up the glen of Quoich, keeping the left bank of the stream. The summit is almost void of vegetation, having the peculiar weather-beaten appearance common to other Scotch mountains. The corries near the top are famous for veins of beautiful rock-crystals familiarly known as Cairngorms.

## CASTLETON TO BLAIR-ATHOLE, BY GLEN TILT-30 miles.

This route having already been described (at p. 297), in connection with Blair-Athole, it is only necessary to say that, taken in the reverse way from the north, it is equally convenient and fully more enjoyable. Entering from this side, the Glen presents an aspect of forlorn and hopeless sterility. The grand feature in the scene is the huge Ben-y-gloe, which presides over the great forest of Athole. It has several pinnacles, the highest of which, called Cairn-an-gour, is 3724 feet in height.

#### ABERDEEN TO INVERNESS,

#### By Great North of Scotland and Highland Railways.

#### THE FOLLOWING ARE THE PRINCIPAL STATIONS :-

ABERDEEN.				)	Liles.	Krith. Mi	les.			
Dyce Junction (for Ellon, Peter-						Mulben 5; Orton	81			
head, ar	id Fra	serb	urgh)	٠.	6 <u>1</u>	Fochabers	112			
Kintore (for	Alfor	d)	•		18 <del>1</del>	Lhanbryde	14			
INVERURIE (	for Ol	d M	eldru	m)	161	Eloin	18			
Inveramsay	(for	Tu	rriff	and		Alves	23 <del>]</del>			
Banff)	`.				201	Burghead (Branch)	281			
Oyne .					241	Kinloss	27 į			
INSCH .					271	FINDHORN (Branch)	30¥			
Wardhouse					81	FORRES	80¥			
Kennethmo	nt.				823	Brodie	881			
Gartly .					852	Nairn	89 <del>1</del>			
HUNTLY .					401	Fort-George	45¥			
Rothiemay					45 <u>1</u>	Dalcross	48ī			
Grange .					483	Culloden	51 <del>1</del>			
Keith .					53 <del>1</del>	Inverness	55			
Total, 1081 miles.										

No district of Scotland abounds more in ancient castellated remains than Aberdeenshire, and the adjacent counties of Banff, Elgin, and Nairn. Some of these are passed by this railway and its branches, others are not easily accessible to the general tourist.

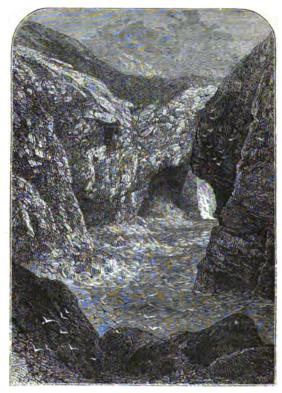
On leaving the general terminus at Aberdeen for the north, the railway passes through two short tunnels before reaching KITTYBREWSTER (the station for Old Aberdeen). Powis House occupies a rising ground immediately to the right of Kittybrewster, beyond which rise the towers of King's College and the Cathedral of Old Machar. The next station is at Wood-SIDE, a thriving outlying suburb of Aberdeen, and a seat of extensive wool-mills and paper-works. The same description of manufacture is carried on at BUXBURN; but that of papermaking is the most extensive. The school and school-house erected by the Messrs. Pirie for the education of the children of their work-people, with prettily-laid-out garden, are close to the line on the right, beyond Buxburn. Waterton House is a little farther off on the same side. On the left is the parish church of Newhills, and the bare, uninteresting hill of Tyrebagger, with its granite quarries, and a memorial cairn.

At DYCE JUNCTION, where there is a rising village, the railway to Ellon, Peterhead, and Fraserburgh branches off into the district of Buchan, crossing the Don near PARKHILL.

#### DISTRICT OF BUCHAN.

The district of Buchan, of which Peterhead may be considered the capital, is flat, though of unequal surface. In its midst, like the Wrekin in Shropshire, stands the coffin-shaped hill of Mormond, from which the whole country is to be seen. The coast, which projects farther than any other part of Scotland into the German Ocean, is remarkable for its magnificent rock-scenery, including the celebrated natural curiosity called the Bullers of Buchan. lies to the south of Peterhead, from which it is about 6 miles The road to it skirts the bays of Peterhead and Invernetty, passing the fishing-village of Boddam. To the east of Boddam is Buchanness, where there is an elegant lighthouse, 130 feet in height. On a promontory, about a quarter of a mile to the south, stands the castle of Boddam, an old seat of a branch of the Keith family. Southwards is Stirling Hill, famous for its granite quarries; and about two miles farther the Bullers (or boilers) of Buchan, a huge rocky cauldron, into which the sea rushes through "The rocks," says Mr. Pratt, in his work a natural arch of rock. in Buchan, "are probably 100 feet in height, and perpendicular both to the interior of the 'pot,' as it is locally called, and also on their sea-front—a narrow pathway being left, with the exception of a few feet, quite round the basin. It is scarcely possible to overstate the imposing magnificence of these granite sea-walls, which seem to bid an eternal defiance to wind and wave, the natural cleavage of the rocks greatly enhancing the beauty of the scene." "I walked round the top," says Sir Walter Scott, "in one place the path being only about two feet wide, and a monstrous precipice on either side. We then rowed into the cauldron or buller from beneath, and saw nothing around us but a regular wall of black rock, and nothing above but the blue sky. A fishing hamlet had sent out its inhabitants, who, gazing from the brink, looked like sylphs looking down upon gnomes. In the side of the cauldron opens a deep black cavern. In a high gale the waves rush in with incredible violence. An old fisher said he had seen them flying over the natural wall of the Buller." This was one of the scenes visited by Johnson during his tour to the Hebrides, and with which

he was greatly gratified. "As the entry into the Buller," says Boswell, "is so narrow that oars cannot be used as you go in, the method taken is to row very hard when you come near it, and give the boat such rapidity of motion that it glides in." Dr. Johnson



BULLERS OF BUCHAN.

observed, "What an effect this scene would have had were we entering into an unknown place!" The coast for half-a-mile southwards of the Bullers exhibits some delightful sea-views. The rocks, being rather soft, are wasted and corroded by the constant action of

the waves, and the fragments which remain assume the appearance of old Gothic ruins. There are open arches, towers, steeples, and so forth. One part of this scaur is called Dun Buy, being coloured yellow by the dung of the sea-fowls, who build there in the most surprising numbers. A short way beyond the Buller is Slains Castle, the seat of the Earl of Errol, built on the verge of the precipice that overhangs the ocean. Here Dr. Johnson and Boswell were entertained in 1773, and the former, in speaking of the castle, observed, "the situation was the noblest he had ever seen." Five miles to the south are the ruins of the old Castle of Slains, near which there is a remarkable cave, called the "Dropping Cave."

A little beyond Dyce, Fintray House (Sir W. Forbes of Craigievar and Fintray), pleasantly situated on the opposite bank of the Don, is well seen from the main line.

The village of Ellon is prettily situated on the Ythan. It contains two excellent inns, and has important markets. Ellon House and grounds occupy one of the loveliest spots in Aberdeenshire, to the modern beauties of which the ivy-clad and ruined tower of the castle stands in fine contrast.

Beyond Maud Junction, where a branch strikes off to Strichen and Fraserburgh, we pass the ruins of Deer Abbey, founded by Cumin, Earl of Buchan, 1218. The ruins are well seen from the Railway; as is a mausoleum which was built upon part of the site by the late Admiral Ferguson of Pitfour, whose mansion is in the neighbourhood. At the gate of this house is a granite monument to the celebrated statesman William Pitt, and his fidus Achates Lord Melville, with Latin inscription. On the right is the village of Old Deer, probably the prettiest place in Buchan. Adjoining the parish church are the ruins of a religious house, presenting some ancient specimens of architecture. In the Episcopal Church of Old Deer a monumental window has been erected to the memory of Viscount Dundee of Claverhouse, whose remains were deposited here after their removal from the old church of Blair.

Peterhead [Hotels: The Inn; Laing's Temperance, Population 8000], the most easterly town in Scotland, was created a burgh of barony by Earl Marischal in 1593. For a long time it was the chief seat of the Greenland trade, and now a considerable traffic is carried on in shipping, shipbuilding, and fishing. It possesses two good harbours, united by a canal, which enables vessels to clear out as soon as loaded, according to the state of the sea. In January 1849, during a tremendous storm, six successive waves of enormous size swept over the quays and harbour, carrying away 315 feet of a

bulwark that had stood for many years, and overwhelming sixteen people. The churches of Peterhead are respectable buildings, and the town and vicinity present many neat houses. In front of the old Tolbooth in the High Street, a bronze statue of the late Field-Marshall Keith, of the Prussian service, has been erected by the Emperor of Germany, as a grateful mark of esteem. Peterhead contains a good mineral spring, which operates as a strong diuretic. On Keith Inch stood a castle, long a residence of the Keith family. A small museum contains a number of curiosities, among which is a tobacco-box, dated 1756, bearing the following couplet:—

Take a chue, and take no more, And to my master me restore.

The ruins of the old castles of Ravenscraig and of Inverugie are within two miles of Peterhead on the north and west.

At Kintore (7 miles from Dyce) a branch line diverges to Alford. proceeding by which the traveller has on his left the grey ruined tower of Halforest, said to have been a hunting-seat of Robert the Bruce, more lately occupied by the Earls Marischal; on the right are the wooded hill and house of Thainstone. The line runs through a bleak district (passing very extensive granite quarries) until it reaches the station at Kemnay (41 miles). Kemnay House, not seen from the line, is on the left; and the House of Fetternear (Leslie of Balquhain) is beautifully situated on the north bank of the Don. The Bishops of Aberdeen had a palace here; and for the good services which the ninth baron of Balquhain rendered to that see, by saving the cathedral of Aberdeen from destruction, Bishop Gordon made a grant of the barony of Fetternear, 1566, to that family. According to tradition, Sir W. Wallace took refuge in one of the towers in Fetternear; and it is certain that during the Civil Wars it was unsuccessfully assailed by the Covenanters. A Roman Catholic Chapel is also seen from the Kemnay station; and after passing through a wooded district, Monymusk (74 miles) is reached. About a mile from the station are the village and castle of Monymusk (Sir Archibald Grant, Bart.) The latter contains some old family pictures. The lower part of the tower of the parish church is in the Norman style of architecture, and possibly the remains of the priory founded here by Malcolm Canmore. The modern mansion of Cluny, and the ruins of Tillycairn Castle, anciently a seat of the Lumsdens, are passed on the left; and at Tillyfourie (102 miles), the line, sweeping through a deep granite cutting, enters the beautiful Vale of Alford. The church and

manse of Tough, the mansion house of Tonley, and the old castle of Balfluig, are to be seen on the left, while on the right are Whitehouse, Whitehaugh, and Haughton. An excellent view is obtained of Castle Forbes, also on the right, with the hill of Benachie in the background; the prospect from Castle Forbes is very fine. terminus of the branch line of railway is at the rising village of Alford (16 miles), where there is a good hotel [The Station]. There is a another [Forbes's Arms] at Bridge of Alford; carriages can be hired at both, and liberty obtained to fish on the Don. The battle of Alford (1645) was fought in the neighbourhood of this village, between the Marquis of Montrose and the Covenanters; the former was victorious, with the loss, however, of Lord Gordon, eldest son of the Marquis of Huntly. Five miles south of Alford is Tillyfour (tenanted by W. M Combie, Esq., the well-known stock-breeder), to which the Queen made an excursion from Balmoral. Alford is the best point from which to visit the district of Strathdon, which contains many objects of interest, such as the ruins of the castles of Kildrummie, Towie, Glenbucket, and Corgarf, and the lodges of Kildrummie, Glenkindie, Castle Newe (also visited by the Queen), and Inverernan House. The antiquary will feel interested in the weems or underground chambers at Glenkindie. Bocham, and in the gardens of Castle Newe, etc.

At Mossat, coming from Strathdon, the road on the right leads to Alford (8 miles), and that on the left to Huntly (13 miles), by Lumsden village and Rhynie, etc. Pedestrians should visit the Tap o' Noth from Rhynie (3 miles from Gartly Station); a steep and rugged road passes from Rhynie to Dufftown (18 miles), past the old castle of Lesmore, and through Cabrach and Auchendown. Alford and Huntly are the nearest hiring stations to Rhynie. The mail car passes daily, in summer, between the Gartly Railway Station and the post-office at Kirk of Strathdon.

Between Kintore and Inveramsay is Inveruring [Hotel: The Kintore Arms], a royal and parliamentary burgh, with 2856 inhabitants (1871), near which is Keith Hall, the seat of the Earl of Kintore. About 3 miles from Inverurie, upon the steep rocky bank of a brook, stands the old square ruined tower of Balquhain, where Queen Mary spent two days in September 1562. Balquhain has been long in possession of the Leslies, some of whom have been famous as scholars and soldiers, and have been allied matrimonially to several Ger-

man sovereigns. It is said that, through the good offices of a tenant on the property, the castle was saved from destruction by fire in 1746. In this vicinity is the battlefield of Harlaw, where stone coffins and other traces of antiquity have been found.

At Inveramental Junction the branch-line to Turriff and Banff strikes off to the north. Passing the mansions of Warthill and Rothie, the line runs pretty close to Fyvie Castle, one of the most interesting specimens in Scotland of the chateau or baronial style of architecture, in some respects excelling Glamis. The original castle dates as far back as the 13th century; but it is supposed to be mostly indebted for its later ornamentation to Chancellor Seaton (ninth son of George, Lord Seton), who was created Lord Chancellor and Earl of Dunfermline at the beginning of the 17th century. The building is in a state of excellent preservation, and now belongs to the family of Gordon of Fyvie.\*

Four miles north of Fyvie (near Auchterless station) is the old castle of Towie Barclay, for many centuries the residence of the family of Barclay or Berkley, of which the celebrated Russian general Barclay de Tolly was a cadet. The building has been sadly mutilated, but the old hall, which is the most interesting portion, is still pretty entire. Over an old gateway is the following inscription, in comparatively modern characters:—

Sir Alexander Barclay of Tolly, Foundator, decessit Anno Domini 1.36.

Passing on the right Hatton Castle, we reach the town of TURRIFF [Hotel: Commercial], a place of some trade, with 3000 inhabitants. The ruins of the old church, in the choir of which a curious fresco-painting of St. Ninian was discovered some years ago, are picturesquely situated upon rising ground near the Deveron. The castle of Dalgety, which was built by one of the Hays of Errol, is about 2 miles from the town; and that of Craigstone (Pollard-Urquhart, Esq.), containing some curious paintings, also a library of fine old editions of the classics, and other works, is about 3 miles distant. An in-

<sup>\*</sup> About 8 miles to the south-east of Fyvie is Haddo House, the seat of the Earl of Aberdeen. Near it are the village of Methlic and the ruins of "the auld house o' Gicht," of which the mother of Lord Byron was the heiress.

scription upon Craigston Castle shows that it was founded by J. Urquhart in 1604, and finished in 1607. Beyond Turriff the railway skirts the right bank of the Deveron. On the left are Forglen House (Sir G. S. Abercromby, Bart.) and Mountblairy. Passing through a bleak district, close by the pretty parish kirk of King Edward, and near Eden House (M. E. Grant-Duff, Esq., M.P.), the traveller reaches the Banff station, and a mile to the east of which is the burgh and seaport of Macduff. Crossing the bridge from the station he arrives at the seaport and ancient royal burgh of

#### BANFF.

#### [Hotel: The Fife Arms.]

beautifully situated at the mouth of the river Deveron.\* Banff (population 7461) contains several handsome public buildings, such as the public schools (in which is a museum containing a number of early specimens of the mechanical genius of Ferguson the astronomer, who was born in the neighbourhood), Chalmers' Hospital, the Parish, Free, and Episcopal churches, and Roman Catholic chapel. There are some old houses in Banff with curious inscriptions, one of which presents this admirable maxim:—

#### SAY.NA.MAIR.ON.ME.THAN.YOV.VALD.I.SAID.ON.YE.

Banff Castle, a comparatively modern building, was of old a residence of the Earls of Seafield, and in it was born the unfortunate Archbishop Sharpe. Near Banff is the picturesque bridge of Alvah; also the ruins of Inchdrewer Castle, in which George, third Lord Banff, was burned to death in 1713. In the immediate neighbourhood is Duff. House, the magnificent mansion of the Earl of Fife, surrounded by extensive plantations. There are some valuable paintings here, both by ancient and modern masters, among which are the famous portraits of Charles I. as Prince of Wales by Velasquez, and of Mrs. Abingdon by Reynolds, together with choice specimens of Holbein, Rubens, Zuccarelli, Cuyp, etc. The park is said to be about 10 miles in circumference.

<sup>\*</sup> A branch line of railway connects Banff with the Great North of Scotland Railway at Grange station; and from this there is a branch to Portsoy.

Pursuing the main line from INVERAMEAY, after passing Logie Elphinstone (Sir J. D. H. Elphinstone, Bart., M.P.) and Pitcaple House on the right, with the hill of Benachie, and ruins of Harthill, an old stronghold of the Leslies, on the left, we reach the village and station of OYNE, where there is a view of the valley of the Gaudy, famous in Scotch song. Near INSOH station is the conical hill of Dunnideer, with the remains of a curious old castle upon its very summit. Christ's Kirk, the supposed scene of King James I.'s poem of Peblis to the Play, is a mile to the south of the station. The line, in skirting the south side of Dunnideer, passes the mansionhouses of Wardhouse and Kinnethmont. The Tap o' Noth and the Buck of the Cabrach are both seen before reaching GARTLY, from which the line runs along Bogieside to HUNTLY, a town with a population of 3570. [Hotels: Strathbogie; Gordon Arms. Near it are the ruins of Huntly Castle, built by George, first Marquis of Huntly, whose name, and that of his wife, Henrietta Stewart (daughter of the Duke of Lennox). are inscribed on various parts of the building. This castle was, next to that of Gordon, the principal stronghold of the powerful family of that name. The modern building of Huntly Lodge was long the residence of the late Duchess of Gordon, who erected a seminary, as a gateway, in honour of her late husband. A freestone statue of the late Duke of Richmond, by Brodie of Aberdeen, adorns the square. the south side of the town is Scott's Hospital, for the reception of aged persons.

On reaching Rothiemay we obtain a view of the Deveron, with the village, church, and house of Rothiemay. Passing from this, along the valley of the Isla, we arrive at Keith, a town of 3600 inhabitants. Near the station may be seen the

<sup>\*</sup> From Keith the Great North of Scotland Railway, running along Glenisla, and crossing the Spey at Craigellachie, leads by a circuitous route to Eigin. By this line we pass the castellated mansion of Drummuir and Dufftown (104 miles). The cathedral of Old Machar is said to have originally aprung from the church at Mortlach, situated here, and a sculptured stone monument and some curious stone effigies may still be seen within the church. In travelling by the line of railway which leads from Craigellachie to Boat of Garten, where it joins the Highland Railway, some beautiful seats are passed on both sides, including Aberlour, Eichies, Carron, Ballindalloch, and Castle Grant. Ballindalloch is the nearest station to Glenlivat and Tomintoul; and the nearest inn is Dalnashaugh, where carriages can be hired and fishing obtained on the A'an or Aven.

ruins of Castle Oliphant. The old bridge over the Isla is worth a visit. The Roman Catholic church of this town contains a fine painting of the Incredulity of St. Thomas, which was presented by Charles X. of France. The village of Newmill stands on the sloping ground on the right of the railway station, and that of Fife-Keith on the left.

Leaving Keith by the Highland Railway, we soon cross the Spey, and reach the station of Fochabers, from which Fochabers village [Gordon Arms Hotel] is 3 miles distant.\* Fochabers is one of the neatest villages north of Aberdeen. On the south side of the square is the parish church, and there is also a very elegant Roman Catholic chapel in the village. Alexander Milne, of New Orleans, a native, bequeathed the sum of 100,000 dollars for the foundation of a free school, which stands a few hundred yards east of the village, and is both an ornament and a boon to the inhabitants. At the west end of

On the occasion of the Queen's visit to the Duke of Richmond, in 1867, at his shooting-lodge in Glenfiddoch, the route adopted was from Balmoral to Tomintoul, leaving the Inveravon road at the parish church at Glenlivat, passing through Glenrinnes, Dufftown, and along the banks of the Fiddoch. On this route a fine view is obtained of the ruins of Auchendown Castle, the burning of which is celebrated in the well-known ballad of that name. The ruins occupy a high green mound.

\* In travelling eastwards by the coast from Fochabers to Banff, the road is carried about a mile south of the fishing-village of Buckie (population 8800), where there is a handsome Roman Catholic Chapel. On the right-hand side of the road are Letterfourie (Sir R. G. Gordon, Bart.), and Preshome, the seat of the late Bishop Kyle. In the chapel is a fine painting of St. Gregory by one of the Carracci. A little farther on, and the picturesque fishing-station of Portnockie is seen on the left, and the "Three Kings of Cullen,"-three rocks that appear upon the beach near the town of CULLEN, so named probably from the affinity of the name to Cologne, of which cathedral the three kings, or Wise Men of the East, were the patron saints. Near Cullen is Cullen House (Earl of Seafield), lately remodelled and enlarged at a great expense. In the charter-room of the house there is a valuable and extensive series of charters and documents connected with the many lands and baronies belonging to the Earl Findlater and Scaffeld, dating from 1405 to 1705. (See Hist. MSS. Com., Third Report.) The Earl of Seafield is also representative of the ancient families of Findlater and Grant. The parish kirk of Cullen is a most interesting old building, containing some curious inscriptions, and a fine tomb to Ogilvy of Findlater, 1554. (See "Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland," vol. ix.) The ruins of Findlater Castle are romantically situated upon a rock jutting into the sea, near a curious cave between Cullen and Portsoy; and between Portsoy and Banff, on the old road, stand the magnificent ruins of the castle of the Boyne, prettily situated in a densely-wooded den, and overhanging a romantic burn.

the village a handsome arch forms the entrance to Gordon Castle, the seat of the Duke of Richmond, and the approach winds for fully a mile through a grove of tall spreading trees and shrubberies. The castle is a large building of four storeys, with two-storeyed wings, and connecting galleries or arcades of a similar height, the whole exhibiting a front of uniform regularity of 540 feet in extent. Behind the main building rises a square tower, six storeys high, the original nucleus of the present mansion. The gloomy tower then stood in the centre of a morass, called the "Bog of Gight." accessible only by a narrow causeway and a drawbridge. From this the ancestor of the Duke of Gordon acquired the soubriquet of the Gudeman of the Bog. The surrounding park is of very great extent, affording a variety of drives; and the forest, spread over the mountain-side, abounds with fallow-deer. Many of the trees are remarkable for their size. particularly the limes, horse-chestnuts, and walnuts. One lime behind the castle measures 18 feet in girth, and its drooping branches cover an area of more than 200 feet in circumference. The principal feature is the river Spey, which a few miles northward falls into the Moray Firth, supplying in a short course one of the most valuable salmonfishings in Scotland.\*

Proceeding along the main line from Fochabers Station, we reach

\* From Fochabers the Spey may be followed nearly to its source, by road or railway. The following is an itinerary:—Fochabers to Rothes, 10 miles; Rothes, id Craigellachie Bridge, Aberlour, Avon Bridge, and Spey Bridge at Grantown, to Aviemore, 394; Aviemore, vid Kinrara, to Kingussie, 12; Kingussie, vid Clunic Castle, to Laggan Bridge, 10; Laggan Bridge, vid Garviemore Inn, to Loch Spey, 104. From Garviemore over Corryarick to Fort-Augustus, 20. From Kingussie the route may be so far varied by taking the coach road by Loch Laggan and Glen Spean to Fort-William, about 50 miles (see page 307).

The line of railway from Craigellachie to Elgin passes the village of ROTHES, where there is a good inn. It is situated on a plain several miles in length, upon which the lofty Benrinnes, the most northerly of the Grampian chain, looks sublimely down. The Glen Grant distillery, in the vicinity, is one of the largest establishments of the kind in the north. The fishings on the Spey here, and the neighbouring moors, are renowned for the excellence of their sport. Near the west end, and overlooking the village, stands part of the walls of the ancient castle of Rothes, once the seat of the Leslies, Earls of Rothes, who removed to their seat in Fife about the year 1700, having sold their possessions in Rothes to Grant of Elchies. The railway to Elgin (10 miles) passes the north end of the village, running through the Glen of Rothes.

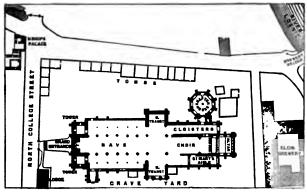
### ELGIN,

[Hotels: Station Hotel; Gordon Arms; The Star. 87 miles from Inverness.

Population about 7500.]

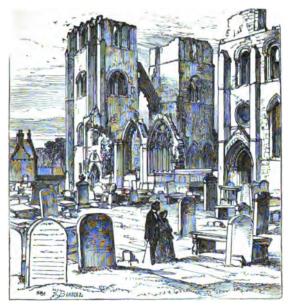
the principal town of Elgin or Morayshire, situated on the river Lossie, 41 miles from the shore of the Moray Firth. In construction Elgin resembles many other Scotch towns, where a main or High Street forms the backbone from which numerous alleys diverge. The High Street contains the more ancient buildings, and extends for about a mile from east to west, its uniformity being broken by the Parish Church, which obtrudes into the causeway. Elgin has long been famous for its schools. Its museum of natural history and curiosities contains some of the most interesting specimens of old red sandstone fossils which are to be met with in Britain. Elgin is situated in the midst of a fine country, the beauty of which may be viewed from the summit of Ladyhill, on the west of the town, on which, also, are the remains of an old A fluted column has been erected on this hill, surmounted by a statue of the last Duke of Gordon.

Elgin Cathebral is situated at the lower or north-eastern extremity of the town. Of all the Scottish cathedrals (Glasgow perhaps excepted) it was the most magnificent, and without exception the most ornamental. Although still one of the most imposing ruins in the kingdom, and possibly the most interesting to the student of architecture, it is unfortunately much dilapidated. It was founded by the Bishop of Moray in 1224, during the reign of Alexander IL (and popedom of Honorius), on the site of a formerly existing church. Like most buildings of its kind it suffered both from accident and violence. In 1390 it was burnt by the "Wolf of Badenoch," a natural son of Robert II, in revenge for a sentence of excommunication issued against him. The rebuilding was in progress in 1414, and completed some time after in a style inferior to few in that age, in the form of a Jerusalem Cross, ornamented with five towers, two of which were at the west end, two at the east, and one in the centre. The church remained entire until 1506, when the great steeple fell down. The stately edifice escaped the violence of the



GROUND-PLAN OF ELGIN CATHEDRAL

mob at the Reformation, only to be dilapidated in a more deliberate manner. In 1568 the Privy Council, under the Regent Moray, at a moment of exigence, when the troops were ill paid, resorted to the notable expedient of robbing the building of its leaden roof, and exchanging the metal for gold It is said, however, that the ship which contained the sacrilegious cargo was lost on its voyage to Holland. Again, in 1640, a band of local barons and clergy destroyed the paintings and the rood-screen, the last remaining traces of its ancient internal decorations. To crown all, the great centre tower and spire, which, after its fall in 1506, had been rebuilt to the height of 198 feet, fell a second time on Easter day, 1711; and, down to a late date, the ruins were used as a general quarry by the inhabitants. The building (which is generally in the Early English style) was originally 289 feet in length, while the nave and side aisles were 87 feet broad, and the choir and cloisters 79 feet. The principal entrance is on the west side, between the bulky masses of the western towers, which are 84 feet in height. encircling arch of this grand entrance presents some beautiful and delicately-chiselled ornaments, in a much earlier style of architecture than the recorded date of the foundation—a style which is also to be found in other parts of the building; and strangely enough overtopping (as in the south transept) the



ELGIN CATHEDRAL: WESTERN TOWERS-SOUTH SIDE,

work of a later period. The decorations of the turrets on the east, and of certain of the pilasters, exhibit good specimens of later art.

As it now exists, the most complete part of the building is the *Chapter-house* on the north-east, or the "Prentice Aisle," concerning the rearing of which a tradition is told similar to that of the pillar in Roslin Chapel. The portion is octagonal in form, "in the centre of which a beautiful flowered and clustered pillar sends forth, tree-like, as it approaches the roof, its branches to the different angles, each with its peculiar incrustation of rich decorations, and its grotesque corbel." Upon the pillar is the stone, or desk, to which the Scriptures were chained in old times; and the capital is decorated with the armorial bearings of the Stewarts (by a bishop of which name the chapter-house is said to have been built), and those

of Scotland, together with carvings of the Passion of Our Lord, etc. Seven of the aides are lighted by windows; the eighth contains the door opening from the nave. Some interesting old monuments are here; also fragments of carved stones, upon one of which, resting upon the moon, is a witch astride a broom!

Between the chapter-house and the north cloister is the lavatory, remarkable as having been the place where the late brave Lieutenant-General Anderson (one of Elgin's greatest benefactors) was cradled and nursed by his half-crazed mother, Marjory Gilzean. Passing from this to the choir we enter the chancel, with its splendid double row of lancet-windows, under which stood the high altar and the tomb of the founder. Adjoining is St. Mary's Aisle, the burial-place of the ducal family of Gordon, where, in 1836, George, the fifth and last Duke, was interred, as was also his Duchess, Elizabeth Brodie, in 1864. There are several tombs here; the centre one on the east, with recumbent figure, is that of the first Marquis of Huntly, who defeated the Earl of Crawford at Brechin. It bears date 1470.

In a recess opposite are the tomb and effigy of Bishop Winchester (1437-58), and upon the arch above it angels are represented, in red outline, with much of the grace and style of the early Italian masters. In the south transept are other two recess tombs with effigies; also several interesting fragments of statues, one of which, with crosier in hand, is said to represent Bishop Innes (1407-14), the founder of the (now lost) great middle tower. A broken stone coffin is shown as that in which the body of King Duncan was first buried, after his murder by Macbeth, near Duffus. The sculptured stone in a line with the north wall of the nave, embellished with a cross, a hunting scene, and curious symbols, was found while levelling the High Street of Elgin in 1823. Other recumbent figures and fragments of carvings in the north transept are worthy of examination. Of the great centre tower which rose between the transepts, only the bases of the four supporting pillars remain.

The burial-ground contains numerous gravestones and interesting inscriptions. On the north side are the tombs of Joseph and Isaac Forsyth, the first of whom wrote a valuable ELGIN. 393

work on the antiquities, arts, and letters of Italy; while the latter did much by pen and purse towards the improvement of the town of Elgin. Near this a chaste marble slab covers the grave of General Sir George Brown, G.C.B., who was a native of the district. On the east wall, near a stone platform (from the top of which the best view is obtained of the interior of the cathedral), there is a monument, with an inscription by Lord Cockburn, to the memory of John Shanks, a poor shoemaker, who was the first to clear away the rubbish, and to put the ruins into a creditable state. Upon the south wall, dated 1687, a table bears these graphic lines:—

"This world is a citie full of streets,
And Death is the mercat that all men meets;
If lyfe were a thing that monle could buy,
The Poor could not live, and the Rich would not die."

Besides the cathedral, there are other interesting ruins connected with Elgin. To the north-west stand the ruins of the Bishop's town residence, which still display their crowsteps and turrets, scrolls and armorial bearings. The walls of the convent of the Franciscans, or Greyfriars, are on the south side of the town. To the east is the Watergate, or Pan's Port, a strong arch, with groove for portcullis, part of the old boundary wall of the College. About 4 miles to the south-east, on the margin of Loch Spynie, and some 2 miles from the thriving seaports of Lossiemouth and Branderburgh, stand the stately ruins of Spynie palace, formerly a strongly fortified residence of the Bishops of Moray. The ruins present a square of about 40 yards, with a surrounding ditch. The gateway on the east is supposed to have been erected by Bishop Innes. The massive square tower (60 feet high), with bartizaned battlements, and walls about 9 feet thick, is called "Davie's Tower," and is said to have been built by Bishop David Stewart (1462-76). Various parts of the walls are embellished with the armorials of bishops.

On the other side of Elgin, about 6 miles south-west, are the ruins of the

## Priory of Pluscarden,

situated in a pretty sheltered valley surrounded by hills clad with thriving wood. The creeping ivy upon the walls gives a pleasing variety to the effect of the ruins, which is seldom met with. The priory was founded by Alexander II. in 1230, dedicated to St. Andrew, and occupied by Cistercian monks. It has been partly in the First, and partly in the Second Pointed styles. Only a fragment of the south wall of the nave remains; but the choir, which is nearly 57 feet long, and in which are traces of mural paintings, is in pretty good preservation, as well as the chapter-house, which is a square, with enriched roof, supported by a central clustered The refectory (now used as a place of worship), the dormitories, kitchen, and other apartments, together with a few tombstones, and the fine old orchard, are worthy of note. The tourist can either go to or return from Pluscarden by the Romanesque church of Birnie, in which are a curious baptismal font and the "Ronnel Bell," said to have been brought from Rome by the first Bishop of Moray (1115), whose residence was at Birnie; and where there is also a sculptured stone.

Two miles to the north of Elgin are the ruins of Duffus Castle, an ancient stronghold of the barons De Moravia; the old porch at Duffus church, near to which King Duncan is alleged to have been killed by Macbeth; also the romantic rocks and caves of Covesea, in one of the latter of which are curious sculptures, which were discovered by Lady Dunbar. These, with Gordonstone House (once the seat of Sir Robert Gordon, the historian of the Earldom of Sutherland, more recently of "Sir Robert the Warlock"), the Michael Kirk, the burial-place of the baronets of Altyre, Innes House (Earl of Fife), the pretty village of Lhanbryde, and the old white tower of Coxton, etc., could be all visited in a summer day's drive.

Six miles west of Elgin by rail is Alves station, on the summit of a low range of hills commanding a fine view of the Moray Firth and the mountains of the northern Highlands. A branch line (6 miles) leads from Alves to Burghead, a village situated on a point of land that juts out into the sea. The ruins of a remarkable fort and a curious well are to be seen here, the latter of which is constructed out of the solid rock. There are also some ancient sculptured stones in the churchyard. Farther on the railway passes the ruins of Kinloss Abbey, founded by King David in 1150; and occupied for some time by Edward I., in 1303. It was liberally endowed, and the buildings were extensive. The site is within a mile of the thriving village of Findhorn, and commands a view of the Moray Firth and the hills of Rossshire, etc. To the south are the ruins of Burgie and Blervic Castles. Near the mouth of the river Findhorn is situated the town of Forres.

#### FORRES

[Hotels: Fraser's; Railway; Station. 23] miles from Inverness. The junction is made here for Perth, Inverness, and Aberdeen. Population nearly 4000.]

consists mostly of one long street, the chief features of which are its pointed gables and low Saxon doorways. The most prominent buildings are the jail and court-house, and a towncross of the decorated Gothic style. At the west end a tall granite obelisk has been erected to the memory of Dr. Thomson. a native of Cromarty, whose devoted attention to the wounded after the battle of Alma cost his own life. The monument occupies a mound which is supposed to have been at one time the site of a camp, and which still bears traces of the foundations of a castle of the Earls of Moray. On a hill of the Cluny range, rising above the town on the south, is a tower erected in honour of the victory of Trafalgar. is a stair to the top, from which an extensive and varied view is obtained, including the "Sutors of Cromarty" and the hills of Sutherlandshire. Adjoining are the elegant buildings and grounds of a large hydropathic establishment,

A mile and a half to the east of the town stands the famous Forres Pillar, or "Sweno's Stone." It is near the roadside, a little beyond the old toll-bar, where the tourist who wishes a close inspection of it must inquire for the key of the inclosure. The pillar is about twenty feet high, and is

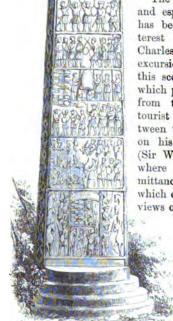
carved with figures of warriors and other objects. Antiquarians are not agreed as to the period and the occasion of the erection of this monument, but the general opinion is that it was raised in the reign of Malcolm II, to commemorate the final expulsion of the Danes, A.D. 1014.

The neighbourhood of Forres, and especially the river Findhorn, has been invested with much interest by the writings of Mr. Charles St. John, and a delightful excursion may be made to view this scenery by following the road which proceeds straight southwards from the railway station. tourist will, after a walk of between three and four miles, reach on his left the lodge of Altyre (Sir W. Gordon Cumming, Bart.), where the keeper will grant admittance to the romantic drive, which commands some of the finest views of the river. The excursion

> should at least be extended to the spot still known as the Heronry, but those who have sufficient time will endeavour to go as far as Relugas or Ferness.

> "I do not know a stream" (says Mr. St. John, in his Wild Sports

of the Highlands) "that more completely realises all one's ideas of the beauty of Highland scenery than the Findhorn, taking it from



SWENO'S STONE, NEAR FORRES,

the spot where it is no more than a small rivulet, bubbling and sparkling along a narrow gorge in the far-off recesses of the Monaghliahd mountains, down to the Bay of Findhorn, where its accumulated waters are poured into the Moray Firth. From source to mouth this river is full of beauty and interest."

Between Forres and Nairn we pass Brodie House, an old

castellated mansion. with modern additions, the seat of the ancient family of this In the grounds a name. sculptured stone monument is to be seen. Near this also is Hardmoor, the traditional meeting-place of Macbeth and Banquo with the weird sisters. About a mile southwards is the Earl of Moray's fine mansion of Darnaway Castle, which has been built in connection with a curious arched hall, supposed to be a portion of the hunting lodge of Thomas Randolph, first Earl of Moray, and Regent of Scotland. The forest of



SWENO'S STONE (REVERSE OF BASE,)

Darnaway lies to the south of the castle, along the banks of the Findhorn.

We next reach Nairn, which is described along with the environs of Inverness.

#### GLASGOW.

- Hotels in George Square and Vicinity.—Queen's; Royal; George; Crown; Hanover, Hanover Street (quiet family); North British; Victoria, 15 W. George Street; Maclean's, 198 St. Vincent Street; Bedford, 54 St. George's Place; Steel's, 5 Queen Street.——Temperance: Waverley, 185 Buchanan Street.
- Restaurants:—Lang's, 73, and Scott's, 98 Queen Street; Ferguson and Forrester, 86 Buchanan Street; Forrester, Gordon Street; Exchange Luxcheon-Rooms, Royal Bank Place; Waddell's, 54 and Craig and Hayes', 101 Union Street; Ancell's, 87 Glassford Street; Watson and Blane's, 91-95 West George Street; Wilson's, 10-12 West Nile Street.
- Newsrooms: Royal Exchange (Queen Street), Athenæum (Ingram Street)—both free to strangers on introduction by a member.

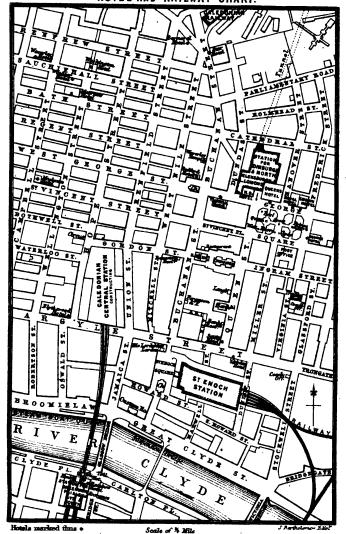
General Post and Telegraph Office: George Square.

- Railway Stations:—North Britter, Dundas Street (George Square). Caledonian, Buchanan Street and South Side. Union, Dunlop Street. Glasgow and South-Western, Dunlop Street and Bridge Street.\*
- Tranways:—From St. Vincent Place and the foot of Queen Street cars run every few minutes to all parts of the city and suburbs.
- Population within Parliamentary boundary (1871)—477,156; estimated at middle of 1874, 508,000. City and immediate suburbs, 636,515.

CLASGOW, the commercial metropolis of Scotland, and the third city in the United Kingdom in point of wealth, population, and commercial importance, is situated in Lanarkshire, in the lower part of the basin of the Clyde, at the point where that river becomes navigable. The range of the Campsie and Kilpatrick hills forms a screen around it, from north-east to north-west, at a distance of from eight to ten miles; while the uplands of Lanarkshire and Renfrewshire rise in gentle acclivities on the east, south, and south-west. The climate is temperate, but, from its vicinity to the sea

\* The RAILWAY STATIONS of Glasgow are rather disconnected. To obviate this a Union Railway has been formed, connecting the railways on the south with those on the north side of the river, with a central station at present in Dunlop Street. The line is being continued westward to St. Enoch Square, where the permanent central station, now in course of erection, is expected to be opened in the autumn of the present year (1876).

# GLAS GOW.



A& C. Black, Edinburgh.



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and the high grounds in the neighbourhood, it is much subject to humidity; though the actual quantity of rain which falls in the course of twelve months is not greater than in many other localities, the average for the ten years ending 1871 being 44 inches.

The population, including the suburbs, which in 1801 was only 77,385, was estimated at midsummer of 1874 to amount to 635,515. The population since 1801 has increased at the wonderful rate of fully 600 per cent. The city itself contains upwards of 135 miles of formed and paved streets, 106,906 inhabited dwelling-houses, and had at midsummer 1874 a rental of £2,720,688.

As Glasgow was not erected into a royal burgh until the time of Charles I., it is without any of those early records which are found in many Scotch burghs of comparatively second importance, but greater antiquity. Its history, therefore, is rather one of recent development than of antiquarian interest.

Since the days of Charles I. Glasgow has been a stronghold of Presbyterianism, and, in consequence, it took an active share in the religious struggles during the reign of Charles II. and his successor. The famous Assembly of 1638, which voted that Episcopacy should be renounced, was held in the cathedral.

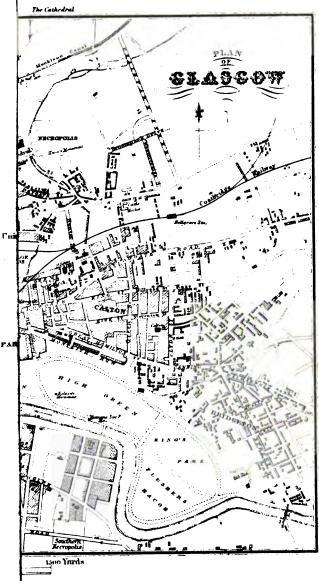
The great commercial prosperity of Glasgow is of comparatively recent date. Previous to 1775 its mercantile capital and enterprise were almost wholly employed in the tobacco Large fortunes were made by this traffic, and the city still exhibits evidence of the wealth and social importance of the "Tobacco lords," as they were termed; some of the finest private dwellings in the city, and several elegant streets, being the relics of their former civic grandeur. The interruption to this branch of trade, caused by the American war. turned the attention of the citizens to the cultivation of sugar in the West Indies, and to the manufacture of cotton goods, then feebly developing its latent energies in Lancashire; and to this latter branch of industry Glasgow largely owes her pre-eminence as a commercial and manufacturing city. More recently the coal and iron trades have been developed with extraordinary rapidity, and have now attained a gigantic

magnitude. The same may be said of shipbuilding and marine engine making. In point of fact, the shipbuilding of the Clyde nearly rivals that of all the other ports of the kingdom combined. The chemical works of St. Rollox are understood to be the largest in the world.

In 1763 the illustrious James Watt began that memorable series of experiments in mechanical science which resulted in the successful application of steam as a great motive power; and in 1812 Mr. Henry Bell launched on the Clyde the first steam-vessel seen in this country, if we except the abortive though ingenious attempts of Mr. Miller of Dalswinton, Mr. Symington of Falkirk, and some others. The name of this vessel was the 'Comet,' and she was fitted up with an engine of three horse-power. She commenced plying between Glasgow and Greenock on the 18th of January 1812, and was not only the first steamer on the Clyde, but in Europe. To the labours and discoveries of Watt and Bell, Glasgow is largely indebted for her prominent position as a manufacturing and commercial centre. Monuments to perpetuate their memory have been erected by their grateful fellow-citizens. That of the former is placed in George Square, in the middle of the city: the latter at Dunglas, on the northern bank of the Clyde, 11 miles below Glasgow, on a fine commanding situation.

No department of Glasgow is more conspicuous for its progress than that which relates to her port. For this she is mainly indebted to the extensive improvements which have been effected on the Clyde; the widening and deepening operations having, from first to last, cost above five and a half millions sterling. At the beginning of this century there was scarcely a depth of five feet at low water, so that the river was not navigable for vessels of above 40 tons burthen. Now it is fully 22 feet in depth at high water, suitable for vessels of the largest class. The length of quay-wall in the harbour now amounts to about 20,000 feet. Along this great extent vessels are constantly ranged three and four abreast, in addition to a large amount of tonnage moored in mid-channel.

Besides her navigable river, Glasgow is well supplied with canal accommodation by means of the Forth and Clyde Ship Canal, from Bowling to Grangemouth, with a branch to Port



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Dundas; the Monkland Canal from Glasgow to the Monkland mineral basin; and the canal to Paisley and Johnstone.

## ARGYLE STREET,

named after the noble family of Argyle, is the principal thoroughfare of Glasgow. Generally speaking, it may be said to run parallel with the river. Its eastern division bears the name of the Trongate, but the Gallowgate may be regarded as a continuation on the east, as Main Street is on the west, Taken in its whole extent from east to west, it exhibits a continuous line at least three miles in length, through which the stream of human existence flows at all hours of the day, and in all seasons. The prevailing character of the buildings is plain, and there is no attempt at plan or uniformity of arrangement. A few ancient tenements, with narrow pointed gables and steep roofs, here and there attract the eye, and form a contrast to the modern elegance of the shops beneath. At the Trongate, the Tron Steeple, a somewhat stunted but venerable-looking spire, projects nearly the whole breadth of the pavement on the right. A little farther on is the Cross of Glasgow, forming a centre, whence various other streets, including the High Street, Gallowgate, London Street, and Saltmarket, diverge. There stands here an equestrian statue of William III., of no great merit as a work of art. The ancient Jail of the burgh, the scene of the midnight adventure of Francis Osbaldistone and Rob Roy, and the old Courthouses, in front of which criminals were formerly executed, stood exactly at the corner of the High Street and Trongate -a site now occupied by a heavy, tasteless pile of shops and warehouses. The Town-Hall, now also occupied as a warehouse, remains, as also the Cross Steeple, the latter being a relic of the ancient civic splendour of this part of the city, and in itself an interesting object.

The streets of Glasgow as a whole are disposed with great regularity, and from Argyle Street as a basis some of the best business streets diverge at right angles north and south. The former include Union and Renfield Streets, West Nile Street, Buchanan Street, and Queen Street.

BUCHANAN STREET is the Regent Street of Glasgow, and

noted for the elegance of its shops and warehouses. It contains the Western Club-house, the new Stock Exchange, a massive building with striking architectural features, and at its northern extremity the station of the Caledonian Railway. The Arcade, a favourite lounge of strangers, runs from the east side of the street, near to its foot, into Argyle Street. Queen Street may be said to be the next in importance to Buchanan Street, which it much resembles. Here is situated

## THE ROYAL EXCHANGE,

a handsome building in the Florid Corinthian style of architecture, built in 1829 at a cost of £50,000. The newsroom, to which there is free admittance for strangers, is 130 feet long by 60 broad, with a richly-ornamented arched roof, supported by fluted Corinthian columns. In front of the building stands a colossal equestrian bronze statue of the Duke of Wellington, by Marochetti. This statue was erected by private subscription, and cost £10,000.

On the north Queen Street opens into

## GEORGE SQUARE,

one of the most central squares in the city. It is ornamented by several monuments, of which the most striking is Sir Walter Scott's, which rises from the centre in the form of a Grecian Doric column about eighty feet in height, surmounted by a colossal statue of the novelist, partially enveloped in a shepherd's plaid. Nearly in front of this pillar and of the Post-office are bronze statues of the two brave generals, Sir John Moore and Lord Clyde, who were both natives of Glasgow; the former is by Flaxman, and the latter by Foley. In the south-west angle of the square is a bronze figure, by Chantrey, of James Watt, and in the north-west angle, facing the railway terminus, another of Sir Robert Peel, by Mossman; in the north-eastern corner one of the late James Oswald, M.P. for the city, and in the south-eastern corner one of the late eminent chemist Dr. Graham. In this square, also, are Marochetti's equestrian statues of Queen Victoria and the late Prince Consort. A number of public buildings, offices, and banks, are clustered in and near this square, including the General Post-office, the North British Railway Station, the Merchant's House, a stately building erected in 1875-6, at a cost of upwards of £60,000, the Athenœum, the Andersonian University, and the High School. In Ingram Street are the City Chambers, an extensive pile of buildings recently erected.

## THE ANDERSONIAN UNIVERSITY (204 George Street)

was founded in 1795 by Mr. John Anderson, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Glasgow, and was endowed with a valuable philosophical apparatus, museum, and library. This institution was intended to bring a literary and scientific education within reach of the mass of the citizens. It is attended by about 1700 students. The museum contains an extensive collection of specimens in natural history, antiquities, and curiosities. It is open free to the students attending the University, and to the public at a low charge, every lawful day from 11 to 3.

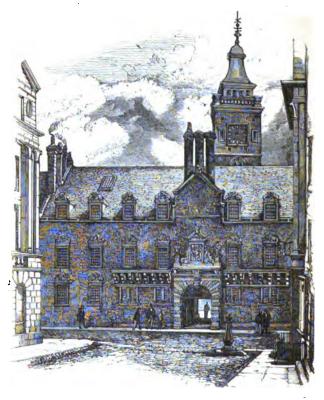
## HIGH STREET-OLD COLLEGE-CATHEDRAL,

The High Street, which at one time was regarded as the backbone of the ancient city of St. Mungo, diverges to the north from the Trongate. A little way up on the east side of the street is the Old Glasgow College, now converted into a Railway Station. This ancient structure dates from the middle of the 17th century; and its long range of monastic-looking buildings harmonised well with the grave purposes to which it was devoted. In 1864 it was sold to the Union Railway, and in 1870 it was abandoned as a seat of learning.

Immediately opposite, at the corner of High Street and College Street, stands the house in which Thomas Campbell

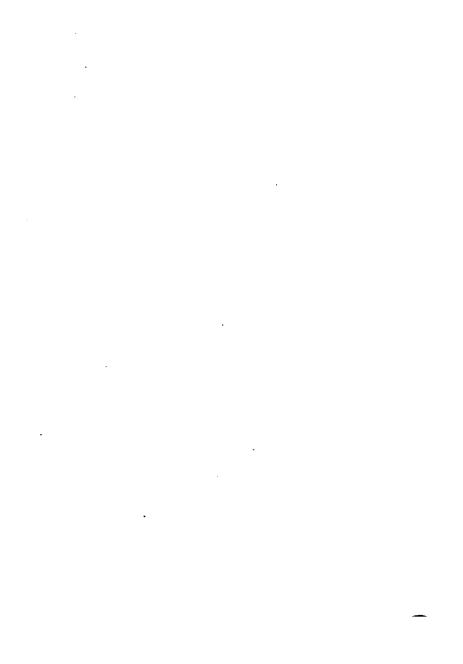
the poet resided during his student-life in Glasgow.

After passing Duke Street, the High Street ascends, with a considerable curve, what is called the "Bell of the Brae," where, in the year 1300, a severe action took place betwixt the English and Scots; the former commanded by Percy and



OLD COLLEGE; HIGH STREET.

Bishop Beik, and the latter by the Scottish champion Wallace. The English were defeated with the loss of their commander. The top of the ascent, called the Townhead, is, from its vicinity to the cathedral, the most ancient part of the city The Royal Infimary now occupies the site of the Episcopal Chapel. But of the old cross of Glasgow, or cathedral parsonages which were situated here, there are no remains.





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#### The Cathebral.

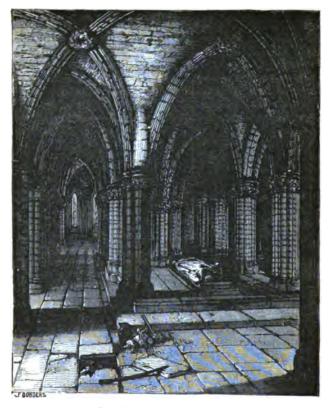
Admittance every day, except Sunday, from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. On Tuesdays and Thursdays there is a charge of 2d. each.

Divine service on Sundays at 11 a.m. and 2 p.m.

This fine old minster (the only one in Scotland besides St. Magnus, in Kirkwall, still in good preservation) is dedicated to St. Kentigern, or St. Mungo as he is familiarly termed, the reputed founder of the See of Glasgow. In the year 539 he came from the Orkney Islands to preach the Gospel to the Strathclyde Britons. After labouring among them for some years he was expelled the country by Morken, their king, who had become jealous of his influence,\* and compelled to take refuge in Wales, where he founded the See of St. Asaph. After sojourning there for several years he was recalled by Rederech, the successor of Morken, and about the year 560 he erected a church on the spot where the cathedral now stands. Tradition alleges that the holy man died in 601, and was buried at the east end of the ground on which the cathedral stands, his tomb being pointed out in the crypt below. The annals of the See, from the middle of the 6th to the early part of the 12th century, are involved in the obscurity which overshadows nearly the whole contemporary history of those ages. Amid the intestine feuds and revolutions of that period all traces of the church of St. Kentigern disappear, but David I., on his accession to the Scottish throne. promoted his chaplain, John Achaius, to the Bishopric of Glasgow in 1129, and endowed the church which that prelate erected and dedicated in 1136.

The church then erected was destroyed by fire, but restored by Bishop Joceline in 1197. This new structure was extended and adorned by his successors, of whom Bishops Bondington, Lawedre, and Cameron, deserve special notice for their liberality and zeal. At the beginning of the 14th century the Episcopal chair was occupied by the patriotic Robert Wishart, the firm friend of Wallace and Bruce, who furnished from his own wardrobe the robes in which the

<sup>\*</sup> The armorial bearings of Glasgow (containing a tree, bird, and fish with ring in its mouth) perpetuate three renowned miracles wrought by St. Kentigern.



THE CRYPT, GLASGOW CATHEDRAL.

vindicator of the independence of Scotland was crowned, for which he suffered imprisonment for some years at the hands of Edward I. The See of Glasgow was made archiepiscopal in 1491 at the instance of James IV., who, in early life, had been a canon of the cathedral. During the period between the erection of the cathedral, in 1129, and the Reformation, there were twenty-six Bishops and four Archbishops. From

the period of the Reformation till the Revolution of 1688 the See was governed by fourteen Protestant archbishops,

The pile is of a gloomy and massive, rather than of an elegant style; but its peculiar character is strongly preserved and well suited to its position. It was designed to be in the form of a cross, but the transepts were never erected, although the foundation of the southern one (covering a vault beneath) has been laid.

The cathedral is in length, from east to west, 319 feet; in width 63 feet; the general character of the whole structure being Early English. The interior contains 147 pillars, and the whole is lighted by 159 windows, many of them of exquisite workmanship. "The composition of the nave and choir," says Mr. Rickman, "is different, but very good. In the choir the capitals are flowered, in the nave plain. Those in the choir very much resemble some capitals in the transepts at York Minster, and are equally well executed. The west door is one of great richness and beauty, and bears a strong resemblance to the doors of the continental churches, being a double door with a square head to each aperture, and the space above filled with niches. The general design of the doorway is French, but the mouldings and details are English." A splendid tower, surmounted by a graceful spire 225 feet in height, rises from the centre. The grand entrance is at the west end, but there are doors also on the north and south, The Choir, locally known as the High Church, is now used as one of the city churches, and behind it are the lady chapel and chapter-house. The latter, at the north end of the chancel, forms a cube of 28 feet, and the groined ceiling is supported by a pillar 20 feet in height. The chapter-house, in which the bishops held their ecclesiastical courts, projects from the north(west) corner of the cathedral, but as it is evidently a more modern addition, it injures the general harmony of the building. The dripping aisle, so called from the perpetual dropping of water from the roof, is the lower part of the unfinished transept, long a place of sepulture for the parochial incumbents of Glasgow. The Crypt under the choir is not surpassed by any similar structure in Britain. M'Ure, the gossiping historian of Glasgow, who describes the crypt when it was fitted up as a place of worship for the parishioners of the Barony Parish,\* states that it is "of length 108 feet, and 72 feet wide. It is supported by 65 pillars, some of which are 18 feet in circumference, the height of each being 18 feet; it is illuminated with 41 windows." The piers and groining of the pillars are of the most intricate character, beautifully designed and executed, the groinings having rich bosses, and the doors much enriched with foliage and other ornaments. The crypt is no longer used as a place of worship, a church having been built for the Barony Parish a number of years ago.

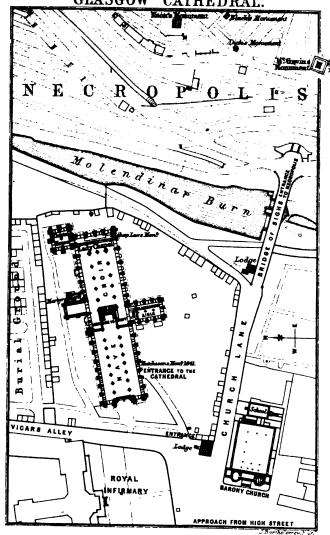
The noble cathedral of Glasgow only escaped the fate of the other ecclesiastical edifices at the Reformation by the prudence of the chief magistrate of the city, who advised the populace to erect a new church before they pulled down the old one. The citizens soon recovered their attachment to their cathedral, and manfully maintained it; for when, some years afterwards, the famous Andrew Melville, then Principal of the University, and the preachers in the neighbourhood, had induced the magistrates to sanction its demolition, the incorporated trades ran to arms, took possession of the church, and threatened instant death to the first individual who offered to injure a stone. They even compelled the magistrates to make a solemn declaration that the edifice would be preserved.† The building contains many rich and ancient ornamental tombs of the worthies of the old city, and of the grave dignitaries of Church and State.

About twenty-five years ago Mr. Edward Blore, under direction of the Government, repaired and renewed certain parts of the building which had fallen into decay, maintaining with scrupulous fidelity the general character and style of the original. During the progress of the operations several fragments of mouldings were found, which had been used as filling-up in some of the walls, of a much older date than any part of the cathedral, thus proving the existence of a previous structure on or near the same site. These mouldings are of

<sup>\*</sup> It was in this crypt, or, as it was then called, the Laigh (low) Kirk, that Scott has placed the effective scene of Rob Roy's mysterious warning to Francis Osbaldistone.

<sup>†</sup> Lawson's Episcopal Church of Scotland,





A.&C.Black Edinburgh.

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beautiful workmanship. The nave was then opened up and restored to its original simplicity and grandeur.

### THE CATHEDRAL WINDOWS.

In the year 1856 it was resolved by a committee of citizens. and others interested in the undertaking, to enhance the beauty of the ancient edifice by a series of stained-glass windows, The movement was very warmly supported, and the result was, that numerous windows were erected at the expense of private individuals. The local effort was also countenanced by Government, who defrayed the cost of the eastern window, one of the finest of the series. The first window was erected in 1859, and the last in October 1864, when the whole (81 in number) were formally presented to the Crown. The windows in the nave, transepts, and Lady Chapel, were all executed at Munich; those in the chapter-house and crypts by various British and foreign artists, whose names, as well as those of the donors, are given in a descriptive catalogue sold in the The subjects are arranged with a certain regard cathedral. to chronological order, commencing at the N.W. corner of the nave with the expulsion of Adam and Eve from Paradise, and continued to the S.W. angle with other Old Testament charac-The great west window contains subjects taken from the history of the Jews; and the north transept window figures of the prophets and John the Baptist. The subjects in the Choir illustrate the parables; those in the Lady Chapel are figures of the apostles; and those in the great eastern window, the evangelists.

The windows in the chapter-house and crypts are also well worthy of inspection.

The revenues of the See of Glasgow were at one time very considerable, as, besides the royalty and baronies of Glasgow, eighteen baronies of land in various parts of the kingdom belonged to it, as well as a large estate in Cumberland, denominated the spiritual dukedom. Parts of these revenues have fallen to the University of Glasgow, and part to the Crown.

## THE NECROPOLIS.

The eminence which forms the Necropolis rises steeply to a height of from 200 to 300 feet, forming, with its rich shrubberies and multitudinous monuments, a noble background to the cathedral; and the entire surface of the rock is divided into walks, bristling with columns, and with every variety of monumental erections, some of them very beautiful and chaste in design. Among the most conspicuous are-the column erected to John Knox, the monuments to Dr. William Black, Mr. William M'Gavin, the Rev. Dr. Dick, the Rev. Dr. Heugh, Major Monteith, Charles Tennant of St. Rollox, Colin Dunlop of Tollcross, Principal MacFarlane, etc. From the summit of this hill of tombs the spectator may survey the city in one of its most striking aspects, which includes the massive and venerable cathedral, and the sea of buildings, from which spring up countless spires and chimney-stalks, intersected by the ship-laden Clyde,

### WEST END.

The main avenue to the west end of Glasgow is Sauchichall Street. Here are situated the Corporation Galleries, two elegant suites of rooms, containing an extensive collection of ancient paintings, acquired chiefly from the estate of the late Archibald M'Lellan, Esq. They also contain a marble statue of William Pitt by Chantrey, and other objects of art gifted to the Corporation. In this vicinity are several new and very handsome churches of various denominations.

# NEW PUBLIC HALLS.

In Berkeley Street and Kent Road are situated the new Public Halls, which are expected to be opened in the winter of 1876-7. The Great Hall will accommodate an audience of about 3000, exclusive of the orchestra, which is calculated for 650 performers. The total cost of the buildings is estimated at £80,000.

<sup>\*</sup> See Blair's Biographic and Descriptive Sketches of Glasgow Necropolis.

At the western extremity of Sauchiehall Street are a number of elegant modern terraces and streets, which constitute the residences of the local aristocracy. The highly picturesque lands of Woodlands and Kelvin Grove, commemorated in song, were purchased by the Corporation at a cost of nearly £100,000, and form "The West-end Park." The ground was beautifully laid out by the late Sir Joseph Paxton. A memorial fountain has been erected in this park, to commemorate the services of the late Lord Provost Stewart and others associated with him in promoting the introduction of Loch Katrine water into the city. The erection is very elegant, and consists of a lower basin, 65 feet in diameter, formed of granite, with a superstructure of freestone variegated with coloured marble. The surmounting bronze figure is that of the "Lady of the Lake." The base contains a medallion portrait of Lord Provost Stewart, with some allegorical designs representing the source of the water.

In the south-west corner of Kelvin Grove is situated the City Industrial Museum, an institution of much promise, the nucleus of which has been for several years available to the public in what was formerly Kelvingrove House. The collections embrace natural history, ethnology, and, especially, the industrial arts. A very fine series of British birds has been already acquired. The first wing of what promises to be a highly ornate and extensive permanent museum has been built by public subscription at a cost of £10,000.

## THE UNIVERSITY.

The University of Glasgow, a building of which the city may be justly proud, is situated on the summit of Gilmore Hill, on the north bank of the Kelvin.

This seat of learning owes its origin to Bishop Turnbull, the charter in its favour having been granted to him by James II. at Stirling, A.D. 1443, and the bull for its establishment by Pope Nicholas V., in the year 1450.\*

<sup>\*</sup> The records of the University are complete from its origin to the present time, and have been printed by the Maitland Club under the editorship of Mr. Cosmo Innes. Several MSS. in the Hunterian Museum belonging to the University are worthy of notice.—Hist. MSS. Commission, vol. iii.

After encountering many difficulties, arising from the unsettled character of the times, the institution rose, towards the end of the 17th century, to the highest fame. Among



THE NEW UNIVERSITY, GLASGOW.

the many eminent names which adorn its annals, and have shed a lustre over the literary and civil history of Scotland, may be mentioned Melville, Baillie, Burnet, Simpson, Hutchison, Cullen, Adam Smith, Reid, Millar, Richardson, Jardine, Young (one of the most eminent Greek scholars of his day), and Sandford (also distinguished as a Greek scholar and orator). The government of the University is entrusted to a University Court, consisting of a lord rector and his assessor, the principal, a dean of faculty, and three assessors, appointed respectively by the Chancellor, the University Council, and the Senatus. The chancellorship is a permanent office, and the rector is appointed triennially by the votes of the professors and the students.\*

The architect was Sir G. Gilbert Scott, and the general style adopted is that of the Early English, with an infusion of the

<sup>\*</sup> For further information, see Glasgow University Calendar (James Maclehose).

Scoto-French domestic and secular architecture of a later period. The best and most imposing view of the structure as a whole is obtained from the higher walks in the West-end Park.

The foundation was laid by the Prince and Princess of Wales on the 8th of October 1868. The opening ceremony took place on the 7th November 1870. The central tower. when complete, will be upwards of 300 feet in height. The floor-space in the buildings amounts to 29,200 yards, or about six acres. Exclusive of library and museum, there are ninetyeight appropriated apartments, and each chair has a distinct class-room with its retiring room, and, whenever necessary, all the suitable laboratories and apparatus rooms. A very large and commodious public reading-room has been provided for the students in close proximity to the library. heating and ventilating of the building are constructed on a method approved by a scientific committee of the professors. The vitiated air is withdrawn from the rooms by the suction power of heated flues; and the fresh air is drawn down from the middle height of the tower, and propelled over the surface of very numerous and extensive hot-water pipes by means of a steam-engine acting as fanners. No less than 25,000 feet, or about five miles of 4-inch hot-water pipes have been provided, and 1,845,000, or nearly two millions, cubic feet of fresh air may be propelled per hour through the fanners into the building.

#### THE WESTERN INFIRMARY.

In close proximity to the University is the new Western Infirmary, designed by Mr. John Burnet, and which may be generally described as consisting of nine blocks which intersect one another at three places, the stairs, hoists, and shoots being placed at the intersections, and in harmony, so far as architectural appearances are concerned, with the stately edifice of which it may almost be said to form a part. The ground on which it stands is about twelve acres in extent, and the size of the main building is about 460 by 260 feet. The wards, which are apportioned equally to surgical and medical patients, vary in size, with windows on either side,

and are constructed to afford accommodation for 14 and 18 beds-each. They are 15 feet in height and 26 feet in width, affording from 105 to 110 square feet of floor space, and 1575 cubic feet per bed. In each of the rooms there is a large fire-place, which, in addition to supplying the requisite amount of heat, serves the purpose of ventilation. On the basement floor are situated the kitchen, store-rooms, laboratory, and nurses' dining-rooms. To the north of the kitchen are the washing department, engine-room, and heating apparatus, while the farthest back portion is occupied by a pathological theatre, and an inspection theatre for post-morten examina-The theatre for surgical operations and lectures is in the centre block, and is capable of accommodating nearly 300 persons. Operations were commenced in March 1871, and five months later the foundation-stone was laid with Masonic honours. The original estimates were £70,000, exclusive of the sum paid for the site, which was calculated at first at £17,389, but, in consequence of additional ground being required, may be estimated at about £23,000. Before the building is completed, however, the cost cannot be less than £100.000.

From the head of Buchanan Street, that named Cowcaddens conducts to the New City and Great Western Road, one of the finest modern streets in Glasgow, which stretches westwards in a straight line for more than a mile and a half towards the Botanic Gardens. These gardens are beautifully laid out, and contain a good collection of foreign plants, and a large conservatory, or so-called Kibble Crystal Art Palace,\* named after its donor Mr. Kibble, which forms an agreeable promenade, and is open to all who enter the Botanic Garden. The Observatory, presided over by the Professor of Astronomy in

<sup>\*</sup> THE KIBBLE CRYWAL PALACE.—For the benefit of readers not familiar with Glasgow, it may be necessary to explain that this is a gigantic conservatory originally constructed by the gentleman whose name it bears within his own grounds at Coulport, on the Clyde, but now re-erected, on a greatly extended scale, as an adjunct to the Glasgow Botanic Gardens. It is intended as a place of popular recreation, and presents the combined attractions of greenhouse, music hall and soulpture gallery. A circular area, measuring 150 feet in diameter, is covered in with an elegant structure of iron and glass, which, at some little distance, assumes the appearance of a huge bell tent. The sides rise with a handsome curve, gradually sliding into the converging slope of the roof, which is supported internally by two concentric circles of light iron pillars. Passing

the Glasgow University, occupies a lofty eminence south-west of the gardens.

The buildings of Blythswood Square, though of older date than many of the surrounding buildings, form one of the finest and most prominent objects to the stranger approaching Glasgow from the west. In the south-west corner of this square is the Episcopal church of St. Jude's, in the Egyptian style of architecture.

From the south of Argyle Street various cross streets lead southwards to the river and south side. Directly opposite the opening of Millar Street, which extends in a straight line from the centre of George Square, is *Dunlop Street*, where is situated the new Union Railway Station. St. Enoch Square faces Buchanan Street, and Jamaica Street connects Union Street with Glasgow Bridge.

# THE BROOMIELAW,

or harbour of Glasgow, is a noble basin, comprising an area of 100 acres. It is upwards of 400 feet wide, and extends from the Albert Bridge to the Kelvin, a distance of about two miles, with a splendid range of quays along each side of the river. It is generally thronged with vessels of every description, from the largest ship to the smallest coasting craft, while steam vessels are to be seen at all hours discharging or receiving crowds of passengers. The harbour is the greatest work connected with modern Glasgow, and at once the product of its commercial enterprise and the source of much of its prosperity. Where these ponderous ships are now ranged three or four abreast, men still living have waded across in

within, the eye ranges over a scene of fairy-like beauty, in which the supporting pillars, so far from obstructing the view, serve rather, with their spiral mouldings and traceried spandrils, to enhance the airy lightness of the general effect. In the centre is a pond with an elaborate fountain rising from the water, and round the circumference are ranged groups of statuary, reproducing many of the celebrated masterpleces of ancient and modern sculpture. From one side a gallery leads to a smaller conservatory, in which the features of the larger one are repeated in pleasing combination; and from this, again, access is obtained to an anaexs fitted up as a "mossery." The Palace was successfully utilised on occasion of the bazar held for raising funds for the Hospital for Incurables, and also for Messrs. Moodie and Sankie's meetings.

their boyhood. Within little more than half-a-century the river at this place has been doubled or trebled in width, while in depth it has been increased from 5 to about 22 feet at full tide. The Glasgow or Broomielaw Bridge, which here crosses the Clyde, is faced with Aberdeen granite, and consists of 7 arches, extending altogether to 500 feet in length, and 60 feet wide, being seven feet wider than London Bridge. The view from it is very striking and animated. A walk of about half-a-mile eastwards from the Broomielaw by the bank of the river (named Clyde Street) will bring the tourist to

## GLASGOW GREEN,

the oldest public park of Glasgow, and the area on which the annual Fair in the month of July used to be held.\* This park is divided into portions, called respectively High Green, Low Green, etc., and extends along the north bank of the Clyde to the east of the Court-houses. It is diversified with walks, some of which are shaded by rows of trees, and is surrounded by a carriage-drive about two miles and a quarter in circumference. An obelisk, 143 feet in height, and said to be an accurate representation of one now in the Piazza del Popolo at Rome, is erected here to the memory of Nelson. On the west of the Green are the Court-houses and Jail. the south of the Court-houses stands the Albert Bridge, a new structure of remarkable beauty. Near it is the massive but by no means elegant bridge, by which the Union Railway crosses the Clyde. A short way farther down the river is a suspension-bridge for foot passengers.

#### SOUTH SIDE.

The portion of the city on the south side of the Clyde comprises the districts of Hutchesontown, Laurieston, Tradeston, and Kingston, partly in the barony of Gorbals. It contains a large population, considerably exceeding 100,000. In Hutchesontown, which stretches eastwards, may be seen huge clusters of cotton-factories. Eglinton Street, which is a continuation of Bridge Street, is nearly a mile in length, and

<sup>\*</sup> The fair is now held at Crown Point.

contains the Baronial Hall in connection with the police buildings. At its southern extremity lies the *Queen's* or *South-side Park*, upwards of 100 acres in extent, from the upper terraces of which a commanding view of the entire city and surrounding country may be obtained. To the south of the park lies the village of *Langside*, where Queen Mary met with her final defeat (May 13th, 1568), an event which "settled the fate of Scotland, affected the future of England, and had its influence over all Europe,"\*

This battle took place shortly after the Queen's escape from Lochleven Castle. She had been joined by a considerable party of friends, who raised an army of six thousand men, commanded by Argyle, to reinstate her on the throne. This army was on its march from Hamilton to Dumbarton Castle (considered then impregnable), when it encountered the Regent Moray, who had concentrated his forces on the ridge of Langside Hill. The struggle lasted only three-quarters of an hour. The Queen's army was entirely routed, and Mary herself, who witnessed the battle from Cathcart Castle, a mile and a half to the seat of Langside, fled to the Borders, and took refuge in England.

The BRIDGE STREET STATION of the Glasgow and South-Western and Greenock Railways, a heavy and sombre edifice, is situated a little to the south of the Broomielaw Bridge. About half-a-mile farther south is the south-side station of the Caledonian Railway, whence trains depart to Bothwell and Hamilton. This locality is covered by extensive Ironworks, whose blast-furnaces throw up a reflection in the sky visible at night for many miles around. At some distance to the east, opposite the Glasgow Green, are the works of Messrs. S. Higginbotham and Co., where all the processes of spinning, weaving, dyeing, and printing, are carried on upon a vast scale.

The principal supply of water for Glasgow is obtained from Loch Katrine (a distance of 40 miles). It is abundant, and of good quality. The daily supply furnished to Glasgow and immediate neighbourhood is about 33,000,000 gallons, or about 50 gallons per head.

<sup>\*</sup> Burton's History of Scotland.

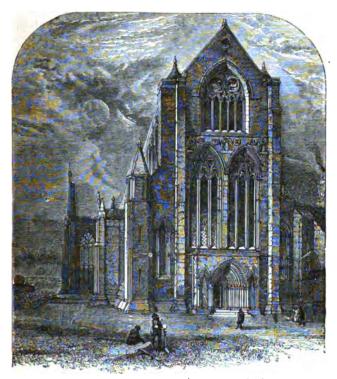
#### PAISLEY.

[Distances, Glasgow 7 miles; Ayr 83. Population 48,257.

Hotels: The County; The George.]

THIS large manufacturing town is situated in the county of Renfrew, on the banks of the White Cart, and in convenient proximity to Glasgow. It was erected into a royal burgh by James IV., by charter dated at Stirling in 1488, where it is related how this was done "for the singular respect we have for the glorious confessor St. Mirren, and our monastery of Paisley, founded by our most illustrious progenitors, where very many of the bodies of our ancestors are buried, and are at rest." The main street extends for nearly two miles from east to west. The old town, or burgh, is chiefly built on a terrace-shaped eminence stretching westwards from the river. The new town is built on a piece of level ground on the east side of the river, and is connected with the burgh by three elegant stone bridges. The new town was commenced in 1779, having been planned and feued by the Earl of Abercorn on the land of the Abbey garden. In the square visible from the railway are the County Buildings, containing the court-house, jail, etc. The other public buildings are the High and other churches, the Neilson educational institution, and the Free Library, the latter a very handsome building presented to the town by Sir Peter Coats.

The Abber Church of Paisley was founded about the year 1163 by Walter Stuart, ancestor of the royal family of Scotland, and dedicated to St. James and St. Mirren. "When entire it appears to have consisted of a nave, a northern transept, and a choir with a chapel, commonly called 'the sounding aisle,' built partly on what would have formed the site of the southern transept." The nave, used as a parish church, remains entire, along with the window of the northern transept. The church is elegantly fitted up, and contains a fine organ, which is used to accompany the psalmody. "Ten massy clustered columns, 17 feet in height, with simple but elegantly moulded capitals, divide the aisles from the body of the nave. Of these columns the circumference of the two nearest the west is more than double that of the others, plainly indicating



PAISLEY ABBEY, WEST FRONT (FOUNDED A.D. 1163).

that they were intended by the architect to support the western towers."\*

The large brackets on the walls of the nave are a peculiar feature in this church. Attached to the south side of the church is a small but lofty chapel, called St. Mirren's aisle, possessing a remarkable echo, + and containing a tomb, surmounted by a recumbent female

<sup>\*</sup> Parkhill's History of Paisley.

<sup>†</sup> From this circumstance the chapel was called by Pennant the Sounding Aisle, a name by which it is still known. "Since he heard that 'transcendent enchantment' which baffled his pen to describe, changes have been made, renovations, and reconstructions, which have somewhat diminished the spell. Yet still very lovely and strange is the long sweet echo through the lofty vaulted

figure, usually supposed to represent Marjory, daughter of Robert Bruce, and wife of Walter Stuart, founder of the abbey. This lady, the mother of Robert II., first of the Stuart line, was killed by a fall from her horse in the neighbourhood. Paisley suffered severely at the Reformation, and its immense revenues became the prey of several of the nobility. The buildings connected with the abbey are now the property of the Marquis of Abercorn, the representative of Claud Hamilton, the last abbot and first temporal superior, and the burial-place of the family is beneath the old altar of St. Mirren's Chapel.

It was not until the close of the last century that Paisley assumed any importance as a manufacturing town. Its original manufactures were coarse linen cloth and checked linen handkerchiefs, and these were succeeded by fabrics of a lighter and more fanciful kind. About the year 1760 the manufacture of gauze was introduced in imitation of the manufactures of Spitalfields, and the experiment met with such success that the immense variety of elegant and richly-ornamented fabrics that issued from the place surpassed all competition. The gauze trade now employs but few hands; and the staple manufactures are cotton thread, woven and printed shawls, and silk and mixed fabrics in dresses, scarfs, etc.

Adjoining the town is an extensive public park, 74 acres in extent, which was presented to the inhabitants by Thomas Coats, Esq., of Ferguslie. In the centre stands a magnificent iron fountain. from which the park is named "The Fountain Gardens." In the cemetery adjoining these gardens a monument has been erected to Wilson, the American Ornithologist, who, with his namesake the author of the Isle of Palms, was a native of Paisley. About two and a half miles to the west of Paisley is the village of Elderslie, where the renowned Sir William Wallace was born. The site of the house is occupied by another of later date, situated at the west end of the village. "Wallace's oak," which is said to have sheltered the Knight of Elderslie with three hundred of his men when hunted by his enemies, stood for many centuries in the centre of the village, until it succumbed to age and decay. A scion of the original tree, however, was preserved, and flourishes now in the Fountain Gardens of Paisley.

roof, like the lingering gathered voices of the many poor striving souls, who here, through four centuries, prayed and laboured and taught, waiting and longing to see God, and who died and were buried namelessly within the cloistral ground."—Lichens from an old Abbey, being Historical Reminiscences of the Monastery of Paisley, 1876.

About three miles to the south of Paisley are the Braes of Gleniffer, a favourite resort of the inhabitants, and rendered classical by the muse of the Scottish poet Tannahill, who was born in Paisley in 1774. The braes, which rise to upwards of 700 feet at Duchal and Sergeant-laws, command an extensive and beautiful view of the Clyde and Argyleshire mountains. In the same vicinity is the town of Barrhead, near which the sacred poet Robert Pollock, author of The Course of Time, was born in 1798. The event took place at the farm of Moorhouse, 10 miles south of Glasgow, where the poet resided for many years. He died in 1827 at the age of 29. About half-way between Glasgow and Paisley are the ruins of Crookston Castle, the maison de plaisance where Queen Mary was betrothed to Darnley. The ruins (now much reduced) are situated on the banks of the Levern Water, a short way above its junction with the Cart. Crookston was an old seat of the Lennox family. It is now the property of Sir William Stirling-Maxwell of Keir and Pollok, Bart. Not far from Crookston is Hawkhead House, a seat of the Earl of Glasgow.

## HAMILTON AND BOTHWELL CASTLE.

From Caledonian South-Side Station. Several trains daily each way.

Hamilton is the capital of the Middle Ward of Lanarkshire and an ancient parliamentary burgh of 11,500 inhabitants, carrying on a considerable trade in weaving and tambouring. It is situated in the midst of an iron and coal mineral district,\* whose works enlighten the whole horizon at night. Notwithstanding this apparently adverse element, Hamilton is noted for its flower and fruit gardens.

In the old town is a spot called Queenzie Neuk, where Queen Mary rested on her journey to Langside. At the "King's Head," now removed, Cromwell lodged during his raid into Scotland; and in "Sarah Jean's Close," General

<sup>\*</sup> This mineral district—the greatest in Scotland—extends to the north and east of Hamilton, and has Coatbridge as its capital. It has a population of nearly 16,000, who are principally engaged in the ironworks. Coatbridge is 9 miles distant either from Hamilton or Glasgow. A visit to this district will repay any one who takes pleasure in witnessing the raw material of nature subdued to the use of man by the resources of engineering science. The great Naismith hammers especially claim notice. There is generally no difficulty in getting admittance to the works.

Lambert was made prisoner by the Laird of Ralston's dragoons. The old steeple and pillory were built in the reign of Charles I. The Moat Hill, the old Runic cross, and the carved gateway in the palace park, are relics of the Hamiltons of olden times. The horse and foot barracks of Hamilton are said to be the healthiest in the kingdom.

Hamilton Palace, the seat of the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon,† stands on a plain between the town and the river, to the left of the railway station, and is shown only to well-introduced visitors. The old palace was a plain edifice, walled off from the main street of the Netherton, and the most ancient part was removed to make room for its modern substitute. The front of the new structure is a specimen of the enriched Corinthian order, with a projecting pillared portico, after the style of the Temple of Jupiter Stator at Rome, 264 feet in length and 60 feet in height. The pillars of the portico (12 in number) are 25 feet high, and fully 10 feet in span, and are each formed of a solid block of stone, quarried in Dalserf. Each of these blocks required 30 horses to draw it to its position.

The interior of the palace contains a number of costly works of art and virtu. The access is by the old front, which conducts to the spacious Egyptian hall, with its baronial fireplace, then to the old dining-room, containing portraits of the tenth Duke by Macnee, of the first Duke, who was beheaded in 1649, and other family portraits. The music-room is richly and fitly furnished; and the apartments of the Dowager Duchess are finished in gold and colours. The picture gallery is a noble apartment, 120 feet by 20, and 20 feet high. At the upper end is an elegant ambassadorial throne, placed between two porphyry busts of Augustus and Tiberius. At the other end is an imposing doorpiece of black marble, the pediment supported by columns of green porphyry of great value. On the walls

<sup>†</sup> The House of Hamilton is the first upon the roll in the Scottish Peerage, and in 1761 it succeeded to part of the titles and the male representation of the ancient and powerful family of Douglas. The royal connection of the family arose from the second marriage of James, the first Lord Hamilton, with Princess Mary, eldest sister of James III. By this marriage he had a son, James, his successor, and a daughter, Elizabeth, who being married to Matthew Stewart, Earl of Lennox, became grandmother to Henry Darnley, father of James VI. Other members of the family were created Earls of Arran by James IV., and Dukes of Chatelherault by Henry II. of France.

are portraits of George III. and Queen Charlotte, of the tenth Duke in his state robes, the beautiful Duchess Anne (afterwards of Argyll), the Earl of Denbigh, and a long series of family portraits; also Rubens' celebrated painting of Daniel in the Lions' Den. \* The tribune, with its lantern roof, 100 feet high, and hanging gallery, is used as an assembly-room, and has doors leading to all the principal apartments. It contains busts of Napoleon and Josephine, of the late Duke and Duchess, his father, and others. After passing through the old state-rooms, profusely hung with paintings, and filled with cabinets of rare value, the Beckford Library, in the form of a T, is entered by the old oak staircase. The new state-rooms are luxuriously furnished, and the walls hung with tapestry of rare workmanship. Among the later additions to the treasures of the palace is a round table of Sèvres china, exquisitely painted—on the gold rim of which is engraved, "Offert a la Madame La Duchesse de Hamilton par sa Majesté l'Imperatrice Eugenie-Sevres, le 4 Avril 1853." Among the cabinets are - one presented by the late Emperor of Russia—the travelling-chest of Napoleon—the cabinet and jewel-case of Mary Queen of Scots, and others of green malachite, enriched with mosaic or inlaid paintings, and with pebbles, gems, etc. Scagliola pillars, tripod vases, a portrait of Napoleon by David, and a large marble slab bearing the statue of the Laccoon, enrich the dining-room.

Within the grounds is the Mausoleum, a structure resembling in general design that of the Emperor Hadrian at Rome (now the Castello di St. Angelo) viz. a circular building springing from a square basement, and enclosing a decorated octagonal chapel. Under the floor are vaults, arranged according to the fashion of a catacomb, and on an external platform are four colossal lions, by A. H. Ritchie. The rustic basement contains effigies of Life, Death, and Eternity, each personified by a human visage. The whole is

<sup>\*</sup> Among the other famous pictures in the palace by the great masters are the Entombment of Christ by Poussin; the Ascension by Giorgione; the Madonna of Corregio; the Miser of Q. Matsys; a Stag-Hunt by Snyders; a Laughing Boy by Da Vinci; portraits by Vandyke, Kneller, Reynolds, and Macnee; landscapes by Salvator Rosa; and miscellaneous pieces by Titian, Rembrandt, Guido, Carlo Dolce, the Carraci, Spagnolletti, etc. Besides the pictures, there are said to be £15,000 worth of rare prints. Some of the cabinets are very precious, one table being valued at £4000. The plate, including a splendid gold set, is valued at £50,000. There is an exquisite gold tea-service—a gift to the Dowager Duchess. The carbine with which Bothwellhaugh shot the Regent Moray is preserved among the curiosities, and the ring given by Queen Mary to Lord John Hamilton. There is also an original picture of the Battle of Bothwell Bridge, 2

lighted by a dome covered by a concave glass roof. David Bryce, R.S.A., of Edinburgh, was the architect.

About two miles to the south-east of Hamilton are the ruins of



THE SCOTTISH WILD OX.

Cadzow Castle, the original barronial residence of the Hamilton family. It occupies a romantic site, overhanging the river Avon. Near it is the noble chase, with its ancient oaks, the remains of the Caledonian Forest, where still browse some of the breed of Scottish wild cattle, the bulls still maintaining their old character of ferocity. "These cattle are now a considerable herd, but they by the liberality of the Duke of

are all without horns or polled. By the liberality of the Duke of Hamilton, several are slaughtered every year in order to afford a New Year's Day dinner to the poor of the town."\*

Sir Walter Scott has made Cadzow Castle the subject of a spirited ballad.

Nearly opposite Cadzow Castle is Chatelherault, an ancient chateau or summer palace, finely situated on a commanding eminence on the other side of the Avon. The walls of the chief apartments exhibit exquisite specimens of French decorative art, of the era of Louis Quatorze, in wood-carving and stucco. The latter consist of scenes of rural life, fruits, flowers, and mythological figures. The principal gamekeeper occupies part of the chateau. A magnificent double avenue stretches between Hamilton Palace and Chatelherault.

Bothwell Bridge, which crosses the Clyde two miles north of Hamilton, is the scene of the encounter which took place, June 22, 1679, between the royal forces, under the Duke of Monmouth, and the Covenanters, on which occasion some five hundred of the latter were killed, and double that

\* Notes on the Ancient Cattle of Scotland. By John Alexander Smith, M.D. 1873. The ancient white cattle may, it seems, be considered as simply an instance of a beautiful and much esteemed variety of our domesticated cattle being artificially preserved. A fine specimen of a white bull from Hamilton (with black ears and muzzle, horns white tipped with black, and some very slight black mottling above the hoofs of the forefeet and on the lower parts of the body) is preserved in the Museum of Science and Art, Edinburgh. The length of its body is 8 feet 8 inches, height 4 feet 2, horns 1 foot 3.

number taken prisoners.\* .The bridge has been much altered, but a part of the ancient structure still remains. The reader may be reminded of the spirited description given of this engagement in Scott's Old Mortality, as well as in the ballad contained in the Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border. The level grounds which stretch from Bothwell Bridge along the northeast bank of the river once formed the patrimonial estate of Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh, the assassin of the Regent Moray. The site of his house is within 100 yards of the present farmhouse of Bothwellhaugh, and is marked by a very old geantree (wild-cherry). The estate was a "hawk's-flight" of land, granted for valour to its first possessor. About a quarter of a mile east of the farm-house is an old Roman bridge over the Calder.

A little farther on we reach the village of BOTHWELL, one of the favourite resorts of residents from Glasgow. It contains three churches, and a well-conducted educational institute. In the former manse Joanna Baillie was born, her father having been minister of this parish for many years. The old church, part of which is still standing, is the remains of an ancient Gothic fabric, cased with a thin coating of stone. Within its walls the unfortunate Robert, Duke of Rothesay, who was afterwards starved to death in Falkland Palace, was married to a daughter of Archibald the Grim, Earl of Douglas.

The picturesque ruins of Bothwell Castlet stand on the right bank of the Clyde, about a mile from the village. They exhibit the Norman style of architecture, and consist of a large oblong quadrangle, flanked, towards the south, by two circular towers, covering altogether an area of 234 feet in length, and 99 feet in breadth. Some parts of the walls are 14 feet thick, and 60 feet in height. The fosse and new

<sup>\*</sup> Shortly before this defeat, the Covenanters had obtained a temporary victory (Sunday, 1st June) over Graham of Claverhouse at Drumclog, near Loudon Hill. Drumclog is situated to the south of Hamilton, and on the confines of Ayrshire. A stone has been erected to commemorate the victory, and till within the last few years an annual sermon was preached on the field on the lat of June.

<sup>†</sup> Tourists admitted by the principal gateway only on Tuesdays, when the family is absent, from 11 a.m., and expected to retire from the grounds before 4 p.m. No admission other days.



BOTHWELL CASTLE.

**a** 1

part can still be traced. At the east end are the remains of the chapel, with shafted windows, accompanied by a font, altar-stance, etc., in the open space beyond. A circular dungeon, called Wallace's Beef-barrel, is still shown. The walls are now much dilapidated and covered with ivy, wild roses, and yellow wall-flower:—

"The tufted grass lines Bothwell's ancient hall,
The fox peeps cautious from the creviced wall,
Where once proud Murray, Clydesdale's ancient lord,
A mimic sovereign, held the festal board," g

The Clyde here makes a beautiful sweep, and forms the semicircular declivity celebrated in Scottish song as Bothwell Bank. A fog-house on the river's brink affords the best view of the ruins. The castle is the property of the Countess of Home, to whom the extensive estates of the family descended in 1857, on the death of her uncle, James, the fourth Baron Douglas, without issue.

The modern residence is a plain mansion, standing on a lawn near the old castle. It was built by the young Earl of Forfar, who was killed at the battle of Sheriffmuir. The Priory, on the other side of the river, was founded in the thirteenth century; and one of the priors was the emissary of the Scottish commissioners appointed to negotiate the ransom of King David Bruce after the battle of Durham in 1346. It is the property of Lord Blantyre, but the ground is held on lease by the owner of Bothwell Castle.

"Thus," remarks Mr. Forsyth in his Beauties of Scotland, "whether we consider the majestic ruins around us or the singular variety of changes in their history which have occurred during the lapse of ages, few places will be found affording such evidence of the devastations produced by time, as aptly expressed in the following lines of Prior:—

"'Time has seen, that lifts the low,
And level lays the lofty brow,
Has seen this broken pile complete,
Big with the vanities of state,
A little rule, a little sway,
A sunbeam in a winter's day,
Is all the proud and mighty have
Between the cradle and the grave."

There is a good hotel at Bothwell-"The Clyde."

On the banks of the south Calder, which lie at no great distance from Hamilton, there are a number of family seats, including Dalziel House (Major Hamilton), built 1649, with a curious peel-tower, in the old Scotch Baronial style; Wishaw House (the old seat of the Belhaven family), Coltness (J. Houldsworth, Esq.); Allanton (Sir H. J. Seton Steuart, Bart.); Orbiston (Robert Lushington Douglas, Esq.) On the river Rotten Calder, parish of Blantyre, there are also a number of fine seats, among which is Calderwood Castle (Sir Wm. Maxwell, Bart.), worthy of a visit for the variety and picturesque character of its walks and grounds. On the north of Calder is Woodhall, and on the Avon, Fairholm (Captain S. Hamilton). At Strathaven are the ruins of the fine old castle of Avondale, where the good Duchess Anne of Hamilton found shelter during the invasion of Scotland by Oliver Cromwell. The ruins stand on a rocky eminence on the banks of a small river called Pomilion, which falls into the Avon about a mile below.

In the vicinity of Hamilton may also be seen the castle of Darngaber—the Tumulus of Meikle Earnock—the Cromlech or Cruiket Stone, near Quarter—and the Dutch gardens of Barncluith. These gardens were constructed by John Hamilton, an ancestor of Lord Belhaven, about 1583, and are now the property of Lady Ruthven.

# AYR AND THE LAND OF BURNS.

[Hotels: THE KINO'S ARMS; Queen'S; Ayr Arms. Population 18,000.]
40 miles from Glasgow, 408 miles from London. Trains leave the South-side Station, Glasgow, several times daily. Time occupied about two hours. A steamer plies regularly between Glasgow and Ayr.

Ayr races take place in the end of September.

The town of Ayr is situated on the sea coast, at the mouth of the river Ayr. It contains a number of handsome public buildings. The river, which divides Ayr proper from Newtown and Wallacetown, is crossed by two bridges, termed respectively the Auld and New Brigs-noticed under these denominations in Burns's poem of "The Twa Brigs," The Auld Brig is said to have been built in the reign of Alexander III. (1249-1285) by two maiden sisters of the name of Low, whose efficies were carved upon a stone in the eastern parapet, near the south end of the fabric. The new bridge was erected in 1788, chiefly through the exertions of Provost Ballantyne, to whom Burns dedicated his poem of "The Twa Brigs," The "Dungeon Clock," alluded to in the poem, was placed at the top of an old steeple in the Sandgate, but taken down in 1826. The "Wallace Tower," in which Wallace is said to have been confined, was a rude old building, which stood in the eastern part of the High Street, at the head of a lane named the Mill Vennel. Having become ruinous, it was replaced in 1835 by a Gothic tower, containing the clock and bells of the Dungeon steeple, and a statue of Wallace, executed by Mr. Thom, a self-taught sculptor. Another statue of Wallace was placed by a citizen of Ayr on the front of a dwelling-house at the corner of Newmarket Street which occupies the site of the ancient court-house.

The fort of Ayr was built by Oliver Cromwell, in 1652, upon a level piece of ground between the town and the sea. A few fragments of the ramparts still remain, together with an old tower, which formed part of St. John's Church, founded in the 12th century; the latter having been recently modernised and fitted up as a residence for the present proprietor. Cromwell enclosed this church within the walls of his citadel.

and converted it into an armoury, giving as compensation to the inhabitants £150 towards the erection of the present Old Church of Ayr. This church is built upon the site of the Dominican monastery, where Robert Bruce held the parliament which settled his succession. At the north-eastern angle of the fort, close upon the harbour, the ancient Castle of Ayr, built by William the Lion, who constituted Ayr a royal burgh, is supposed to have stood. There is a large manufacture of carpets and other woollen fabrics carried on at Ayr.

# BURNS'S BIRTHPLACE, MONUMENT, AND ALLOWAY KIRK.

Admirers of Burns will be gratified with a visit to the scenes in this neighbourhood, with which he is associated. This may be easily accomplished from the town of Ayr, by an excursion of a few miles southwards, up the banks of the river Doon. The town is not soon left before various localities are reached mentioned in "Tam o' Shanter." At the distance of about 150 yards from Slaphouse Bridge is

"The ford, Where in the snaw the chapman smoored."

About 100 yards from the "ford," and about 20 from the road, in the plot of ground behind the house occupied by the Roselle gamekeeper, is

"The meikle stane,
Where drucken Charlie brak's neck-bane."

Passing on the left the beautiful mansion of Roselle, at the distance of about 2 miles from Ayr, we reach the cottage where Burns was born, 25th January 1759. The original erection was a clay bigging, consisting of two apartments, the kitchen and the spence or sitting-room. The cottage was built on part of seven acres of ground, of which Burns's father took a perpetual lease from Dr. Campbell, physician in Ayr, with the view of commencing business as nurseryman and gardener. Having built this house with his own hands, he married, in December 1757, Agnes Brown, the mother of the poet; but having been engaged by Mr. Ferguson of Doonholm as his gardener and overseer, he abandoned his design of forming a nursery, although continuing to reside in the cottage

till Whitsunday 1766. On removing to Lochlee he sold his leasehold to the corporation of shoemakers in Ayr. The cottage remains somewhat in its pristine integrity; and in the interior of the kitchen is shown a recess where the poet was born.

On an eminence, about a mile and a half to the south-east of the cottage, stands the farm of Mount Oliphant, which Burns's father rented on leaving the cottage.

Proceeding towards Burns's monument, we perceive in a field a single tree, enclosed with a paling, the last remnant of a group which covered

"The cairn Where hunters fand the murder'd bairn."

The position of the "cairn," and also of the "ford," at a distance from the highway, is accounted for by the old road from Ayr, by which the poet supposed his hero to have approached Alloway Kirk, having been to the west of the present line. Beyond this stands

### "Alloway's auld haunted Kirk."

This interesting building has long been roofless, but the walls are pretty well preserved, and it still retains its bell at the east end. The woodwork has all been taken away to form snuff-boxes and other memorials.

In the area of the kirk the late Lord Alloway, one of the Judges of the Court of Session, was interred; and near the gate of the churchyard is the grave of Burns's father, marked by a plain tombstone, a renewal of the original stone, which has been demolished and carried away in fragments. The new parish church of Alloway stands on the opposite side of the road.

In the immediate vicinity is Cambusdoon, formerly Craigweil (James Baird, Esq.) The present mansion was rebuilt, and the grounds are laid out with great elegance in walks, parterres, bowers, and jets deau. Farther west Newark Castle (Peter White, Esq.), is situated on the left bank of the Doon,\*

\* The Doon, to which the writings of Burns have given such celebrity, rises in a lake of the same name, about 8 miles in length, situated in the great mineral district of Dalmellington. It has a seaward course of 18 miles, throughout which it amply sustains its right to the title of "Bonny Doon." Its banks are indeed "fresh and fair;" and in suunmer-time especially, are

on the brow of the Carrick hills, commanding a view of rare expanse and variety.

A few hundred yards from the kirk is the "Auld Brig" of Doon, which figures so conspicuously in the tale of "Tam o' Shanter." The age of the structure is unknown, but it is evidently of great antiquity. The "New Bridge," which has been built since the time of Burns, stands about 100 yards farther down. Directly over this stands

## BURNS'S MONUMENT,

designed by the late Thomas Hamilton, architect, Edinburgh. The project of this erection originated with the late Sir Alexander Boswell of Auchinleck, and it cost upwards of £3300. The foundation-stone was laid on 25th January 1820. surrounding grounds measure about an acre, and are tastefully laid out. In a circular apartment on the ground-floor there are exhibited several articles appropriate to the place—various editions of the poet's works, a snuff-box made from the woodwork of Alloway Kirk, a copy of the original portraits of Burns by Nasmyth, etc., and the Bible given by Burns to his Highland Mary. The possessor of this interesting relic having emigrated to Canada in 1834, it was purchased by a party of gentlemen in Montreal for £25, and forwarded to the Provost of Ayr, to be presented in their name to the trustees for the monument. From the base of the columns a view is obtained of the surrounding scenery; and in a small grotto at the south side of the enclosed ground are two statues of Tam o' Shanter and Souter Johnnie, by Mr. Thom of Ayr.

absolutely laden with fioral richness and beauty. The scenery of the Ness Glen, through which the river runs immediately after issuing from the lake, is woody and picturesque, and the glen is a favourite resort of pic-nic parties. Colonel Cathcart of Craigingillan, with praiseworthy liberality, allows visitors to pass through his grounds on their way to Loch Doon, which is two miles from Dalmellington. On a small island, near the upper extremity, are the ruins of an ancient castle of considerable strength, which figured in the wars between England and Scotland during the time of Robert Bruce. Farther down the stream, near the village of Dalrymple, we come upon some romantic green hills in the neighbourhood of the ancient seat of the Earl of Cassilis, which form the opening scene of Burns's "Halloween," where fairies light on Cassilis Downans dance. Lower down, on a beautiful bend of the river, is the modern mansion of Auchendrane (Sir Peter Coats), built near the site of the old castle, which is the scene of Scott's "Ayrshire Tragedy."

The hotel, close by the bridge, was built by the late Mr. David Auld, to whom the admirers of the Ayrshire bard are deeply indebted for the unwearied zeal and fine taste he displayed in adorning the grounds of the monument.

Burns's father, on the death of his landlord, Provost Ferguson, removed from Mount Oliphant, in 1777, to Lochlee, in the parish of Tarbolton, and about three miles from the village of that name. While residing in this farm the poet established a Bachelors' Club in Tarbolton, in the latter part of the year 1780; and here, in 1783, he was initiated into the mysteries of free-masonry. About 200 yards north of the village, on the road leading to Galston, lies the scene of "Death and Dr. Hornbook." "Willie's Mill," alluded to in the poem, was the Mill of Tarbolton, situated on the Faile, about 200 yards east of the village, and was called by the name used in the poem in consequence of its being then occupied by William Muir. a friend of the Burns family.

About half-a-mile from Tarbolton stands the mansion-house of Coilsfield, designated by Burns "The Castle o' Montgomery," from its being in its time the residence of Colonel Hugh Montgomery, afterwards Earl of Eglinton. Here Mary Campbell, Burns's "Highland Mary," lived in the humble capacity of dairymaid. In this neighbourhood, near the junction of the river Faile with the Avr. lies the scene of the parting which the poet has described in such exquisite terms. In the anticipation of her marriage with Burns, Mary resolved to bay a visit to her relations in Argyllshire. Previous to her departure she met her lover on a Sunday in May, and at their parting, "standing one on each side of a small brook, they laved their hands in the stream, and holding a Bible between them, pronounced a vow of eternal constancy." This was their last meeting. In returning from her visit of filial duty Mary fell sick, and died at Greenock. This event produced an indelible impression on the mind of Burns, and he has given utterance to his feelings in some of the finest and most touching verses he ever wrote. That, "noblest of all his ballads," as the Address to "Mary in Heaven" has justly been designated, was composed at Ellisland in 1789, on the anniversary of the day on which he heard of the death of his early love. According to the account given by his mother to

;5

Mr. Lockhart, "Burns spent that day, though labouring under a cold, in the usual harvest-work, and apparently in excellent spirits. But as twilight deepened, he appeared to grow 'very sad about something,' and at length wandered out into the barnyard, to which his mother, in her anxiety for his health. followed him, entreating him in vain to observe that the frost had set in, and to return to the fireside. On being again and again requested to do so, he always promised compliancebut still remained where he was, striding up and down slowly. and contemplating the sky, which was singularly clear and starry. At last Mrs. Burns found him stretched on a mass of straw, with his eyes fixed on a beautiful planet 'that shone like another moon,' and prevailed on him to come in. Immediately on entering the house, he called for his desk, and wrote exactly as they now stand, with all the ease of one copying from memory, the sublime and pathetic verses :-

> 'Thou lingering star, with lessening ray, That lov'st to greet the early morn, Again thou usherest in the day My Mary from my soul was torn,

O Mary! dear departed shade,
Where is thy place of blissful rest?
Seest thou thy lover lowly laid,
Hear'st thou the groans that rest his breast?'" etc.

"This" observes Mr. Carruthers in his Highland Note-Book, "is the most beautiful and touching passage in all Burns's life. His after-loves were of the earth earthy, but this passion for Highland Mary was as pure as it was fervent and lasting. It dawned upon him at the most susceptible period of life; it let in enchantment upon scenes and objects which he had previously looked upon with coldness and aversion—it gave a fine tone of humanity to his whole moral being. Let us not admit the dictum of Byron that the 'cold in clime are cold in blood,' since in peasant life, among the woods of Ayr, was nursed in solitude and obscurity a passion as deep and thrilling and romantic as the loves of Tasso and Petrarch, and immeasurably beyond those of Sidney and Waller. Sacharissa and the fair ones of Arcadia must yield to the dairymaid of Montgomery Castle."

According to unvarying tradition, Coilsfield derived its designation from "Auld King Coil" who is supposed to have left his name to this whole district of Ayrshire, as well as to the rivulet of Coyle and the parish of Coylton. He is said to have been overthrown and slain in this neighbourhood in a battle with Fergus, King of Scots; and this statement receives some countenance from the fact, that in May 1837 several urns, and a stone grave containing some bones, were dug up in a circular mound near Coilsfield, where, according to popular belief, the remains of "Auld King Coil" were deposited. Burns alludes to this tradition in his poem of "The Vision:"—

"There where a spectred Pictish shade, Stalk'd round his ashes lowly laid, I marked a martial race portray'd In colours strong; Bold, soldier-featured, undismay'd. They strode along."

The "martial race" here referred to are the Montgomeries. Coilsfield has now the more poetical name of "Montgomerie," On the death of Burns's father, his widow and family removed to Mossgiel, a farm about a mile north of Mauchline, which the poet and his brother Gilbert had taken some months before. Here Burns lived during the period of his life extending from his 25th to his 28th year, and during which he wrote his principal poems. The spence of this farm-house is the scene described in the opening of "The Vision," and in the "stable-loft," where he slept, many of his most admired Mauchline, which "appropriated a poems were written. large share of the notice of the poet during his residence at Mossgiel," lies about 9 miles from Kilmarnock and 11 from Ayr. It is situated on the face of a slope, about a mile from the river Ayr, and contains upwards of 1300 inhabitants, was the scene of the "Holy Fair," and of the "Jolly Beggars," and here dwelt John Dow, Nanse Tinnock, "Daddy Auld," and other characters who figure conspicuously in the poet's writings. The churchyard was the scene of the "Holy Fair." but the present church is a recent substitute for the old barnlike edifice which existed in Burns's time. Near the church is the "Whitefoord Arms Inn," where Burns wrote on a pane of glass the well-known amusing epitaph on the Landlord John Dow. Nearly opposite the churchyard gate is the house of "Auld Nanse Tinnock," bearing over the door the date 1744. "It is remembered," says Mr. Chambers, that "Nancy could never understand how the poet should have talked of enjoying himself in her house nine times a week,—'The lad,' she said, 'hardly ever drank three half-mutchkins under her roof in his life.'" The cottage of Poosie Nansie, the scene of the "Jolly Beggars," is also pointed out. Close behind the churchyard is the house in which Mr. Gavin Hamilton, the early friend of Burns, lived, and here is shown the room in which Burns composed the satirical poem entitled "The Calf." This room is further remarkable as the one in which the poet was married.

The scenes of some of Burns's most admired lyrics are to be found on the banks of the river Ayr, at a short distance from Mauchline. The "Braes of Ballochmyle," the scene of his exquisite song "The Lass o' Ballochmyle," are situated about two miles from Mossgiel, extending along the north bank of the Avr. between the village of Catrine and Howford Bridge. They form part of the pleasure-grounds connected with Ballochmyle House, which was at one time the property of the Whitefoords, an old and once powerful Aryshire family. Colonel Allan Whitefoord, one of the members of this family, was the original of the character of Colonel Talbot, described in the novel of Waverley. Another of them. Caleb Whitefoord, "the best-natured man with the worstnatured muse," has been immortalised by Goldsmith in a postscript to his witty poem entitled "Retaliation." Sir John Whitefoord, the representative of the family in the time of Burns, having been forced to part with his estate in consequence of reduced circumstances, Burns wrote some plaintive verses on the occasion, referring to the grief of Maria Whitefoord, afterwards Mrs. Cranstoun, on leaving the family inheritance :-

> "Through faded groves Maria sang, Hersel' in beauty's bloom the while, And aye the wild-wood echoes rang, Farewell the brace of Ballochmyle.

"Low in your wintry beds, ye flowers, Again ye'll flourish fresh and fair; Ye birdies dumb in with'ring bowers, Again ye'll charm the vocal air.

"But here, alas! for me nae mair Shall birdie charm or floweret smile; Farewell the bonnie banks of Ayr— Farewell, farewell, sweet Ballochmyle."

Ballochmyle was purchased by Claud Alexander, Esq., and shortly after that gentleman had taken possession of the mansion, his sister, Miss Wilhelmina Alexander, a famed beauty, walking out along the braes one evening in July 1786, encountered Burns, with his shoulder placed against one of the trees. The result was, that the poet, during his homeward walk, composed the well-known song above alluded to. The spot where the meeting took place is now distinguished by a rustic grotto or moss-house, ornamented with appropriate devices, in the back of which there is inscribed on a tablet a facsimile of two of the verses of the poem, as it appeared in the holograph of the author. Near Ballochmyle is the manufacturing village of Catrine, at one time the seat of Dr. Stewart, and of his son the celebrated Professor Dugald To them Burns alludes in the following stanza in "The Vision:"-

"With deep-struck reverential awe
The learned sire and son I saw;
To nature's God and nature's law
They gave their lore;
This all its source and end to draw,
That to adore.";

Barskimming House (the property of Sir William Miller of Glenlee, Bart.) stands between the villages of Tarbolton and Mauchline, and occupies a romantic situation on the banks of the Ayr. The scenery of the river at this spot is remarkably beautiful. Barskimming, and its then proprietor, Lord President Miller, are thus alluded to in the above-mentioned poem:—

"Through many a wild romantic grove, Near many a hermit-fancied cove, Fit haunts for friendship or for love, In musing mood, An aged judge, I saw him rove, Dispensing good." A short distance farther up the river, at the point where the Lugar joins, is the spot where Burns composed the poem entitled

" Man was made to mourn."

## KILWINNING.

About 14 miles to the north of Ayr is Kilwinning, a small town with some 3600 inhabitants, chiefly engaged in the surrounding mineral works. Its name is derived from Saint Winnin, who settled here at an early period, and gave rise to the monastery subsequently founded by Hugh de Morville in 1140. The remains of the Abbey consist mainly of the south transept, which is a beautiful fragment of the first pointed style. Near Kilwinning is Eglinton Castle, the seat of the Earl of Eglinton and Wyntoun, a large castellated mansion. In the extensive park with which it is surrounded the famous Eglinton Tournament took place in the autumn of 1839.

# MAYBOLE—(CROSSRAGUEL ABBEY)—GIRVAN.

From Ayr a line of railway proceeds southwards via Maybole to Girvan, a distance of  $21\frac{1}{2}$  miles, with a fork via Hollybush and Patna to Dalmellington, 15 miles.

The town of Maybole, the capital of the district of Carrick, stands on the face of a gentle hill aloping to the south. It is 9 miles from Ayr. In former times it was frequented during winter by several of the noble families of the neighbourhood, some of whose mansions still remain with their turrets and turnpikes. One of these is the mansion house of the Cassilis family and still called *The Castle*. A considerable manufacture of agricultural implements and shoes is carried on by the inhabitants. About two miles southwards, and a little off the road leading to Turnberry, are the ruins of the ancient Abbey of Crossraguel, founded by Duncan, first Earl of Carrick, about the year 1240. The fragments display a combination of the semi-Baronial and Ecclesiastical style. Crossraguel was a dependency of the Abbey of Paisley.

The town of Girvan (Hotel: King's Arms) is situated near the influx of the river Girvan into the sea, and at a point exactly opposite Ailsa Craig. The distance from Ayr is 21½ miles. It is a burgh of barony, chiefly of modern growth, and containing some 4800 inhabitants. The harbour is commodious, and a considerable trade is carried on in connection with the coal-pits and lime-quarries in the neighbourhood.

About half a mile southwards on the sea coast is Ardmillan House (Lord Ardmillan).

### AILSA CRAIG.

This huge rocky island rises abruptly from the sea, and is somewhat similar in features to the Bass Rock on the east coast. It is 1103 feet in height, about 2 miles in circumference at the base, and its nearest distance to land is about 10 miles. The ruins of a tower of three storeys are to be seen upon its summit. It is the property of the Marquis of Ailsa, who takes from it his title as a British peer.

The sea-coast, which near the town of Ayr is flat and sandy, rises on the south into bold rocky headlands, among which are the "Heads of Ayr," well-known landmarks to mariners. On either side, within a few miles, are the ruins of Greenan Castle, overhanging the sea, and commanding an extensive seaward view; and Dunure Castle, a tall empty tower, the remains of an old stronghold of the Kennedies. Here Allan Stewart, Commendator of the Abbey of Crossraguel, was roasted before a slow fire by Gilbert, fourth Earl of Cassilis, to extort his surrender of certain lands. The castle, which has been in ruins since the 17th century, now gives a territorial designation to a branch of the Kennedy family.

Colzean, or Colyean Castle, the principal seat of the Marquis of Ailsa, is situated about 2 miles from the village of Kirkoswald. This picturesque mansion was built in 1777 by David, tenth earl, on the site of the old house of The Cove, erected about the middle of the 16th century by Sir Thomas Kennedy, second son of Gilbert, Earl of Cassilis. It stands upon the verge of a massive basaltic cliff overhanging the sea, presenting a range of lofty castellated masses, with Gothic windows, a terraced garden in front, and a bridge of approach. The building covers an area of four acres, and conveys a most imposing impression of baronial dignity, affluence, and taste



BUINS OF DUNURE CASTLE.

The interior contains an extensive and valuable collection of arms and armour.

The Kennedies have long held a prominent place among the aristocracy of Ayrshire. According to the old rhyme—

"Twixt Wigton and the town of Ayr, Port-Patrick and the Cruives of Cree, No man may think for to bide there, Unless he court Saint Kennedie."

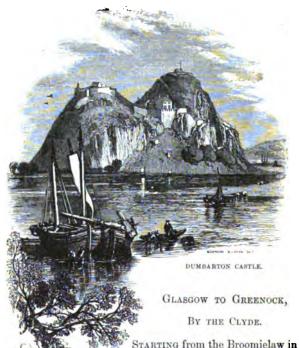
This powerful family was first ennobled in 1466, by the title of Lord Kennedy; in 1510 they attained the dignity of Earls of Cassilis; and in 1831, Archibald, the twelfth Earl, was created Marquis of Ailsa. The main line of the Cassilis family became extinct in 1759, and the title and family estates became the inheritance of Sir Thomas Kennedy of Colzean, who accordingly became ninth Earl of Cassilis. He was descended from Sir T. Kennedy, who was assassinated near the town of Ayr, in 1602, by Kennedy of Bargany, at the instigation of Mure of Auchendrane, a deed which has been made the subject of a drama by Sir Walter Scott.

Directly underneath the castle are the Coves of Colzean, six in number. According to popular report they are a favourite haunt of fairies; and they are known to have afforded shelter, after the Revolution, to Sir Archibald Kennedy of Colzean, who acquired an unenviable notoriety as a persecutor during the reigns of Charles II. and James II. A few miles to the south stand the ruins of Turnberry Castle—

"Where Bruce once ruled the martial ranks, And shook his Carrick spear."

and which during the 12th and 13th centuries was the principal seat of the Earls of Carrick, who possessed the supreme influence in this region previous to the rise of the Kennedies. In 1271, Robert Bruce, son of the Lord of Annandale, married the widowed Countess of Carrick, to whom the earldom had descended, and from this union sprang Robert Bruce, King of Scotland, who, if not born in Turnberry Castle, must have spent many of his youthful years in it.

The ruin occupies the brink of a level plain of about two miles in extent, and elevated above the water some forty or fifty feet. The prominence of the situation suggested it as a suitable site for an elegant lighthouse on this rocky and dangerous coast. It has been remarked that no more fitting memorial of Bruce could have been erected on the spot, for it was here the fire was seen from the Isle of Arran, which, being mistaken for an appointed signal, brought Bruce prematurely over to the mainland with his handful of followers to attempt the deliverance of his country, as related by Barbour, Sir Walter Scott, and others. Local historians of a prosaic turn have hazarded the guess that the light rose from a kiln fire; but the favourite tradition cherished in the neighbourhood is the one embodied by Sir Walter in his "Lord of the Isles," that the light was of mystic origin, and still rises to commemorate Bruce's crossing on the anniversary of the incident. The height of the lighthouse is sixty feet, and the light a revolving one of intermittent flashes. Turnberry is the property of the Marquis of Ailsa, although still enumerated among the royal seats of Scotland, under the denomination of Carrick.



one of the numerous steamers \* which ply on the coast, a few minutes' sail brings us to the village of

Govan, in the neighbourhood of which the extensive shipbuilding yards of Messrs. Napier and other Glasgow firms are situated. Opposite this, at Partick, the river Kelvin flows into the Clyde. About three miles below Govan, on the same side of the river, is the ancient burgh of Renfrew; a little farther down the river is Elderslie House, in the neighbourhood of which Somerled, Thane of Argyll and Lord

<sup>\*</sup> About an hour is saved by taking the railway to Greenock, and meeting the steamer there.

of the Isles, who had taken up arms against Malcolm IV., was defeated and slain A.D. 1164. The barony of Renfrew was the first possession of the Stewart family in Scotland, and it now gives the title of Baron to the Prince of Wales, A little beyond Renfrew, on the left bank, is Blythswood House, the seat of Archibald C. Campbell, Esq. Here the collected waters of the two Carts and the Gryfe flow into the Clyde. A large block of stone on the estate marks the spot where the unfortunate Earl of Argyll was captured while endeavouring to make his escape in the disguise of a peasant after his unsuccessful expedition in 1685. About two miles farther on are North Barr on the left and the village of Dalmuir on the right bank. A little below is Erskine ferry, which takes its name from the estate of Erskine on the left, anciently the seat of the Earls of Mar, and latterly of the Blantyre family. Robert, eleventh Lord Blantyre, who was accidentally shot in the insurrection at Brussels in 1830, erected the new mansion which crowns the rising ground. Half-way between Glasgow and Greenock the river widens out into a broad expanse, assuming the appearance of a lake. On the right is Dalnottar Hill (753), from which there is a fine view; the heights immediately to the north are the Kilpatrick Hills, and the village on the narrow plain between them and the river is Old Kilpatrick, said to have been the birthplace of St. Patrick, the tutelary saint of Ireland.

In about an hour's sail from Glasgow, Bowling, one of the stations of the Dumbartonshire Railway, is reached. The Great Junction Canal, which unites the east and west coasts of Scotland by means of the Firths of Forth and Clyde, joins the latter at this place. At a short distance below, on the right, is Dunglass Point, supposed to be the western termination of the Wall of Antoninus, or Graham's Dyke. On the promontory are Dunglass House and the ruins of Dunglass Castle (formerly the property of the Colquhouns of Luss). An appropriate monument has been erected here to the memory of Henry Bell, who first introduced steam navigation on the Clyde.

# DUMBARTON CASTLE.

At the point of junction of the Leven and Clyde, Dumbarton rock rises to the height of 240 feet. The rock measures a mile in circumference, and terminates in two peaks, the highest of which is still called "Wallace's Seat," while a part of the castle bears the name of "Wallace's Tower." in commemoration of the Scottish hero, who was confined here. Dumbarton is a place of great antiquity, and is generally supposed to have been the principal seat of the British tribe which inhabited the vale of Clyde after the departure of the Romans. It was one of the principal strongholds of the Scottish monarchs, and of such reputed strength as to be styled by Buchanan "arx inexpugnabilis." It has however yielded more than once to besiegers unprovided with artillery. None of the buildings erected on its surface are of great architectural interest or antiquity, but it is likely that some of the foundations and more massive buildings may be very ancient, for the earliest use of this remarkable rock as a fortress is among those venerable things of whose age tradition makes no note. From the first gate the ascent is by a narrow steep stair, built in a natural fissure of the rock. A narrow gateway here was used as a portcullis, on either side of which may



MENTRITH'S HEAD

be seen rude well-worn heads of Wallace, and Menteith his betrayer. The latter is represented with his finger in his cheek, which is said to have been the sign given by the traitor on this occasion. The stair continues to ascend to the

summit, where the remains of a Roman fort are pointed out, and from whence there is an expansive and remarkable view. The so-called armoury is a poor collection of miscellaneous weapons, among which are some old swords found on the field of Bannockburn.\* During the wars which desolated Scotland in the reign of Queen Mary, this fortress was taken by an ingenious stratagem by Captain Crawford of Jordanhill.

<sup>\*</sup> The large two-handed sword, long shown here as "Wallace's sword," has been ascertained to be of the period of Edward IV., and therefore not likely ever to have belonged to Wallace.

a distinguished adherent of the King's party, and there still exists in the archives of the Duke of Montrose a juvenile letter of James VI., written in his 9th year, addressed to Captain Crawford, who performed this service. The original is beautifully engrossed, and the date of day and month, which the King had omitted, is supplied, probably by his preceptor George Buchanan, who gives a graphic account of the capture of the castle in his History of Scotland.\* (See Third Report of Hist. MSS. Commission.)

The town at its base is now an important seat of industry, with a population of 11,500. It is entered from the railway station by Church Street, in which are situated the county buildings, and the Dumbarton academy, a handsome modern building, with a graceful tower-steeple. In the same street may be seen the remains of an old archway, which, according to an inscription built into an adjoining wall, is "one of the tower arches of St. Patrick's Collegiate Church, founded MCCCCL, and the sole remnant of a once extensive pile, removed to its present site in 1850." At the foot of this street are the Parish Church and High Street. There is a good hotel—The Elephant,—which animal forms the crest

<sup>\* &</sup>quot;Taking advantage of a misty and moonless night to bring to the foot of the castle rock the scaling ladders which he had provided, he chose for his terrible experiment the place where the rock was highest, and where, of course, less pains were taken to keep a regular guard. This choice was fortunate: for the first ladder broke with the weight of the men who attempted to mount, and the noise of the fall must have betrayed them had there been any sentinel within hearing. Crawford, assisted by a soldier who had deserted from the castle, and was acting as his guide, renewed the attempt in person, and having scrambled up to a projecting ledge of rock where there was some footing, contrived to make fast the ladder by tying it to the roots of a tree which grew about midway up the rock. Here they found a small flat surface, sufficient. however, to afford footing to the whole party, which was, of course, very few in number. In scaling the second precipice, another accident took place:-One of the party, subject to epileptic fits, was seized by one of these attacks, brought on perhaps by terror, while he was in the act of climbing up the ladder. His illness made it impossible for him either to ascend or descend. To have slain the man would have been a cruel expedient, besides that the fall of his body from the ladder might have alarmed the garrison. Crawford caused him, therefore, to be tied to the ladder, then all the rest descending. they turned the ladder, and thus mounted with ease over the belly of the epileptic person. When the party gained the summit they slew the sentinel ere he had time to give the alarm, and easily surprised the slumbering garrison, who had trusted too much to the security of their castle to keep good watch."

of the town arms. Dumbarton has been much indebted to the energetic enterprise of the Denny family, whose shipbuilding works employ many men, and a whole suburb of workmen's houses is thence called Dennystoun. The river Leven flows through the town, and debouches into the Clyde near the castle rock. Dumbarton is an important railway junction for Balloch (Loch Lomond)\* and Helensburgh. On the coast, or about two miles from Dumbarton, is the village of Cardross where formerly stood the old castle of Cardross, in which King Robert Bruce died. Proceeding down the river we next pass the modern villas of Langbank, and keeping near the south shore pass next the ruins of Newark Castle, a large quadrangular building close to the town of Port-Glasgow. This port was founded in 1668 by the merchants of Glasgow, for the embarkation and disembarkation of goods: but since the river was deepened its importance has much declined. It carries on a large trade in iron shipbuilding, and has a population of 10,000.

### \* DUMBARTON TO BALLOCH-LOCH LONOND.

This route, after following the banks of the Clyde to Dumbarton, branches northward, up the vale of Leven, by Renton, Bonhill, and Alexandria.

The manufacturing village of Renton was founded by Mrs. Smollett of Bonhill in 1782, and named in honour of her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Renton of Lammerton. It contains an obelisk to the memory of Tobias Smollett, the novelist, who was born in 1721 in the neighbourhood, near Bonhill House, the old seat of the Smolletts. Opposite Renton is Strathleven House (Mrs. Ewing). The villages of Bonhill and Alexandria (united by a bridge over the Leven) contain a large population, engaged in the surrounding bleach and print works, which owe their origin and efficiency to the excellent quality and abundant supply of water. The stream has a beautiful appearance, as it flows deep, smooth, and silent, between its level green banks, so well described by Smollett—

"Pure stream, in whose transparent wave My youthful limbs I used to lave, No torrent stains thy limpid source, No rocks impede thy dimpling course, That sweetly warbles o'er its bed With white round polished pebbles spread,

Shortly before reaching Balloch we pass on the left Tilliechewan Castle (James Campbell, Esq.) a new building in the Baronial style, occupying a commanding position, and surrounded by extensive and beautiful grounds. The railway terminates at

#### BALLOCH,

where there is an excellent hotel. Passengers are carried straight on to the pier, and to the side of one of the comfortable steamers which navigates the loch. (See p. 227.)

# A GREENOCK.

[Hotels: Tontine; White Hart; Royal; Buck's Head.]

The South-Western Railway Station is at Prince's Pier, from which there are frequent trains to Glasgow, etc. The Caledonian Railway Station is at Cathcart Street, and passengers by it, embark and disembark at the old quay.

(Population 58,000.)

This important seaport ranks among the most considerable in Great Britain, though of comparatively modern origin. In the beginning of the 17th century the town consisted merely of a single row of thatch-covered huts; and it was not until the commencement of the 18th century that the first harbour was begun. The harbours now occupy an extent of many acres. The principal trades carried on are the refining of sugar, and shipbuilding. The latter, especially the construction of iron steam-vessels, is very extensive.

Although the town of Greenock is not very prepossessing, the situation is at once beautiful and convenient for commerce. The view from the piers embraces the mountains of Argyllshire and Dumbartonshire; and the Whinhill (the rising ground at the back) commands a still more extensive prospect. Close upon the steamboat-quay stands the custom-house, a commodious building. In Cathcart Street there are several public edifices, including the Court-house, several churches, banks, a theatre, and a club-house. In 1875 a new Arcade was erected in a line running from East Shaw Street to Cathcart Street. The arcade is 250 feet long, 14 feet broad, and 30 from the floor to the apex of the glass roof. Attached to the arcade is a public market 150 by 56 feet. is divided into stalls with a gallery running round the building. The principal private dwelling-houses are situated to the west and south of the town. In the burying-ground of the old West Kirk of Greenock, Burns's "Highland Mary" is interred. The extensive shipbuilding yards of the Messrs. Caird and Co., Steele and Co., and Scott and Co., are situated on the shore of the firth. In Union Street (west end of the town) a handsome structure was erected by the late Mr. Watt of Soho, son of the great Watt, for the reception of a white marble replica of Chantrev's beautiful statue of his father, the cost of which was defrayed by public subscription. The inscription (from the pen of Lord Jeffrey) states that

"The inhabitants of Greenock have erected this statue of James Watt, not to extend a fame already identified with the miracles of steam, but to testify the pride and reverence with which he is remembered in the place of his nativity, and their deep sense of the great benefits his genius has conferred on mankind. Born 19th January 1736. Died at Heathfield, in Staffordshire, August 25, 1819."

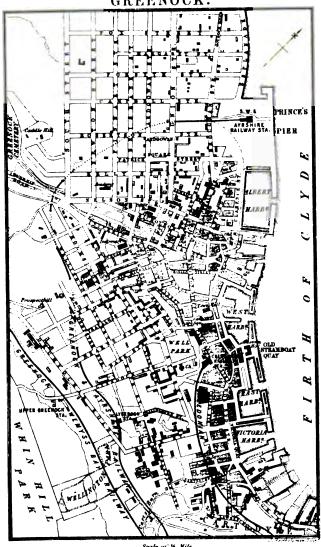
On the back is the figure of an elephant, suggestive of Jeffrey's simile of the steam-engine, which, like that animal's trunk, "is equally adapted to lift a pin or rend an oak." Among the portraits on the walls of this building is one of John Galt, the novelist, who was buried in Greenock. The same building contains the Greenock Public Library. A short distance to the south of the monument is the new cemetery. Greenock possesses two public parks, both the gifts of Sir Michael Shaw-Stewart, Bart. An extensive sandbank, called the Tail of the Bank—commencing near Dumbarton, and terminating a little below Greenock—is considered the best anchorage-ground in the Firth of Clyde.

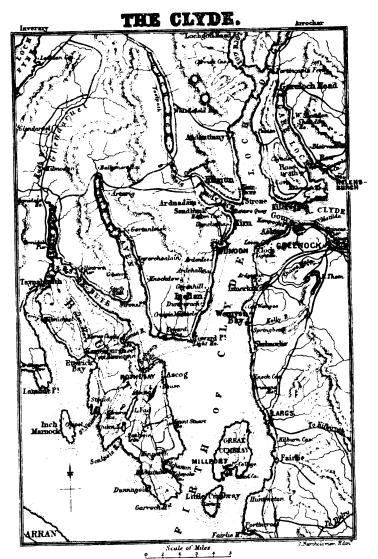
On the shore between Greenock and Gourock stands Fort-Matilda battery. The Mariners' Asylum near this was founded by Sir Gabriel Wood for the benefit of aged merchant seamen.

GOUROCK, which may almost now be regarded as a continuation of Greenock, is 3 miles distant from the latter, and 2½ hours' sail from Glasgow. It has a good pier, free of toll, at which most of the steamers call, and the bay affords good anchorage for small boats and yachts. The houses which skirt the shore command fine views of the Clyde, including the openings to Loch Long, Holy Loch, and the Gareloch. Ashton, the more pleasant part of the village, extends south-westwards from Kempock Point in the direction of the Cloch lighthouse, one of the most important beacons on the Clyde. Near Gourock are Gourock Castle, Gourock House (J. T. Caird, Esq.), and Levan Castle (J. J. Grieve, Esq., M.P.)

[The steamer route from Greenock to Ardrishaig and Oban is given on a subsequent page.]

GREENOCK.





A& C Black Edinburgh

Nearly opposite Greenock, on the northern coast of the Clyde and at the mouth of the Gareloch, stands

### HELENSBURGH.\*

[Hotels: Queen's; George. Population 6000.]

This commodious town was commenced in 1777 by the late Sir James Colquboun, to whose estate it and nearly the whole parish belong. The streets are laid out on a regular plan, and stretch for about a mile along the coast, and contain numerous shops, churches, banks, and other buildings of a public nature, intermixed with elegant villas on all sides. The pier, which was formerly incommodious, has been recently greatly enlarged and improved, and made suitable for the large steamers which ply on the coast in connection with the railway.

The wooded point seen jutting out at the mouth of the Gareloch is Ardmore, on which stands Ardmore House (James F. Watson, Esq.)

# THE GARELOCH.

The beautiful sea-basin called the Gareloch commences at Helensburgh, and stretches northwards for about 71 miles. Its shores are very attractive, and studded with villas. In sailing upwards we pass, close to Helensburgh, Ardincaple Castle, formerly a seat of the Argyll family, and the birthplace of the Marquis of Lorne. The original mansion was built about the 12th century, but the present elegant turreted structure is of recent date, and was purchased from the Duke by Crum Ewing, Esq. A little beyond this is the village of Row (from Rhus, a promontory), behind which, on the slope of the hill, are numerous fine mansions, inhabited principally by Glasgow merchants. The village possesses a tastefully-built church, in the graveyard of which rest the remains of Henry Bell, many of whose experiments on steam navigation were made on the Gareloch. In the old and now somewhat dilapidated church of Row, the "Row heresy" originated. On the opposite side of the loch is the pier of Roseneath (Ferry Inn), situated on the edge of Camsaile Bay, a

<sup>\*</sup> Helensburgh may be most easily reached by railway via Dumbarton. The trains, which are frequent, start from Queen Street station, Glasgow (same as the station for Edinburgh), joining those from Edinburgh at Cowlairs.

beautifully sheltered anchorage-ground of sand. The village of Roseneath, with its neat modern parish church, is about a quarter of a mile from the pier; and the ruins of the old church are surrounded by an ancient graveyard, opposite which there is a very fine avenue of ancient yew-trees, some of which measure from 10 to 12 feet in girth. On the beautifully wooded promontory of Roseneath stands Roseneath House, one of the seats of the Argyll family. The mansion is an elegant modern building (1803) in the Italian style of architecture, with its principal front to the north overlooking the bay, and another to the south looking down the Clyde. A circular tower rises from the centre, from which, as well as from the grounds in front, there is an extensive and beautiful prospect. A gate near the entrance to Roseneath House (about half-a-mile from the village) gives admission to a path through a wood, where may be seen two of the largest and most beautiful silver fir-trees in the country, measuring 12 feet in girth. Roseneath is about a mile and a half from Helensburgh by water, and about the same distance from Kilcreggan by the road across the point of the isthmus.

Leaving Roseneath pier the steamer proceeds up the loch, passing Clynder and Rahane on the west side, and on the right (east) bank, Blairvadock, Shandon House, West Shandon (Robert Napier, Esq.), and various other seats. The village of

# GARELOCH-HEAD.

with a good pier and hotel, is situated at the head of the loch. A steep but well-made road of two miles in length crosses the ridge which separates the Gareloch from Loch Long. On the cleaving-point a striking view is obtained of both lochs. The pedestrian may continue this walk to Arrochar, about 8 miles, or he may catch the Loch Long steamer at Portnellan.

The Gareloch is so free from the commotion of wind and tide that it is a favourite resort of newly-constructed vessels on their trial-trips; and ships, preparatory to their setting out upon a voyage, often rest here for a day or two to adjust their compasses. On the western side of the peninsula lying between the Gareloch and Loch Long are the modern watering-places of Kilcreggan and Cove, where there are some beautiful villas, commanding views of Loch Long and the Clyde.

# ARGYLLSHIRE,

the most picturesque of all the counties of Scotland, is second in point of extent (3255 square miles), being next to Inverness. On the two sides which border the sea it is everywhere indented with deep bays and creeks winding in a variety of directions, so as to form the land into a series of peninsulas and islands. This extensive district formed at an early period of history (6th century) the kingdom of the aboriginal Scots under Erc, who emigrated at that period from the north of Ireland with a number of followers. In the 12th century Somerled, a succeeding potentate, "became, if not the sovereign of the Isles and of Argyll, certainly the holder of the chief power over these districts, and the traditions of nearly all the clans in the west Highlands and Isles carry back the ancestry of their chief to this mysterious Somerled."\*

Besides the parochial divisions, the county is divided into districts, the principal of the latter being Cantire, Cowal, Argyll, Lorn, Morven, and Ardnamurchan. Its general appearance is wild and mountainous, especially in the more northern parts bordering on Perth and Inverness shires, which, notwithstanding, are frequently interspersed with fertile valleys, where there is generally a considerable amount of arable land. The rivers and lakes are numerous, and all of them abound with trout and salmon. A great part of the county was once covered with wood, of which every moss still shows the remains. It must have been at one time as desirable to get rid of some of the wood as it is now to rear it. But it is most usual to run from one extreme to the other. and the loss was severely felt before any attempt was made to repair it. The first example in taking advantage of the soil for planting was shown at Inveraray Castle, where the woods and plantations now rank among the finest in Scotland. There are numerous antiquities in the county in the shape of old castles and sculptured as well as Druidical stones.

<sup>\*</sup> Burton's History of Scotland, vol. ii.

### LOCH LONG AND LOCH GOIL

#### ROUTE OF LOCH LONG STEAMER.

Greenock.
Gourock.
Dunoon.
Kirn.'
Hunter's Quay.

Blairmore (change here for Lochgoll-head).
Ardentinny.
Ardentinny.
Arctincaple (for Gareloch-head).
Arrochar.

The sail up Loch Long is one of the most agreeable excursions on the Clyde, and the scenery is particularly attractive. The steamer "Chancellor," which makes the passage, is a commodious saloon-decked vessel, with a comfortable and well-furnished cabin. On leaving the pier at Greenock it calls at Gourock, and then crosses the firth to Dunoon. After embarking passengers there, a sail of about half-an-hour brings it to the mouth of Loch Long. This arm of the sea is about 24 miles in length and 2 in breadth, and separates the counties of Argyll and Dumbarton. At the entrance to the loch is BLAIRMORE, a sweetly retired watering-place, built upon the slope of the hill, and with an excellent pier.\* The villas of Blairmore are neatly and tastefully built, and the shore is well adapted for boating and bathing.

Immediately opposite is COVE, to which the steamer next crosses. Here there are some of the largest and handsomest villas on the Clyde, including Hartfield House and Craigrownie Castle. Farther up the loch, on its western shore, is the village of Ardentinny, with its chapel and inn, a place celebrated in Tannahill's song, "The Lass o' Arranteeni." "The poet, in leaving the solitary hostel, or rather hut, had left his heart behind him; and on returning to his loom—for it was at the loom alone his muse found happiest utterance—he gave vent to his passion in the lay which commences with these beautiful lines:—

"Far lone among the Highland hills,
'Midst nature's wildest grandeur,
By rocky dens and woody glens
With weary step I wander."

<sup>\*</sup> At nearly all the piers on the Clyde passengers pay one penny each, both on embarking and disembarking.

From Ardentinny the Kilmun Hills extend south-eastwards; while mountains, beautifully diversified with rocks, wood, and heather, rise on the north of the bay. Glenfinart House, the seat of Major-General Sir John Douglas, K.C.B., stands on an



THE COBBLER AT WORK.

extensive greensward at the foot of the "Cruach Chais" or Cheese Hill. A well-made carriage-road, connecting Loch Long with Loch Eck, strikes off from Ardentinny through Glen Finart, a distance of four miles, affording one of the most agreeable drives in the district. Near the margin of Loch Eck is Whistlefield Inn, where carriages can put up.



THE COBBLER AT REST.

"Argyll's Bowling Green," the popular name of the wild region at the head of Loch Long, forms a peninsula of confused and irregular mountains, interspersed with huge rocks, caverns, and precipices. From this, northwards, the loch is not more than a mile in breadth. At this more secluded portion, on the east side, is Finnart, the seat of Edward Caird, Esq. In sailing up, we have an excellent view of the Arrochar range of hills, conspicuous among which are Ben Brack (2500), Ben Arthur, or the "Cobbler," 2750 feet in

height—whose rocky summit is cracked and shattered into various fanciful forms. "High on that pinnacle we have often watched the alpine mender of shoes at work, now clearly seen against the blue sky, and anon disappearing in a frown amidst the clouds and gloom." "When the surly old cobbler has doffed his nightcap; and no shadow of a cloud obscures his furrowed brow, the veteran almost seems to smile a welcome, as we are calculating his altitude."\*

At the head of the loch is the village of ARROCHAR, where there is a good hotel, called Arrochar House. The steamer reaches Arrochar about 1 P.M., and leaves again for Greenock



PEAK OF BEN LOMOND FROM TARBET.

at 2.30. This interval of an hour and a half affords sufficient time to cross to Tarbet and take a hasty peep of Loch and Ben Lomond. A bus in waiting (charge 6d.) will enable the tourist to make the crossing more expeditiously. On a clear day the peak of Ben Lomond should be seen from the steamer just over the village of Arrochar. (For Tarbet see page 231.)

The situation of Arrochar is retired and romantic. It was formerly the seat of the chief of the clan Macfarlane, but is now the property of Sir James Colquhoun of Luss. The ascent of the Cobbler may be made from Ardgarten, opposite Ardmay Point, and at the commencement of the road through Glencroe.

From Arrochar a coach in connection with the steamer conveys travellers on the road to Inveraray by Glencroe (20 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles). Starting from the pier the road winds round the

<sup>\*</sup> Macdonald's Days at the Coast.

head of Loch Long, and, crossing the Water of Taing, enters Argyllshire. It then skirts the western shore of the loch until it turns to the north, at Ardgarten House, into Glencroe, a desolate glen about six miles in length, exhibiting some sublime scenery. The road through the glen was made by the 22d Regiment, and is good, except at the last mile, where it is carried in a zigzag manner up the top of the hill. Here a seat, inscribed "Rest and be Thankful," has been erected for the benefit of weary travellers. The spot is thus alluded to in a sonnet of Wordsworth's—

"Doubling and doubling with laborious walk,
Who that has gained at length the wished-for height,
This brief, this simple wayside call can alight,
And rest not thankful?"

Passing on the left a small sheet of water called Loch Restal, the road gradually descends towards Loch Fyne. Where the road turns off there is, on the left, the triple-turreted castle of Ardkinglass (G. F. W. Callander, Esq.), an old seat of a cadet of the Campbell family, and built on the site of an older mansion. Turning northwards along the shore a little beyond this, Cairndow Inn is passed on the right, after which the road keeps round the head of Loch Fyne. Almost opposite (and 5 miles from) Ardkinglass are the ruins of Dunderaw Castle, a stronghold of the MacNaghtens. The castle consists of a strong tower, with turrets at each angle. Above the gate is the following inscription:—

1596—I. MAN. BEHOLD. THE. END. OF. ALL. BENOUGHT. WISER. THAN. THE. HIESTES. I. TRUST. IN. GOD.

It is built close upon the sea-shore, from which it must usually have been approached. Proceeding from this round the Strone point and the head of Loch Shira, we reach Inveraray.

# LOCH GOIL.

The arm of the sea branching off from Loch Long at the

<sup>\*</sup> In summer a special steamer sails morning and afternoon from Glasgow to Loch Goll, which may be met at Greenock, or Blairmore on Loch Long. The distance from Arrochar to Loch Goll-head is 12 miles (sometimes charged 14); by the footpath, which is very rugged, it is 8 miles.

west side of Argyll's Bowling Green is called Loch Goil. It is six miles in length, from one to two in breadth, and stretches in a north-westerly direction. On entering the loch the coast on the right is bold and steep, and the hills high and craggy, but agreeably diversified by extensive natural woods of hazel. The mountains on the west side have a fine appearance from the loch, and rise to a height of about 2500 feet above the sea. On this side is a very fine view, embracing Carrick Castle, an old stronghold of the Dunmore family, standing upon a low and nearly sea-girt rock, and presenting a good specimen of mediseval strength of the 15th century. It was burnt by the Atholemen, and now,

"All ruin'd and wild is their roofless abode, And lonely the dark raven's sheltering tree, And travelled by few is the grass-covered road, Where the hunter of deer and the warrior trod, To his hills that encircle the sea."—Campbell.

As the steamer proceeds towards the head of the loch the tourist may be reminded of Thomas Campbell's pathetic ballad of "Lord Ullin's Daughter," and of the poet himself, who drew much of his inspiration from Argyllshire. The tumultuouslooking mountains contrast strongly with the peaceful little village of Loch Goil-head at which we now arrive. village contains a hotel; and scattered along the shore are numerous villas. The burial-aisles of the families of Campbell of Ardkinglass and Strachur now form part of the parish church, in which are the remains of some of their tombs, From the pier there is a good view of the mountains of the district. Looking westward, the most conspicuous, in the centre, is Ben-an-Tshelich; on the right hand, Ben Donich; above the wharf, the Steeple; and farther down the loch, on the same side, An Diolad. On the opposite side of the loch is Ben Lochan, a steep conical mountain, its summit looking as if it would topple over; and Ben Bheula, to the east of it, a massive mountain of irregular form.

A strong-built four-horse coach runs in connection with the steamer from Loch Goil-head to St. Catherine's pier, opposite Inveraray, a distance of ten miles; but the road is so steep and hilly that a good pedestrian may outstrip the vehicle with

little exertion. The road passes through Hell's Glen, a wild valley running almost parallel with Glencroe. For four miles the road is a steep ascent, affording picturesque glimpses of wild mountain scenery. At the fourth mile, at the height of some 800 feet, the descent towards St. Catherine's commences, disclosing the basin of Loch Fyne, with Inveraray and neighbouring country.

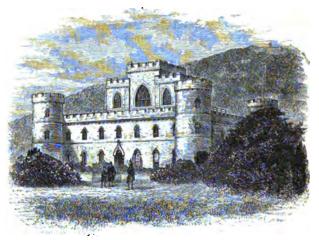
At St. Catherine's a steamer awaits the arrival of the passengers, and conveys them across the loch to

# INVERARAY,

[Hotels: the Argyll Arms; the George.]

Coaches to Tarbet (Loch Lomond) and Oban during the summer. Distance by coach to Tarbet, 24 miles; but this is reduced to 20 by crossing the St. Catherine's ferry, and any moderate pedestrian may overtake the coach which goes round the head of Loch Fyne by Cairndow. The coach takes four hours to the 24 miles. A party of three persons may find it better to hire a vehicle. A coach runs in connection with St. Catherine's Ferry to Loch Goil-head to meet steamer for Greenock. The ferry fare is—cabin 1s.; steerage, 6d.

the county town of Argyllshire, situated at the lower end of a small bay, where the river Aray falls into Loch Fyne. It was erected into a royal burgh in 1648 by Charles I. while a prisoner in Carisbrook Castle, and has been for a long period the principal seat of the ancient family of Argyll, who have laid out large sums of money in improving and adorning the town and neighbourhood. The town is of no great extent, having only about 1000 inhabitants, and it consists mainly of one street, running east and west, near the centre of which stands the church, and a row of houses which face the bay. Near the church a monument has been erected to several members of the Clan who were massacred near the spot in 1685, and made to share with their chief the disastrous consequences of the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion. The ancient market-cross is a fine example of the Scottish sculptured stones. It is about 8 feet high, and, according to the inscription, was erected by the noble family of "Dondcan MeicGyllichomghan."



INVERARAY CASTLE.

Inveraray Castle, the seat of the Duke of Argyll, was built on the site of the old castle,\* by Duke Archibald, in 1744-61, after a plan by Adam. It is constructed of chlorite-slate, and consists of two storeys and a sunk floor, flanked with round overtopping towers, and surmounted by a central square-winged pavilion. It stands on the right bank of the river Aray, near its mouth, and within a few yards of the site of the old baronial castle, built by one of the early chiefs of the Campbells — Cailean Iongataich—i.e. Colin the Singular

""Embarked on the bosom of Loch Fyne, Captain Dalgetty might have admired one of the grandest scenes which nature affords. He might have noticed the rival rivers Aray and Shiray, which pay tribute to the lake, each issuing from its own dark and wooded retreat. He might have marked, on the soft and gentle slope that ascends from the shores, the noble old Gothic castle, with its varied outline, embattled walls, towers, and outer and inner courts, which, so far as the picturesque is concerned, presented an aspect much more striking than the present massive and uniform mansion. He might have admired those dark woods, which for many a mile surrounded this strong and princely dwelling; and his eye might have dwelt on the picturesque peak of Duniquoich, starting abruptly from the lake, and raising its scathed brow into the mists of middle sky, while a solitary watch-tower, perched on its top like an eagle's nest, gave dignity to the scene by awakening a sense of possible danger."—Legend of Montrose.

(1372-1413)—and of which no vestige remains.\* Clustering around this ancient pile, or straggling along the slope towards the river, lay in former times the old town of Inveraray, which has also long since disappeared. At the date of Pennant's tour through Scotland (1768), the old town was described as 'composed of the most wretched hovels that could be imagined.' The founder of the new castle, however, prepared the way for the entire removal of this rather unsightly hamlet by laying out and actually commencing a new township about a quarter of a mile to the south of the castle, and facing the little bay at the river mouth. Though Duke Archibald did not live to see his designs fully carried out, the present neat and beautifully situated town of Inveraray, the work of his immediate successors, bears testimony to the excellence of the original plan. Upwards of £300,000 is said to have been expended during the first fifty years in completing and fitting up the ducal mansion, and in laying out, planting, and embellishing the grounds.

The principal entrance to Inveraray Castle is on the north front, where a stone bridge spanning the sunk area, and covered in by a strong iron-framed plate glass structure, forms an elegant vestibule. The outer hall gives access to a loftv guard-room, overarched by the central tower of the building. and provided with armorial ornaments befitting the home of a great Highland chief. The walls exhibit various kinds of weapons, representing the warlike equipment of almost every age and country. Here, also, hang the well-worn colours of the 91st (Argyllshire) Highlanders, now the "Princess Louise's Own," which were lately handed over to the custody of the Duke of Argyll, after having been faithfully guarded by the regiment for six-and-twenty years. Facing these are the banners of the old county militia or Fencibles, who did good service to their King and country on the field of Culloden. Both find here a safe and appropriate resting-place.

<sup>\*</sup> The ancient Lordship of Lorne, which is included in the family titles of the ducal house of Argyll, was originally held by the chiefs of the clan Macdougall, descended from one of Someried's sons (Dougall). After being held by the Macdougalls for upwards of 200 years, it passed with the conjunct chiefainship of Argyll to the great family of the Campbells, and Mac Cailean Mor, the first Earl of Argyll, added the galley of Lorne to his paternal achievement (the boar's head). The title was confirmed to the Earl and his heirs by charter, dated 1470.

The flint-lock muskets of the latter, about 100 in number, are likewise artistically arranged along the walls. From this central hall (which is now chiefly used as a billiard-room), as also from the entrance hall, there is communication, either direct or by corridors, with all the principal apartments, as also with the ample staircase and galleries leading to the rooms above. In the dimensions, arrangement, and fitting up of the interior, it is everywhere apparent that convenience, grandeur, and elegance have been equally consulted; and in turning from the entrance hall to the decorations of the principal rooms, many of which are finished with exquisite taste, one realises the contrast between the austerity of the antique and the softness and refinement of modern civilisation. On the first floor, which rests entirely upon arched masonry, with ample kitchen and storage accommodation beneath, there are in all sixteen rooms-namely, the principal drawing-room to the right on entering, and the dining-room to the left; the saloon, on the south front, with the Duchess's drawing-room and boudoir opening off to the left; then follow a state bed-room, business-room, libraries, cabinets, and museums, several of the turret-chambers being so fitted up. Some of these apartments are magnificently hung with tapestries, and the paintings include many family portraits of rare beauty and interest, by some of the first masters. Above the great staircase, a broad and airy range of galleries runs completely round the open space under the lufty central dome, and overlooks the large hall beneath. The north gallery conducts to another suite of apartments chiefly facing Lochfyne, and commanding a view of the natural amphitheatre shut in by the beautifully-wooded peak of Duniquoich on the left, the distant Arrochar heights in front, and the hills of Cowal to the right, the immediate foreground being occupied by the broad expanse of Lochfyne, fringed by woods and green slopes, with the neat little town of Inveraray, embowered in its noble avenue of beech-trees, reposing on the margin of the lake. The rooms whence this fine view is obtained were occupied by Queen Victoria during the visit paid by Her Majesty to the Duke and Duchess of Argyll in the autumn of 1875. The other parts and appliances of this stately edifice are quite in keeping with those already described. The first Duke who actually inhabited

the Castle as it now stands was the present Duke's grandfather (1770-1806), for several years Commander-in-Chief in Scotland, and who died the oldest Field-Marshal in the British army.

The family pictures include portraits of the great Marquis of Argyll and his son, who were both beheaded. To the former nobleman Inveraray is indebted for many of its fine trees and avenues, which remain a memorial of his good taste

and discernment in planting. The trees consist chiefly of larches, New England pines, spruce, and silver fir. One of the avenues, formed of aged beeches, strikes off at a threearched gateway near the hotel. and, passing behind the town, conducts to a romantic glen about two miles distant, called Essachosan, where there is a small cascade. On the way may be seen a wonderful beechtree, called "The Marriage Tree," on account of the peculiar manner in which its branches are united.

Duniquoich Hill, a conspicuous cone-shaped hill, 700 feet high, covered with wood to its summit, overlooks the town and castle of Inveraray. It is reached by entering at the first lodge on the left from the hotel, and proceeding through



THE MARRIAGE TREE.

the grounds, which, by the liberality of the noble proprietor, are open to the public, and where a guide is generally in attendance. After passing the Cherry Park, where are the Duke's stables, and the Pavilion (the latter a wooden structure erected for the festivities at the home-coming of the Marquis of Lorne with his royal bride the Princess Louise in 1871), the road for part of the way is up Glenaray, which here presents rich

meadows, interspersed with stately trees of various kinds, and ornamented by several artificial cascades. A path winds round the hill to its summit, where a lovely view is obtained from a small tower. The walks and drives around Inveraray are much admired, and gave much enjoyment to the Queen during her visit in 1875. Parties staying at the Argyll Arms Hotel have excellent salmon and trout fishing in the rivers Aray and Douglas, free of charge. On the west side of Glenaray, an extent of about five square miles, chiefly wooded land, has been enclosed with a strong iron fence by the Duke of Argyll as a deer forest. Inveraray is an important herring-fishery station—the herrings of Loch Fyne being celebrated for their superior quality. The Union Bank and National Bank have each a branch office; and it is the central Post-Office and Telegraph Station in the West Highlands.



DUNIQUOICH HILL AND INVERARAY CASTLE.

# INVERARAY TO LOCH AWE AND OBAN.

The Coach leaves every morning during the summer months (July until the end of September). It is advisable to secure seats early at the Hotel. The drive to Oban round the head of Loch Awe occuptes about eight hours. Tourists by the morning coach can sail down Loch Awe from Cladich Ford, and return the same evening, when they are joined by those driving by the Tarbet (Loch Lomond) and Invertray coach.

#### ITINERARY.

#### Miles.

- 4 Glen Aray.
- 10 Loch Awe-Cladich.
- 11 INNISTRANICH.
- 16 DALMALLY HOTEL.
- 16 Cr. River Urchay.
- TOT MORE OF THE OF CHAR
- 17 Kilchurn Castle, left.
- 20 Islands of Loch Awe, left.
- 214 New Inverawe House, left.
- 22 Brander Pier and Pass of Awe.
- 231 Falls of Cruachan, right.
- 281 Ladder-rock on right.
- 25] SQ Cr. Br. of Branders. (Ben Cruachan.)

### Miles.

- 26 The river Awe.
- 26 Road on right to Inverawe House, Bunawe, and Loch Etive.
- 27 Cross Bridge of Awe.
- 28 Road to Portsonachan; Loch Awe on left.
- 281 Cross the Lorn Water.
- 291 Muckairn Kirk, right.
- 92 MUCKBITT AIRK, TIGH
- 29 TAYNUILT HOTEL
- 88 Loch Etive on right.
  871 Connel Ferry and view of Dun
  - staffnage Castle.

After leaving the pleasure-grounds round Inveraray Castle, there is little to attract attention until we reach the head of Glen Aray, and begin to descend upon Loch Awe, at the shooting-lodge of Cladich, when the beautiful expanse of water breaks upon the view. Loch Awe, one of the more picturesque of Highland lochs, is 30 miles in length and from one to two miles in breadth. It is surrounded by lofty mountains, Ben Cruachan, the highest, rising to the height of 3667 feet. The towering proportions of this mountain, and the numerous wooded islands, give a striking character to the scenery at the eastern extremity of the loch, where its sloping banks are richly clothed with natural wood to the water's edge. The point of land which runs into the lake near Cladich is named after the adjacent islet of Innistrynich, or the Island of

<sup>\*</sup> There are small inns at North and South Porf Sonachan, three miles to the southwards, and (as mentioned in the text) there is one farther down the loch near Ardchonnel. The one at North Port Sonachan is called Loch Awe Hotel, and a boat meets the steamer going and returning. Dalmally Hotel, at the head of the loch, is 6 miles from Cladich; Taynuilt Hotel is about 4 miles westwards of Brander Pier, and 12 from Oban.

the Druids. Of the remaining twenty little islands. some are beautifully crowned with trees. and others are renderinter- $\mathbf{ed}$ esting by

TAYNUILT INN the remains of bygone times.

The chapel on the islet of Inishail\* was suppressed at the Reformation, and its possessions erected into a temporal lordship in favour of Hay, Abbot of Inchaffray, who abjured the Roman Catholic faith. The old churchyard contains a number of ancient tombstones. curiously carved, many of them bearing the name of the ancient clan "MacArthur," the original inhabitants of these shores.

On Inis Fraoch are the ruins of the ancient castle of the chief of the MacNaghtens. This isle was the Hesperides of the Highlands, and is fabled to have derived its name from an adventurous lover, who, in his attempt to gratify the long-

\* On this island Mr. Hamerton (author of A Painter's Camp in the Highlands) pitched his tent in 1857. See also his Isles of Loch Awe.



CHART OF LOCH AWE.

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ing of the fair Meyo for the delicious fruit of the isle, encountered and destroyed the serpent by which it was guarded, but perished himself in the conflict. The island was granted in 1267, by Alexander III. to Gilbert Macnaghten, whose descendants took part with M'Dougall of Lorn in the attack on Robert Bruce at Dalry.

At Cladick Pier passengers may embark on board a small steamer which, crossing Loch Awe, proceeds to another pier at the Pass of Brander, whence the route is continued by coach to Oban. Those who prefer it may proceed by the coach (which leaves Inveraray at 9 a.m.) round the head of Loch Awe. At the head (N.E. end), and six miles from the steamboat pier at Cladith, is

# DALMALLY

(with a good hotel), and commanding a beautiful view of the vale of Glenorchy. The ancient churchyard which surrounds the modern parish church of Glenorchy contains many ancient gravestones.\* The Gallow Hill of Glenorchy, famed in Highland tradition for being the place of expiation of many criminals obnoxious to the summary justice of Macgregor, is an eminence opposite the parish church. The whole of this district was at one time peopled by the Clan Gregor, the loss of whose possessions forms the subject of Scott's gathering song of the clan:—

"Glenorchy's proud mountains, Coalchuirn and her towers, Glenstrae and Glenlyon no longer are ours; We're landless, landless, Gregalich!"

In later times Loch Awe fell into the hands of the Campbells, and often afforded them shelter in times of danger. "It's a far cry to Lochow," was the slogan of the clan, indicating the impossibility of reaching them in these remote fastnesses.

At the northern extremity of Loch Awe stands KILCHURN CASTLE. The great tower of this Highland stronghold is

<sup>\*</sup> A conspicuous object on a knoll a little to the west of it is a monument erected to Duncan Ban Macintyre, the most popular of modern Gaelic bards, a native of this parish, who died at Edinburgh in 1812, aged 89 years, and lies interred in the Canongate churchyard. Simple, but majestic, the monument is perhaps a not inappropriate tribute to the genius of this Western bard.

said to have been erected in 1449 by the lady of Sir Colin Campbell, the Black Knight of Rhodes, second son of Sir Duncan Campbell of Loch Awe, ancestor of the Argyll family, but the greater part of it is comparatively recent. Sir Colin acquired by marriage a considerable portion of the estates of the family of Lorn, and was the founder of the powerful family of Breadalbane. So late as 1745 Kilchurn was garrisoned by the royal troops, and its ruinous condition is owing to wanton destructiveness. The romantic scenery about Kilchurn forms the subject of Wordsworth's fine address to Kilchurn Castle.

Fifteen miles from Kilchurn, near the eastern shore of the Loch, is Inis Chonnel, on which are the ruins of the ancient Castle of Ardchonnel, a former seat of the Argyll family. The ruin and accompanying old trees form a very picturesque scene at this part of the loch. In the ancient burying-ground at Kilchrenan, on the western side of the lake, a massive granite monument has been erected by the Duke of Argyll in memory of his ancestor Cailean Mor\* (Great Colin), to whom in a special sense the Campbells owe the foundation of their greatness. None of their early chiefs seems to have better understood, or to have more successfully carried out—

"The good old rule, the simple plan,
That they should take who have the power,
And they should keep who can."

He distinguished himself in forays against the neighbouring clans, and in particular against the Macdougalls of Lorne. Yet tradition states that it was while returning from one of these expeditions that the warrior-knight was slain by an arrow shot by one of a party of Macdougalls lying in ambush at a small ford near the middle of the moor to the west of Kilchrenan. The Campbells, after taking dire revenge for the slaughter of their chief, marked the spot where he fell with

<sup>\*</sup> Mac Cailean Mor, i.e. "Great Colin's Son," is the patronymic of the chief of the Campbells, and better known under the form introduced by Sir Walter Scott, Macallummors, an unfortunate corruption of the original. It is as the descendant (Mac) of "Great Colin," not of "Great Malcolm," as the other form implies, that the Duke of Argyll holds the chieftainship of his clan, as well as those extensive domains that have been handed down through a direct male line for more than 600 years.

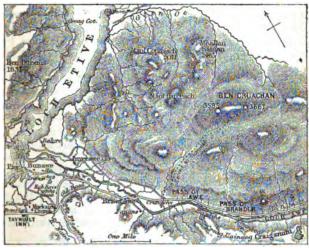
a large memorial cairn, which remains till this day. The monument at Kilchrenan, is inscribed:—

CAILEAN MOR, SLAIN ON THE SREANG OF LORNE, A.D. 1294.

ERECTED BY GEORGE DOUGLAS CAMPBELL,

8TH DUKE OF ARGYLL 28TH BARON OF LOCHOW.

The road from Dalmally to Taynuilt (a distance of  $13\frac{1}{2}$  miles) makes a long circuit through the village of Stronmiolchon, and round the head of the lake, although pedestrians may shorten the distance by crossing the lake. Two miles from Dalmally we cross the river which descends from Glenstrae on the right.



SKETCH CHART OF BEN CRUACHAN, 3667 FRET HIGH.

Passing the farm-house of Corries, the road skirts the base of Ben Cruachan, which descends in rocks and wilderness into the lake, leaving only a pass, in which, notwithstanding its extreme strength, the warlike clan of M'Dougall of Lorn was almost destroyed by King Robert Bruce. The deep and rapid river Awe (one of the best in Scotland for salmon) is disgorged from the lake at this Pass, which is about three miles in length, and is terminated on the west by the rock

called Brander. The "Bridge of Awe," here is the scene of Sir Walter Scott's tale of The Highland Widow. Near this the best ascent may be made of Ben Cruachan, a mountain remarkable for its noble proportions and extensive prospect.

Two and a half miles onwards is Taynuilt Hotel, where good salmon-fishing on the river Awe may be had during the season. About a mile to the north is the village of Bunawe,\* where there is a ferry across Loch Etive. An extensive iron-furnace has been wrought here since the middle of last century by a Lancashire company. The portion of Loch Etive above Bunawe possesses a high degree of sequestered grandeur.

About 31 miles from Taynuilt we reach Loch Etive, one of the most beautiful lochs in the Highlands. On the north side are seen Ardchattan House and the ruins of the priory of the same name, covered with ivy, and over-canopied by trees. The priory was built by John M'Dougall in the 13th century, and was burnt by Colkitto during the wars of Montrose. Two monumental niches may still be seen in the walls, each with a stone coffin, and one of them ornamented with a font and a runic inscription. On two of the gravestones are effigies of priests in their pontifical robes. There is a tradition that a visit was paid to the adjoining monastery, of which a few fragments remain, by King Robert the Bruce, immediately after his defeats at Methven and Dalry. Proceeding westwards from this, within two miles of Connell, we pass Kilmaronaig House, surrounded by large ornamental plantations, after which we reach Connell Ferry and Hotel. Here, from the narrowness of the passage and a reef of sunken rocks, a turbulent rapid is produced at particular

# \* PEDESTRIAN EXCURSION FROM BUNAWE TO BALLACHULISH.

The pedestrian who may desire a walking tour through one of the most lonely glens in Scotland, and who is accustomed to mountain-walking, may have it gratified by starting from Taynuit on a walk to Ballachulish, whence he may continue his journey to Glencoa. Crossing the ferry at Bunawe, he will proceed by a very pleasant road to where the river Creran opens out into Loch Creran (see map). He must then cross Creran Ferry, and follow a road which leads up the left side of the river, passing the house of Fasnacloich. Thereafter the glen becomes wild and picturesque, being totally uninhabited except by a few shepherds. The road also dwindles into a mere footpath, leading over the mountains on the left down by the slate-quarries to Ballachulish. This footpath is sufficiently distinct all the way, by keeping always to the left side of the river.

states of the tide—the Ossianic "Falls of Lora" (i.e. the noisy). Two miles to the north, on the opposite side of the channel, antiquaries have placed the site of the Pictish capital Beregonium, which, according to tradition, was destroyed by fire from heaven. The so-called city was said to have stood between two hills, called Dun Macsnichan and Bal-an-righ, (the hill of the King's town) which were connected by a paved street. On Bal-an-righ may still be seen the remains of a vitrified hill-fort, which is locally regarded as the Selma of Ossian. A great part of the vitrified wall still remains.

Two miles beyond Connell Ferry are the ruins of Dun-

staffnage Castle, for description of which see Oban.

# GLASGOW TO ARRAN.

Arran may be reached from Giasgow—1, Via Ardrossan (express train from Bridge Street Station), about 2 hours, thence per steamer. 2, Via Wemyss Bay, rail and steamer; or all the way by steamer starting every morning, in summer calling at Greenock, Largs, and Millport (occasionally at Dunoon and Rothesay). At Wemyss Bay there is a good hotel.

N.B.—As the hours of sailing are liable to changes, it is advisable to consult the Glasgow newspaper of the day before starting.

THE RAILWAY FROM GLASGOW TO WEMYSS BAY proceeds by Paisley, Port-Glasgow, Upper Greenock, and Inverkip, a distance of 301 miles.

The station for Upper Greenock is situated at the head of Lynedoch Street, and Ravenscraig is the name of the station for Gourock and surrounding district. The village of Inverkip takes its name from the river Kip, which falls into the Firth at this point. In the old churchyard the Shaw Stewart family have their burying-place, and at the head of the Bay is Ardgowan House, the seat of Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, Bart. Weness Bay, like its neighbour Skelmorlie, is one of the most modern watering-places on the Clyde. It consists of a number of villas (some of them very elegant) built mostly of the red sandstone of the district. One of these is Castle Wenyss, the seat of John Burns, Esq. Wenyss Bay possesses a substantial Pier (500 feet long by 50 broad), well protected during stormy weather. The steamer skirts the Ayrshire coast, and affords occasional glimpses of the Arran mountains.

We pass Kelly House, situated on a rivulet of the same name, which forms the boundary betwixt Renfrew and Ayr shires. About half-a-mile farther is SKELMORLIE, a cluster of elegant villas, now formed into a separate township, although almost a continuation of Wemyss Bay. There is here a favourite Hydropathic Establishment. Near Knock Point (a conical height) is the modern mansion of Knock Castle; afterwards we pass Brisbane House.

# LARGS,

[Hotels: Brisbane Arms; White Hart; Barlow's Temperance.]

is built on a level piece of ground along the shore, protected on the other side by a range of hills,—a situation considered so secluded that it gave rise to the proverb "out of Scotland, into Largs." The town commands a fine view of the Cumbrae island and the peaks of Arran. The shore is sandy and gravelly, with a gentle slope, and well suited for bathing and boating. The battle of Largs, between the Scottish army and that of Haco, king of Norway, in which the latter was defeated with great slaughter, took place in 1263, on the southern portion of the plain on which the town now stands.

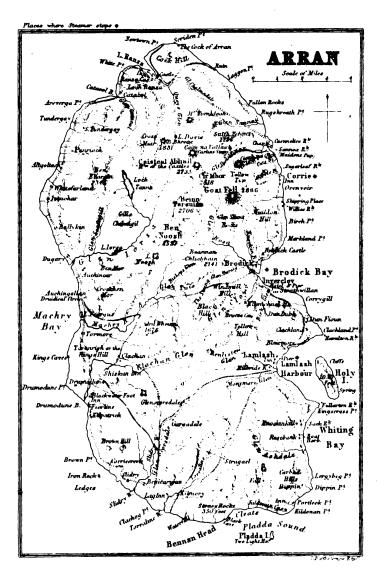
Leaving Largs, and passing between the Great Cumbrae Island and the mainland, the steamer passes, at a distance of a mile and a half, Kelburn Castle, a seat of the Earl of Glasgow, an old baronial residence embosomed in trees; and immediately thereafter Fairlie, with an old watch-tower, once a stronghold of the family of similar name. From this the steamer crosses to the Great Cumbrae Island, in a bay at the south of which lies

# MILLPORT,

[Hotels: Kelburn Arms: Cumbrae Hotel: Millport Inn: also two Temperance Hotels. 4 hours' sail from Glasgow.]

a delightfully retired summer resort. The island is 31 miles long by 2 broad, and is protected by two small islets called the Arrans. The pier and harbour were both constructed in the most efficient manner by the Marquis of Bute, who is joint proprietor of the island along with the Earl of





A & C Black Edinburgh

Glasgow. The Cathedral and College is an elegant building, founded in 1849, and formally opened for divine service in. 1851. The south wing of the college, which is known as the Canon's House, was opened in 1850, and the northern wing, then called the Choristers' House, the year following. Both church and college are built of the delicately-coloured freestone of the island, the style of architecture being pure The interior is as usual divided into nave and Gothic. chancel, which are separated by a stone screen or partition, having brass gates, and are both lighted by windows filled in with stained glass. Connected with the cathedral, and towards the north, are the college buildings, and the south-west corner of the policies is the school, which is largely attended. grounds in connection with the cathedral extend to some twelve acres, the south-west portion of which is laid out as a cemetery. The church and college were founded by the present Earl of Glasgow, who has all along taken much interest in the undertaking. In May 1876 the Collegiate Church and College of Cumbrae were consecrated as the Cathedral of the Isles. The principal private residence in the island is The Garrison (Earl of Glasgow).

The Little Cumbrae Isle lies one mile and a half to the south of Millport. On its summit are the remains of a circular tower 30 feet in height, formerly used as a lighthouse, but now supplanted by another of modern construction on the west side of the island. On the southern shore there are a number of caves wrought in the stratified rocks by the action of the sea, the largest of which is called the King's Cave. On a small island, off the eastern shore, are the ruins of an old embattled square tower, which is said to have been a safety retreat of the Eglinton family. The ruins of the chapel and tomb of St. Vey are situated near the top of the hill. The island is the property of the Earl of Eglinton.

Leaving these islands we cross the mouth of the Firth to the

### ISLAND OF ARRAN.

[Principal Hotels at Brodick, Corrie, and Lamlash.]

This island, which belongs to the county of Bute, is about 20 miles long and about 11 broad; the superficial area is 165

square miles, or 104,000 acres, of which about 15,000 are cultivated. With the exception of a few farms, it belongs wholly to the Duke of Hamilton. The mountains are mostly composed of granite, rising into pinnacles and spires of grotesque forms, or extending downwards in smooth blocks of naked rock. Towards the summit they are either destitute of vegetation or invested with a slight covering of alpine plants and mosses. The steamer on approaching the shore passes the mouth of Glen Sannox, and shortly after calls at the small port of Correct, which takes its name from a rugged hollow in the high mountain above (Binnein, 2172). Passengers may disembark here in small boats, and there is an excellent small hotel above the landing-place. The steamer proceeds to

# BRODICK BAY,\*

where an iron pier has been erected for the accommodation of the steamboat traffic (toll twopence). Close by there is a large and excellent hotel ("The Douglas"), which affords comfortable accommodation, and commands fine views from the front windows. From Brodick the elegant shape of Goatfell is seen to great advantage. At the base of this mountain the battlements of Brodick Castle (Duke of Hamilton) are seen rising from amongst the trees. A considerable portion of the old Castle remains, and the modern additions are on the same plan, †

GOATFELL, which forms so prominent a feature in the island, is 2866 feet above the level of the sea, and the ascent is easy, commencing at the side of the old inn of Brodick (now a private house), and following the footpath by the east of Cnocan Burn to a mill-dam. The time occupied is generally from four to five hours. The summit is surrounded by a sea of jagged peaks and massive boulders, and beyond the island there is an extensive view on every side, including Loch Fyne, the Firth of Clyde, the islands of Argyllshire, and a glimpse of Ireland.

<sup>\*</sup> The village at Brodick is called Invercloy. It contains a neat school-house, in front of which a statue has been erected of the late Duke of Hamilton. There is a postal and telegraph office in the village, and rowing boats may be hired on the beach.

<sup>†</sup> There is free admittance to the grounds surrounding the castle, but the interior can only be seen by an order from the factor, who resides at Lamlash.

#### EXCURSIONS FROM BRODICK.

Several drives or walks may be taken from Brodick, such as to Lag by Lamlash, returning by Whiting Bay; to Corrie, Glen Sannox, and Loch Ranza (visiting the Fallen rocks); to Shiskin, Blackwaterfoot, and the King's Caves. The different glens are worthy of being visited, especially Glens Rosa and Sannox.

The distance from the hotel at Brodick to Loch Ranza is 16 miles, Corrie being 6 miles, and the remainder of the road 10. The first part of the road is level and good, but on getting into N. Glen Sannox and Glen Chalmadale, it becomes steep and stony. Parties in vehicles require to walk part of the way. The village of Loch Ranza consists of a number of scattered cottages and an inn where vehicles put up and refreshment may be obtained.

Upon a small peninsula, near the entrance of the loch, are the ruins of an old castle, which was enumerated in the year 1880 among the hunting-seats of the Scottish sovereigns. The Convent of St. Bride, "the lonely abode of the Maid of Lorn," occupied a site near the castle; but all traces of the building are swept away. There is daily communication during summer between Glasgow and Loch Ranza by the Campbeltown steamer.

On leaving Brodick Bay the steamer sails round Corrygills and Clachland Points into

# LAMLASH BAY,

which is so sheltered by the Holy Island that it forms an excellent harbour for ships of all sizes. There is a pier at Lamlash available at high-water, and in the village a hotel and temperance house. The Holy Isle (an irregular cone, 900 feet high) was once the site of an ancient church, said to have been founded by St. Molios, a disciple of St. Columba. The cave where the saint resided is still to be seen on the sea-shore, with the shelf of rock which formed his bed. He is said to have spent the latter part of his life at Loch Ranza, and to have died there at the advanced age of 120 years. His remains, however, repose in the burying-ground of Clachan, a hamlet on the roadside between Brodick and Blackwaterfoot, which is about two miles from the latter place. The spot is marked by a rudely-figured tombstone:

At the southerly point of Lamlash Bay (three miles from Lamlash) is King's-cross Point, whence Robert Bruce and his

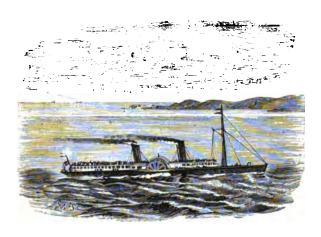
followers are said to have embarked for the coast of Carrick. A simple unhewn slab or monolith marks the site.\* Farther south are Whiting Bay and Glen Ashdale, where there are two cascades. Off the extreme southern point of Arran is the island of Pladda, on which there are a lighthouse and telegraph station.

Arran possesses some specimens of rude sepulchral pillars, cairns, and circles, which mark the common origin of the Celtic tribes. One of these, an erect monumental stone, may be seen on the roadside near the school-house at Brodick, and there are two others in a field not far distant. Some of the more remarkable of these stones (which are minutely described by Dr. Landsborough) are situated at Tormore, on the west shore of the island, near Mauchrie Waterfoot. Besides several remains of circles there are three upright columns of old red sandstone, about 15 feet above ground.

The shores of Arran are for the most part formed of beautiful red sandstone, which is tolerably continuous from Brodick to Kildonan Castle, where it is obscured or displaced by a body of trap. The rocks which are next most conspicuous are of a schistose nature, and of various composition.

To the botanist the island presents very interesting features. The numerous varieties of soil give birth each to its own system of vegetation; and thus we have plants of the sea-shore, of the secluded glen, of the open morass, and of the bleak mountain-top, within the compass of a few miles. In cryptogamic plants Arran is peculiarly rich, though few of its mosses can be said to be strictly local.

<sup>\*</sup> There are a number of places in Arran traditionally connected with the romantic career of King Robert the Bruce. "The King's Cave," said to have been his first abode after arriving in the island, is situated on the west coast of the island, about a mile from the road at Blackwaterfoot, a little to the north of the basaltic promontory of Drumidoon. On the wall at the entrance are inscribed the letters M.D.R.; and several rudely-cut figures are said, though with little probability, to have been executed by the fugitive monarch. The cave is 114 feet long, 44 broad, and 47½ high. Some adjoining caves are equally large; one being called the King's Kitchen; another his cellar; a third his stable: while the hill above is called the King's Hill.



## IONA STEAMER ROUTE.

# GLASGOW TO OBAN, via DUNOON, ROTHESAY, ARDRISHAIG, AND CRINAN CANAL.

The whole journey to or from Oban occupies about 10 hours.

The following are the usual hours of "The Iona's" touching at the various ports on the route, subject to variation caused by weather and accidents.

Outward.						Homeward.				
Glasgow					7 A.M	Ardrishaig				12.45 г. м
Greenock					8.55 ,,					1.20
Dunoon					9.25 ,,	Kyles of Bute				2.20 ,
Innellan					9.40 ,,	Rothesay .				8.5 ,,
Rothesay					10.5 ,,	Inellan .				8.80 ,,
Kyles of B	ute				11.10 ,,	Dunoon .				8.45 ,,
Tarbert					12 noon.	Greenock .				4.20 ,,
Ardrishaig					12.80 P.M	Glasgow .				6.20 ,,

This is deservedly one of the most popular sails in Scotland, and its enjoyment is in no small degree enhanced by the efficiency and comfort of the excellent steamers. Having described the route from Glasgow to Greenock (page 442), it is continued here from the latter port, on leaving which the steamer crosses the estuary of the Clyde and approaches the Cowal district of Argyllshire, in which is situated the now much-extended town of

## Duncon,

[Hotels: The Argyll; Crown; Royal; Queen's at Kirn.]

provided with two piers, at the more easterly of which, named Kirn, the steamer stops first. It is one of the larger watering-places on the Clyde, containing a population of some 4000. Besides the parish church, which occupies a conspicuous position overlooking the pier, the town contains two Episcopal and several Presbyterian chapels. On a conical hill close above the main pier stand the fragments of Dunoon Castle, the hereditary keepership of which was conferred by Robert Bruce on the family of Sir Colin Campbell of Loch Awe, an ancestor of the Duke of Argyll. Near it is the modern castle of Dunoon. The villas of Dunoon extend along the coast by Kirn and Hunter's Quay to Holy Loch, a short arm of the sea, at the head of which are some fine mountains. On the southern shore is the modern mansion of Hafton (James Hunter, Esq.); farther on is the village of Sandbank or Ardenadam, with a good pier and inn. At the head of the loch is "The Cothouse," which used at one time to be a favourite inn for anglers in the neighbouring streams. The walks and drives from the head of Holy Loch, by Loch Eck. Glen Messen, and Glen Lane, are highly picturesque. On the north side of the loch to the village of KILMUN\* (with a hotel), where there are the ruins of a Collegiate Chapel, founded in 1442 by Sir Duncan Campbell of Loch Awe, and which has long been used as the burying-place of the Argyll family. Adjoining Kilmun is STRONE [Hotel: Queen's], built on the point of land between Holy Loch and Loch Long, round which, on the side of the latter, is Blairmore.

Leaving Dunoon, the steamer skirts the shore of the Bullwood, where there are numerous fine villas, and shortly after reaches Innellan [Hotel: the Royal], the houses of which form almost a continuation of Dunoon.

The peninsula of Cowal terminates a few miles lower, at Toward Point, where there is a lighthouse. On leaving this

<sup>\*</sup> There is a well-made road from Dunoon to Inveraray by Loch Eck-side and the valley of the Cur. It forms a beautiful drive and agreeable variation among the numerous other ways of reaching the capital of Angyllshire.

we come in sight of Toward Castle, the seat of A. S. Finlay, Eq., near which are the ruins of an old castle of the Lamont family.

From Toward Point the steamer crosses to

# ROTHESAY,

[Hotels: The Queen's; Star; Bute Arms; and Glenburn Hydropathic
Establishment.]

the capital of the county of Bute, containing 7800 inhabitants, and situated within a well-formed bay, which affords safe anchorage-ground in any wind. In the centre of the town are the ruins of Rothesay Castle, once a royal residence, and supposed to have been built about the year 1100. Robert II. created his eldest son David, Duke of Rothesay, a title still borne by the Prince of Wales, and the first dukedom conferred in Scotland. In 1400 he granted the charter of erection of the burgh of Rothesay. He died here in 1406, and was buried in the Abbey of Paisley. The castle was burned by a brother of the Earl of Argyll in 1685, and has since lain in ruins. Adjoining the parish church, which is situated about half-a-mile southwards, are the ruins of the choir of the old kirk of St. Mary's, containing several interesting sepulchral stone efficies, and the burial-vault of the Bute family.

The climate of Bute is so mild and genial that it has been compared to that of Devonshire; in consequence of this Rothesay is occasionally resorted to by consumptive invalids. There is an excellent hydropathic establishment close to the town.

On the east side of the island, five miles from Rothesay, is Mountstuart, the seat of the Marquis of Bute, a large but plain building, surrounded by woods. An extensive view may be obtained from Barone Hill, near Rothesay.

Leaving Rothesay, the steamer enters THE KYLES OF BUTE, a sound or strait lying between the northern part of the island of Bute and the coast of Cowal. Loch Striven and Loch Ridden, two arms of the sea, run up into the mainland on the north, and are both remarkable for the wildness of their scenery. On the tongue of land formed by these two

lochs is South Hall, the seat of John Campbell, Esq. Between Colintraive pier and the mouth of Loch Ridden the channel is contracted by four small islands, one of which (called Eillangheirrig, or Red Island) contains the ruins of a fort erected by the Earl of Argyll in 1685 during the unfortunate invasion made in concert with the Duke of Monmouth. Near the head of Loch Ridden are Ormidale, with a good pier, and Glendaruel House (Archibald Campbell, Esq.) A little to the west of the entrance to Loch Ridden stands Glen Caladh House (G. R. Stephenson, Esq.)

The Kyles of Bute terminate towards the west near Taynabruich (where there are several villas and a hotel), and then emerges into the open space between Lamont Point on the mainland and Ettrick Bay in Bute. On the right is Kaimes, where there are powder-mills, and from which a road strikes across the country to Loch Fyne. On the left is the islet of Inchmarnock, with the ruins of a chapel; and on the right, after turning Lamont Point, stands Ardlamont House; opposite, on the left, is Cantire, and to the south the Island of Arran.

The peninsula of Cantire (or Kintyre according to the old spelling) is the most southerly point of Argyllshire, and its termination is the nearest point to Ireland (13 miles). It extends about 40 miles from north to south, with an average breadth of  $6\frac{1}{2}$ , but at its neck (where it joins the mainland at Tarbert) it is little over a mile. This isthmus is evidently destined at no distant date to be cut off from the mainland by the formation of a ship canal between east and west Lochs Tarbert. The cost of such a cutting has been estimated at £140,000, half of which sum is said to be already guaranteed.

Near the fishing village of Tarbert [Inn: "Tarbert Hotel"], a temporary pier has been constructed outside the loch for the use of the steamer, the access to the village pier being contracted and dangerous. During the herring fishing season an immense number of boats collect here, exhibiting a lively scene. The ruins of an old castle, built by Robert Bruce in 1326, overlook the harbour. From Tarbert a coach plies during summer to Campbeltown, the chief town, situated in a bay near the southern extremity of the Mull, and famed for the number of its distilleries. [Hotel: Argyll Arms.] It is

well built, and contains a beautifully sculptured market-cross, a copy of which may be seen in the Antiquarian Museum of Edinburgh. The number of inhabitants is 6688.

Almost the whole of Campbeltown and the southern portion of the peninsula are in the possession of the Duke of Argyll, who has a shooting-lodge, named Machrireoch, near the southern extremity, 3 miles from Southend and 11 from Campbeltown. This lodge is an ancient building with modern additions, and its position commands a fine view of the islands of Sanda, Arran, and Ailsa Craig, as well as of St. George's Channel and Ireland. Two miles west of it is the bold promontory of Dunaverty, on which once stood the castle of Dunaverty, a stronghold of Macdonald of the Isles, and often referred to in the history of the clans. This clan was dispossessed by the Campbells in the beginning of the 17th century (see note to Armadale Castle, Skye, page 505).

# ARDRISHAIG,\*

[Hotels: Ardrishaig; Albion. 2 miles from Lochgilphead, 11½ from Tarbert, 26½ from Inveraray, 49 from Campbeltown.]

the south-eastern terminus of the Crinan Canal, is a small village surrounded by several villas which have sprung up since the opening of the canal. The more important village of Lochgilphead [Hotels: Argyle and Stag] occupies a position at the head of the sea-arm of the same name, and on the opposite side of the bay is Kilmory Castle (Sir John P. Orde, Bart.) On the shore, to the west of Lochgilphead, is Otterferry, communicating with the Cowal district. To the north are Lochgair House (D. Campbell M'Iver, Esq., of Asknish) and Minard Castle (— Lloyd, Esq.) There is a good road northwards to Oban by Kilmartin and Loch Melfort. The old village of Crinan is built upon a rock in Loch Craignish, which becomes an island at high water. Upon the right, on

<sup>\*</sup> During summer a coach runs (on arrival of the Iona) from Ardrishaig to Ford on Loch Awe, where a steamer conveys passengers to the head of the loch, and a coach thence to Oban. The road between Ardrishaig and Ford passes the village of Kilmartin, famous for its sculptured stones. The sail up Loch Awe from Ford is beautiful, and a pleasant mode of varying the route to Oban. (For Loch Awe, see page 463.)

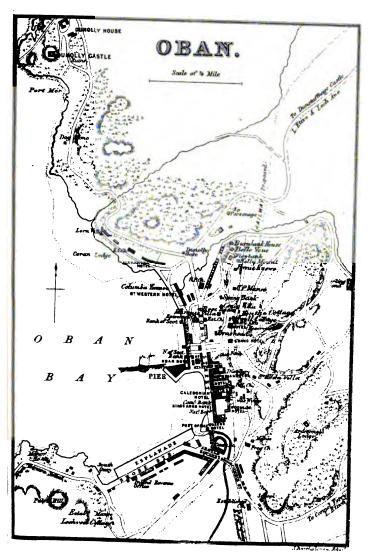
the opposite side of the bay, is Duntroon Castle, the ancient seat of an influential family of the Clan Campbell, and which occupies a commanding site at the entrance of the bay or loch of Crinan. "Duntroon has had its days of military pride, when it stood sieges and defied invaders by sea and land; but it is now a peaceful dwelling-house, refitted and modernised, and yet with excellent taste so contrived as to preserve something of its martial appearance." The Crinan Canal was formed to avoid the circuitous passage of 70 miles round the Mull of Cantire. It is 9 miles in length, with fifteen locks. The passage boats are comfortable, and drawn by steam. the left, 2 miles from Ardrishaig, is Auchindarroch (Alexander Campbell, Esq.) Farther on is Cairnbaan Inn, a good station for anglers. Along the whole course of the canal there stretches an extensive plain. The house on the rising ground to the right is Poltalloch (John Malcolm, Esq.)

The sail from Crinan to Oban occupies 2½ hours, and dinner is served on board immediately on leaving Crinan (charge 2s. 6d.) The steamer proceeds through the Dorishtmore or Great Gate, between the point of Craignish and one of the chain of islets here situated. The islands of Islay, Jura, and Scarba, come in sight looking westwards, and between the two latter is the traditional whirlpool of Corrivreckin.

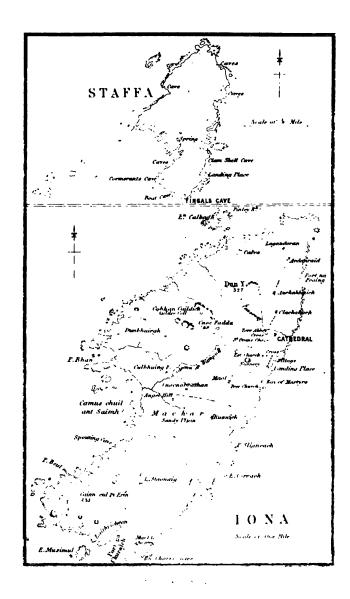
On the south are the shores of Knapdale, and to the north the islands of Shuna and Luing, while Loch Melfort opens on the right.

Passing through the sound of Luing, between the islands of Luing and Scarba, a view is obtained of Benmore (3170), the highest mountain in Mull. Two miles from the point of Luing is Blackmill Bay, opposite to which is the island of Lunga. Three miles farther north is the slate island of Balnahuay, and farther to the west the Garveloch Isles. The steamer stops generally at the circular islet of Easdale, celebrated for its slate-quarries, and which is separated from the island of Seil by a very narrow strait.

On arriving in front of Kerrera Island the mountains of Mull appear to great advantage. Loch Feechan opens on the right, disclosing to view the broad-shouldered and doublepeaked Ben Cruachan.



A & CBlack Edinionsh



#### OBAN.

[Hotels: The Great Western; Alexandra; Imperial; Caledonian; King's Arms; Queen's; Oran; Craig-ard and Grand on hill above.]

Tourists for Inverness via Caledonian Canal do not stop here, but continue their journey the same day to Banavie.

Passengers going by coach from Ballachulish through Glencoe to Loch Lomond, require to be at Ballachulish the previous night, as the coach leaves at 8 A.M. Passengers for Loch Awe and Inverary should book their seats at once at the office.

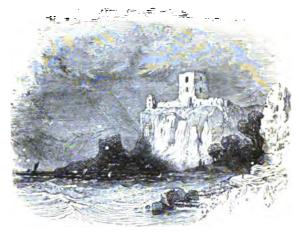
There is daily communication between Oban, Glasgow, and Edinburgh, by coach and railway—12 hours' journey.

OBAN is the great rendezvous for tourists in the West Highlands. It is built along the margin of a semicircular bay, which, from the depth of the water, is capable of affording excellent harbourage for vessels of any class.

The town is of recent origin, having been commenced at the beginning of last century by two enterprising shipbuilders. and a Renfrew company engaged in the fisheries. It contains various churches, several branch banks, and a court-house, is lighted with gas, well drained, and supplied with good water. The population numbers 2426. A marine parade is formed along the shore, in front of the Great Western and Alexandra Hotels, and on the heights above the town numerous villas have been erected, commanding extensive views. The island of Kerrera, about 4 miles in length and 2 in breadth, serves as a natural breakwater to the bay. On this island Alexander II. died during an expedition to the Western Highlands in 1249; and Haco, King of Norway, met the Highland chieftains who assisted him in his ill-fated descent on the coast of Scotland. Upon the south point of the island are the ruins of Castle Gillian, a stronghold of Maclean of Duart.

About a mile from Oban are the ruins of Dunolly Castle, situated on a promontory overhanging the bay. Access to the ruins is granted on certain days, at the lodge of the modern mansion of Dunolly. An upright fragment of rock upon

<sup>\*</sup> The family of Macdougall of Dunolly is one of the oldest in the Western Highlands. One of their progenitors confronted and defeated King Robert the



DUNOLLY CASTLE, OBAN.

the shore, about a quarter of a mile from the castle, is called *clach-a-choin*, or the Dog's Pillar, and said to have been the stone to which Fingal bound his favourite dog Bran.

#### DUNSTAFFNAGE CASTLE

Three miles to the north of Oban, upon a promontory where the waters of Loch Etive debouch into Loch Linnhe, stand the ruins of Dunstaffnage Castle, to which there is admittance at all times. The site is singularly commanding; and the ruin forms a fine feature, viewed from almost any point. Dunstaffnage is said to have been the seat of the Scottish monarchy until the overthrow of the Picts, when that honour was transferred to Scone; and it is still nominally the property of the crown, the Duke of Argyll being

Bruce.\* They suffered much in the great Civil War, being staunch Royalists, and, at a later period, their estate was forfeited for joining in the rebellion of 1715, but restored on the eye of the Rebellion of 1745.

<sup>\*</sup> See note to Lord of the Isles.

hereditary keeper. The real right, however, is in the deputekeeper (Sir Donald Campbell, Bart.), to whose family it was assigned as an appanage at an early period. The original part of the building was consumed by fire in 1715, but what remains bears marks of extreme antiquity. It is square in form, with round towers at three of the angles, and is situated upon a lofty precipice, carefully scarped on all sides. The entrance is by a staircase, which conducts to a wooden landing in front of the portal. This landing could formerly be raised at pleasure, on the plan of a drawbridge, when the only access left was under an arch, with a low vault (the porter's lodge) on the right hand, flanked by loopholes, through which any visitor could be fired upon. This arch gives admission to the inner court, which is about eighty feet square, and contains two mean-looking modern buildings. There is a splendid prospect from the battlements.

An interest attaches to Dunstaffnage as being the original repository of the famous Stone of Destiny (called Lia Fail), which now forms the support of the coronation chair in Westminster Abbey, and was removed from Dunstaffnage to Scone in the reign of Kenneth II. (See Scone.)

According to national tradition this stone formed the pillow of Jacob at Bethel, and served for many ages as the coronation-throne of the kings of Ireland. It is said to have been conveyed to Iona by Fergus, the son of Erc, who led the Dalriadic Scots to the shores of Argyllshire, then to have been deposited in Dunstaffnage, and to have been transported from thence to the Abbey of Scone by Kenneth II. in 842, when the kings of the Scottish race had extended their sway over the ancient kingdom of the Picts. All that is known with certainty is, that it was used as the coronation-chair of the successive kings of Scotland who were crowned at Scone till the time of Baliol, when Edward Longshanks conveyed it to Westminster Abbey. Edward II. promised to restore it to Robert Bruce, but the London mob prevented its removal. (See Memorials of Westminster, by Dean Stanley; and Notes and Queries, Feb. 1, 1868.)

A little westward from the old castle there are the remains of a Gothic chapel, about 60 feet long by 20 broad, surrounded by a burial-ground, which shares with Iona the sepulchral honours of Scottish kings and chieftains. A portion of the chapel, divided from the other by a wall, is used as the family burying-ground of the proprietor.

#### DISTANCES FROM OBAN.

OBAN TO TARBET BY
INVERARAY AND GLENCROE.

Miles.

Oban.

12 Taynuilt.

26 Dalmally.

82 Cladich.

42 Inveraray.

52 Cairndow.

64 Arrochar.

66 Tarbet (Loch Lomond).

OBAN TO LOCH LOMOND-HEAD BY TYNDRUM.

Oban.

12 Taynuilt.

26 Dalmally.

88 Tyndrum.

42 Crianlarich,

48 Inverarnan.

50 Loch Lomond-head Pier (here meet steamer).

OBAN TO ARDRISHAIG BY LOCH AWE.

Coach and Steamer,

Oban.

16 Brander Pier.

Miles.

Loch Awe steamer.

40 Ford Pier (here meet coach).

56 Kilmichael Glassary,

64 Cairnbaan.

72 Ardrishaig (here meet 'Iona').

OBAN TO ARDRISHAIG BY COAFT ROAD.

Oban.

8 Kilninver.

16 Kilmelfort.

24 Kintra.

80 Kilmartin.
40 Ardrishaig.

OBAN TO GREENOCE, via LOCHE AWE, ECK, AND DUNOON.

Oban.

8 Stonefield Inn.

12 Taynuilt Hotel.

16 Brander Pier. Loch Awe steamer.

21 Cladich.

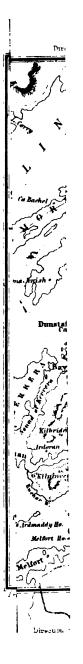
80 Inversray. Cross Loch Fyne.

35 Strachur.

75 Dunoon (here meet steamer).

## STEAMERS FROM OBAN.

Ballachulish and Glencoe. Daily. Staffa and Iona. Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. Skye and Stornaway. Tuesday and Friday. Inverness. Daily. Glasgow. Daily.



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## OBAN TO STAFFA AND IONA.

(Daily.)

In fine weather the sail occupies eleven hours, allowing an hour at Staffa and another at Iona. Passengers are landed at both places in small boats. In rough weather the landing is on the north-east side of the island, involving a walk of three-quarters of a mile to the entrance of Fingal's Cave.

LEAVING the pier of Oban in one of the excellent steamers that plies on this route, we cross the mouth of Loch Linnhe, keeping on the right of the southern extremity of Lismore, a fertile island about 9 miles in length and 2 in breadth, on which is a lighthouse. "Lios-mor," which in Gaelic signifies the Great Garden, was anciently the residence of the bishops of Argyll, "Episcopi Lismorienses."

A little beyond this may be observed at low-water the Lady's Rock, a narrow reef on which Maclean of Duart exposed his wife (who was a daughter of the second Earl of Argyll) intending that she should be swept away by the returning tide. The incident has been made the subject of Joanna Baillie's drama of "The Family Legend." At the entrance, on the east, to the Sound of Mull, stand the ruins of Duart (or Dowart) Castle, once the residence of a powerful family of Macleans.

Sailing westwards, the mouth of Loch Aline is passed, running up into the district of Morven. Here, on a promontory, are the ruins of Ardtornish Castle,

"Slender and steep, and battled round,"

one of the strongholds of the Lords of the Isles during the stormy period of their independence; and where they assembled, what popular tradition calls, their parliaments, or assemblies of feudal and patriarchal vassals. It, and several of the other old castles passed on this route, figure prominently in Scott's "Lord of the Isles," where much interesting information regarding them will be found. The steamer next passes, on the right, Loch Aline House, and on the left Salen, the latter being situated in a bay of the same name, where there is a small hotel. Aros Castle is a powerful

rock-built fortress situated on the left shore, about half-way from either end of the sound. A short way beyond, on the Morven coast, is Killundine Castle; and on the right Drimnin House, where there is a Roman Catholic chapel, built by the late Sir James Gordon. A little beyond this the steamer enters the harbour of TOBERMORY (the well of our Lady St. Mary), the only village of any size in Mull. (Hotel: Royal.) It was founded in 1788 by the British Fishery Company. In the vicinity is Drumfin Castle, an old possession of the Lairds of Col. About four miles from Tobermory is Loch Erisa, 4 miles in length, and the largest inland lake in the island.

Quitting Tobermory we pass on the right the entrance to Loch Sunart,\* and on the left Bloody Bay, the scene of a clan battle (see Dunvegan, Skye). Sailing round Ardmore Point, we pass, at the distance of seven miles from Tobermory, the ruined castle of Mingarry, anciently the residence of a branch of the clan Macdonald. To the north may be seen the lighthouse erected on Ardnamurchan Point, and beyond, the Cuchullin Hills of Skye. Beyond Tresnish Point we reach the singular looking group of islands of the same name, disposed in a ridge 5 miles in extent. In fine weather a view may here be obtained of the Skerryvore lighthouse, a granite column 150 feet in height, erected on a solitary rock by the Commissioners of Northern Lighthouses, from the design of Alan Stevenson, Esq., engineer to the board.

The columnar island of Gometray is next passed on the left—

"And Ulva dark, and Colonsay, And all the group of islets gay That guard famed Staffa round."

Nearer to Mull lies the little island of Inchkenneth, now uninhabited, but formerly the island-home of the chief of the Macleans, whose hospitable entertainment of Dr. Johnson is so cordially recorded by his biographer. We next reach

<sup>\*</sup> At the head of Loch Sunart is Salen Inn (see note, page 526), to the north of which lies Loch Shiel, a famous resort of anglers. The whole of the peninsula of Ardnamurchan has been opened up by excellent roads, which furnish inviting walks or drives from Banavic or Fort-William.

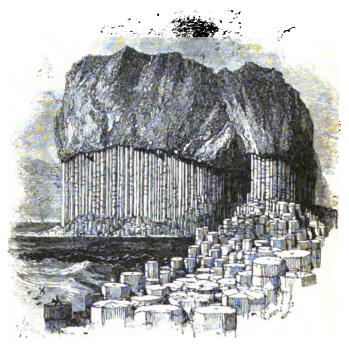
## THE ISLAND OF STAFFA,

which is about eight miles distant from the western coast of Mull. It is of an irregularly oval shape, and about a mile and a half in circumference. The greatest elevation lies towards the south-west, and is about 144 feet. The surface is covered with a rich and luxuriant grass, affording pasture for cattle. Both this island and Iona are the property of the Duke of Argyll. In calm weather passengers are conveyed from the steamer in small boats at once into the mouth of Fingal's Cave, which is accessible at all states of the tide, except that of extreme high-water, or when a heavy sea is rolling into it. The boatmen are provided with boat-hooks and short poles, which they use with great dexterity.

The archway of FINGAL'S CAVE is nearly 70 feet in height, and it supports a massive entablature of 30 feet additional. Its receding depth is about 230 feet. The entire front, as well as the sides, are composed of countless ranges of columns, beautifully jointed, and of symmetrical though somewhat varied forms. The roof exhibits a rich grouping of overhanging pillars,—some of which are of snowy whiteness owing to calcareous encrustations. "How often have we since recalled to mind," says Mr. Wilson in his Voyage round the Coast of Scotland, "the regularity, magnitude, and loftiness of those columns, the fine o'erhanging cliff of small prismatic basalt to which they give support, worn by the murmuring waves of many thousand years into the semblance of some stupendous Gothic arch,

'Where, through the long-drawn aisle and fretted vault,'

the wild waters ever urge their way,—and the receding sides of that great temple, running inwards in solemn perspective, yet ever and anon, as ocean heaves and falls, rendered visible in its far sanctuary by the broad and flashing light reflected by the foaming surges sweeping onwards from below. Then the broken and irregular gallery which overhangs that subterranean flood, and from which, looking upwards and around, we behold the rich and various hues of red, green, and gold, which give such splendid relief to the deep and sombre-coloured columns—the clear bright tints which sparkle be-



FINGAL'S CAVE, STAFFA.

neath our feet from the wavering yet translucent sea—the whole accompanied by the wild yet mellow and sonorous moan of each successive billow, which rises up the sides, or rolls over the finely-formed crowns of the lowlier and disjointed pillars."

The Boat Cave, and Mackinnon's or the Cormorant's Cave, are two others of less extent and beauty, usually visited after Fingal's. The other caves are the Clam or Scallop-shell Cave and the Herdsman. The former presents the extraordinary phenomenon of having its basaltic columns bent like the ribs of a ship, while the opposite wall is made up of the ends of horizontal columns, resembling the surface of the honeycomb.

IONA. 489

This cave is 30 feet in height, and 16 or 18 in breadth at the entrance, its length being 130 feet. The noted rock Buachaille, or the Herdsman, is a conoidal pile of columns about 30 feet high. From this spot the pillars extend in one continued colonnade along the whole face of the cliff to Fingal's Cave.

# Hona.

The island of Iona or Icolmkill, celebrated as an early seat of Christianity, is about 9 miles to the south of Staffa. It is nearly three miles in length, one in breadth, and contains about 500 inhabitants, and there is a small hotel in the village (The St. Columba), where visitors can be accommodated. The celebrity of Iona is to be traced back to Saint Columba, an Irish Christian missionary who took up his abode here in the year 563.\* His exemplary life and sanctity of manners procured for him universal respect, and he died in the arms of his disciples in the 77th year of his age. Whether or not he was buried on the island is disputed. His grave is still pointed out, but his relics are alleged to have been removed to Dunkeld. He is said to have foretold the destiny of his retreat, and the prediction is preserved in the following lines:—

"O sacred dome, and my beloved abode,
Whose walls now echo to the praise of God,
The time shall come when lauding monks shall cease,
And lowing herds here occupy their place;
But better ages shall hereafter come,
And praise re-echo in this sacred dome."

The first part of this prophecy was literally fulfilled in the course of a few centuries after his death, through a piratical invasion of the Norsemen and Danes, who assailed the monastery, slew some of the monks, and forced the remainder to seek safety in flight.†

<sup>\*</sup> For an interesting account of St. Columba and his adopted home, see the work on Iona by the Duke of Argyll.

<sup>†</sup> Columba and his disciples were called Culdees. "They were a kind of religious recluses who lived in retired places; and this is probably the reason why Iona was fixed upon by St. Colum as the seat of his monastery. At St. Andrews, Dunkeld, Dunblane, and Brechin, there were convents of Culdees from remote antiquity. They lingered longest at Brechin, but with the 18th

"It has occurred to me in Iona (as it has on many similar occasions)," says Sir Walter Scott, "that the traditional recollections concerning the monks themselves are wonderfully faint, contrasted with the beautiful and interesting monuments of architecture which they have left behind them. In Scotland particularly, the people have frequently traditions wonderfully vivid of the persons and achievements of ancient warriors, whose towers have long been levelled with the soil. But of the monks of Melrose, Kelso, Aberbrothock, and Iona, they can tell nothing but that such a race existed and inhabited the stately ruins of these monasteries. The quiet, slow, and uniform life of those recluse beings, glided on, it may be, like a dark and silent stream, fed from unknown resources, and vanishing from the eye without leaving any marked trace of its course."

The ruins consist principally of the Cathedral, Nunnery, and Chapel. The stranger is generally conducted first to the Nunnery of St. Mary, supposed to have been erected about the close of the 12th century, a few years later than St. Oran's Chapel. Being thus the second in order of antiquity, it is in comparatively good preservation, and the chancel and nave, and part of the vaulted roof, remain. Within the church is the tomb of the Prioress Anna, with date 1511, and other defaced monumental stone slabs may be seen on the floor and outside. The nuns, who followed the rule of St. Augustine, were not displaced until some time after the Reformation. Their original settlement was in a neighbouring small island, called the Isle of Nuns.

From the Nunnery it is usual to proceed along the "Straid-na-Marbh," or street of the dead, to the burial-ground of Iona, called *Reilig Oran*. One of those celebrated Runic crosses for which this island is famous, named Maclean's Cross, is passed on the way, but of the hero it commemorates nothing is recorded. The carving is of the usual scroll work, and it is regarded as a beautiful example of the monumental art of a bygone time.

century they vanish."—Cunningham's Church History of Scotland. The monks who succeeded were of the Cluniac order, and followed the rule of St. Bennet. On the dissolution of monastic establishments, Iona was annexed to the Episcopal Bishopric of Argyll.

The tombs in the burying-ground have been resuscitated by the exertions of the Iona Club, and are disposed in nine rows, one being the grave of the Macleans, another of the Macdonalds, while a third is traditionally pointed out as the spot where

## "The mighty Kings of three fair realms are laid."

As a specimen of Celtic art, the finest tomb in the cemetery is the memorial slab of the four Friars. It occurs in the fifth row, along with several other richly carved stones. "All these monuments," says the Duke of Argyll, "even the most ancient of them, belong to an age removed by many hundred years from Columba's time. But they represent the lasting reverence which his name has inspired during so many generations, and the desire of a long succession of chiefs and warriors, through the Middle Ages, and down almost to our own time, to be buried in the soil he trod." \*

St. Oran's Chapel appears to be the most ancient building in Iona, having been erected partly about the close of the 11th century (as Dr. Reeves, the antiquarian, supposes) by the pious Margaret, Queen of Malcolm Canmore, on the site of St. Columba's original cell. It is of small extent (40 by 20), and of rude Norman architecture. It contains some interesting monuments both on the walls and pavement. The supposed burial-place of St. Oran is pointed out, and in a canopied recess is the broken shaft of Abbot Mackinnon's memorial cross, of date 1489. A much-worn sculptured stone bears the name of Macdonald of Isla, and in a corner is the tombstone of one of the Argyll family. Proceeding along the causeway to the Cathedral, we stop to admire the beautiful St. Martin's Cross, which is considered a model of handsome proportions. It is formed of one piece of red granite, 14 feet high, and covered with a profusion of Runic sculpture.

<sup>\*</sup> As an evidence that many families of distinction in the Highlands had burying-places in Iona, votive chapels and crosses existed in different parts of the island. A little to the north of St. Martin's cross may be seen the broken shaft of St. John's cross, and on the top of Torr Abb (the Abbot's Mount) the fragment of another. These are all that remain of the 360 crosses which are said to have once existed in the island, but which were thrown into the sea, by order of the synod of Argyll, at the time of the Reformation.



CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF ST. MARY, IONA.

The Cathedral Church of St. Mary is built in the usual form of a cross; the length being 160, and the breadth 24 feet. It consists of nave, transepts, and choir, at the north side of which is a sacristy, with side chapels on the south. It is chiefly in the First Pointed style of architecture, but, as in other bnildings of the same kind in Scotland, there is a mixture of the Romanesque and Second Pointed styles, indicating different periods of erection, ranging from the 13th to the 16th centuries.

The tower, which is divided into three storeys, is supported by four arches, resting on thick-set pillars, with sculptured capitals of grotesque figures. One of these represents an angel weighing souls in a pair of scales, one of which is kept down by a devil's paw. The tracery of the windows is almost all of different patterns, and in the belfry it is contrived so as to admit light, and yet exclude wind and rain. The high altar, which was of white marble, was in existence at the time Mr. Pennant visited the island, but it has now disappeared, and the only portion known to exist is contained in the

IONA. 493

Andersonian Museum at Glasgow. Very near the place where it stood is the black marble tombstone of Abbot Mackinnon, whose cross is in St. Oran's Chapel; and opposite, on the other side, is one of Abbot Kenneth, much defaced. In the centre of the chancel is the tomb of Macleod of Macleod, the largest tombstone in Iona, and said at one time to have had a brass. There is also the tomb of Maclean of Ross (Mull), the chief of a sept called "the race of the iron sword."

On the tracery on these stones we are often at a loss whether most to admire the elegance and intricacy of the designs, or the perseverance that overcame the refractory nature of the material in which they have been executed. Swords, ships, and armorial bearings, with roughly-executed bas-reliefs of warriors, form the chief objects of representation.

On the north of the Cathedral are the ruins of the cloisters, or monastic buildings, consisting of the chapter-house and library,\* near which is the spot pointed to as St. Columba's tomb. The bishop's house is also shown. In the neighbour-hood of this a particular spot is pointed out as the place of concealment of the black stones of Iona, on which it was customary to swear to contracts and alliances.

"Strangers visiting Iona," says the Duke of Argyll, "who have time to do so, should take a boat from the landing-place to the Port-na-Churaich, the creek where Columba landed. The beach consists of fragments of rocks rolled and polished by the surf, and is almost like a beach of precious stones." †

Leaving Iona, the steamer keeps close by the southern shore of the Ross of Mull, which is very rocky. About 11 miles to the south lies the island of Colonsay, an old seat of the M'Neill family.

To the south of Colonsay, and separated from it only by a

<sup>\*</sup> There once existed a general tradition that within this library there might be found the lost books of Livy, and Gibbon alludes to it in a note to The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire.

<sup>†</sup> About 18 miles south-west from Iona lies the Dhu Heartach or Rock of St. John's, on which a lighthouse was completed (October 1872) by Messrs. D. and T. Stevenson, engineers to the Lighthouse Board. The work was both arduous and dangerous, and occupied six years. The lantern is elevated 145 feet above high-water, and the light is a first-class fixed white light, showing a red are towards the southern shore of Iona and the Torrin rocks.



CROSS AND MONASTIC BUINS, ORONSAY.

scarcely perceptible strait, is the smaller island of Oronsay, in which are the remains of an old monastery.\*

Beyond Colonsay (some 6 to 8 miles south and south-east-wards) lie the two considerable islands of Islay and Jura, the former being comparatively flat and the latter mountainous. Islay may be regarded as the richest and most productive of the Hebrides, and next to Skye in population, which exceeds 8000. It is 31 miles long by 25 in breadth, but the great bight of Loch-in-daal divides the western extremity into a large peninsula, so that there is no continuous breadth equal to that just named. The principal village is Portellen, which

\* "The islands of Colonsay and Oronsay are named after St. Columba and his companion St. Oran. They constituted the first insular settlement of Columba within the territories of the Christian Scots, before he converted the heathen Picts, who afterwards assigned to him Iona. A Culdee establishment was founded at this time in Colonsay, called (after St. Oran) Killouran, the site being still indicated by the name of the existing mansion-house. The existing ruins at Oronsay are those of an abbey founded by the Lord of the Isles subsequent to their connection with the Stuarts, in the middle of the 14th century, It was one of canons'-regular brought from Holyrood."—Wilson's Voyage round Scotland.

contains nearly 1000 inhabitants, many of whom are employed in the distilleries. Islay House, the ancient seat of the Campbells of Islay (now the property of C. Morrison, Esq.), stands at the head of Loch-in-daal. There are many interesting recollections connected with the island, which was originally a favourite residence of the Lords of the Isles. But here, as at Cantire, after many vicissitudes, their power passed over to their rivals the Campbells about the year 1616. There is a good inn at Bridgend, near the Mansion House.

Jura is separated from Islay by the sound of Islay, a narrow strait (through which the tides flow with great force), only half-a-mile broad at the picturesque fishing-station of Port Askaig. Like the Mull of Cantire it is intersected nearly in two at the centre by a loch of the same name, Tarbert, the neck of land being only three-quarters of a mile in breadth. It is 27 miles long, and, excepting in the centre, from 5 to 7 broad. The southern and larger portion belongs to Campbell of Jura, whose house (Jura House) stands at the extreme south. The more northern is the property of the M'Neills of Colonsay, who have a residence at Ardlussa Lodge on the north-eastern shore. The Paps of Jura, two mountains in the centre of the lower division of the island, are conspicuous objects, and rise to the height of nearly 2500 feet each. Both Jura and Islay suffer in appearance from the want of trees.

In the sound of Jura and off the mouth of Loch Swen, lie two small islands, Cor and Mor (or Mohr). I Mor contains the ruins of a chapel, or convent, built by O'Chariadig, an Irish saint who died and was buried here. His tomb is still to be seen about a hundred yards from the ruins. On the summit of the island there is a stone cross bearing a rudely carved crucifixion, and in the side of the hill there is a vaulted cell, which was used as an oratory. Loch Swen or Swin stretches across the peninsula of Cantire nearly opposite Ardrishaig, and its scenery has been pronounced by. Dr. M'Culloch as romantic as that of Loch Katrine. It extends for about 10 miles into the land, but divides into three parts at some distance from its mouth; the waters indent the shore with deep bays and promontories; the hill-sides are clothed with natural verdure, sea and land being so intermingled that every step presents a new and wonderful combination of objects; while over all broods a deep and thrilling solitude. On a rock overhanging the entrance to the loch stand the ancient walls of Castle Swin, regarding which immemorial tradition claims Sweno, Prince of Denmark, as its founder. The castle, from its position, has been of much importance in its day, and here Robert the Bruce besieged Alexander of the Isles, and bestowed the castle on the family of Menteith. It subsequently reverted to the Crown, and was then held, like Dunstaffnage, in charge of a "heritable keeper."

The south coast of Mull is intersected by two arms of the sea, Lochs Buy and Spelve. At the head of the former is Moy, the seat of Maclaine of Lochbuy. The castle, clad with ivy, stands upon a rock, which in old times had been surrounded by the sea. It is the most entire of the Hebridean fortresses in this quarter. Here Johnson and Boswell spent a pleasant evening on their return from the Hebrides, in October 1773.

## OBAN TO BALLACHULISH AND GLENCOE.

By Steamer daily.

The course pursued in this route is the same as that to Inverness, through the Caledonian Canal as far as Ballachulish, on the banks of Loch Leven. The most striking scenery is at Loch Etive, where Dunstaffnage Castle stands at the entrance to the loch, and Ben Cruachan towers above with its finely-formed peaks. From this the steamer sails between the island of Lismore and Loch Creran, at the mouth of which is the small island of Eriska.

Loch Linnhe, which separates the two districts of Morven and Appin, is the commencement of the entrance to that great chain of inland lochs forming the Caledonian Canal. On the Appin side the scenery gradually becomes wild towards Loch Leven, not far from the mouth of which is situated the excellent hotel of

# BALLACHULISH,

where vehicles are in waiting to convey passengers to Glencoe.

Ballachulish is one of the most picturesque spots in Scot-

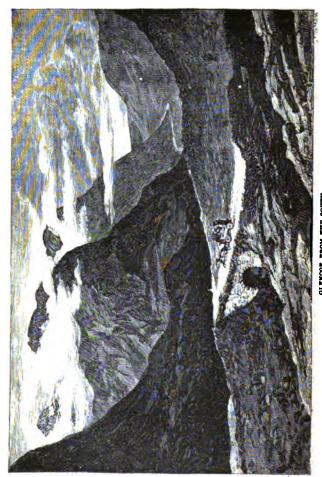
land, and the prospect from the hotel partakes of the sublime in grandeur. Ballachulish is famed for a large and valuable slate quarry, found in the great clay-slate formation which extends from this to Easdale on the south. The coach-road leading from the hotel to Glencoe passes through the village, which is chiefly inhabited by slate quarriers. The distances from Ballachulish are as follows:—Corran Ferry 5; Glencoe 4; King's House 16; Fort-William 14; Tyndrum 31; Fort-Augustus 45; Inveraray 61.

## BALLACHULISH TO GLENCOE, 4 miles.

The cluster of precipitous mountains whose rugged summits impart such wildness to this scene has been aptly called the Alps of Glencoe, and its extent from east to west is from six to eight miles. The glen is divided by a gentle ridge into an upper and lower valley; and although the former is justly considered the more striking, the mountains of the latter rise to a greater height. The leading character, however, is the same throughout, and is stamped by that sublimity and grandeur which fill the mind with solemnity and awe. In general, the valleys in Scotland are walled by continuous banks of mountain and rock, seamed by corries and fissures, and the separate summits recede to a distance, each in solitary elevation. Glencoe is, however, a crowd of mountains, heaped in wild confusion in close proximity to each other.

The glen, as is well known, has a painful association with the massacre of the clan Macdonald (or rather the M'Ian branch of that clan), which took place in the beginning of the year 1692. The story is thus told by Mr. Tytler:—

"In the August preceding a proclamation had been issued, offering an indemnity to such insurgents as should take the oath of allegiance to King William III. on or before the last day of December; and the chiefs of such clans as had been in arms for James soon after took advantage of the proclamation. But Macdonald of Glencoe was prevented by accident rather than design from tendering his submission within the time. In the end of December he want to Colonel Hill, the governor of Fort-William, and tendered to him his oath of allegiance. But this officer had no power to receive it.



GLENCOE FROM THE SOUTH,

Sympathising, however, with the distress of the old chieftain, he furnished him with a letter to Sir Colin Campbell, sheriff of Argyllshire, requesting him to receive Macdonald's submission, and administer the oath to him, that he might have the advantage of the Macdonald hastened from Fort-William to Inveraray indemnity. with such eagerness, that, though the road lay within half-a-mile of his own house, he stepped not aside to visit his family. But the way to Inversary lay through almost impassable mountains, the season was extremely rigorous, and the whole country was covered with snow. In consequence of these obstructions, the ill-fated chief did not reach Inveraray till after the prescribed time had elapsed. sheriff, however, in the circumstances of the case, yielding to the importunities and even tears of Macdonald, administered to him the oath of allegiance, and sent off an express to the Privy Council, certifying the fact, and explaining the cause of the delay.

"But Macdonald had unfortunately rendered himself obnoxious to Sir John Dalrymple, afterwards Earl of Stair, Secretary of State for Scotland, and to the powerful Earl of Breadalbane, whose lands the Glencoe men had plundered, and whose plans for the pacification of the Highlands the chieftain had himself thwarted and exposed. He was now made to feel the weight of their vengeance. The sheriff of Argyll's letter was treacherously kept back, and the certificate of Macdonald's having taken the oath was blotted out from the books of the Privy Council. The king was persuaded that the Macdonalds were the main obstacles to the pacification of the Highlands; and sanguinary orders for proceeding to military execution against the clan were in consequence obtained. The warrant was both signed and countersigned by the king's own hand, and the Secretary urged the officers who commanded in the Highlands to execute their orders with the utmost rigour.

"Campbell of Glenlyon, a captain in Argyll's regiment, and two subalterns, were ordered to repair to Glencoe on the 1st of February, with a hundred and twenty men. Campbell, being uncle to young Macdonald's wife, was received by the chief and his followers with the utmost friendship and hospitality." The men were lodged with

E.\* In connection with this, an interesting anecdote is told by Colonel Stewart in his Sketches of the Highlanders, illustrating the popular belief that the punishment for the crueity or misconduct of parents descended as a curse on their children to the third and fourth generations. In 1771 the late Colonel Campbell, an officer of the 42d regiment, and grandson of the Laird of Glenlyon who commanded the military at the massacre of Glencoe, was sent to superintend the execution of a soldier of marines, condemned to be shot. A reprieve was sent.

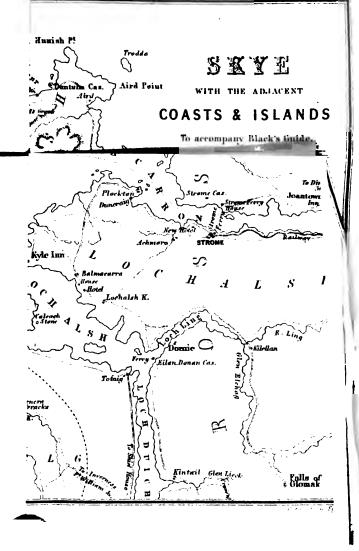
free quarters in the houses of the clan, and received the kindest entertainment. Till the 13th of the month the troops lived in the utmost harmony and familiarity with the people, and on the very night of the massacre Glenlyon passed the evening at cards in his own quarters with Macdonald's sons. In the night Lieutenant Lindsay, with a party of soldiers, called in a friendly manner at the chieftain's house, and was instantly admitted. Macdonald, while in the act of dressing himself and giving orders for refreshments to be procured for his visitors, was shot dead at his own bedside. The slaughter now became general, and neither age nor sex was spared. Several who fied to the mountains perished by famine and the inclemency of the season. Those who escaped owed their lives to a tempestuons night."

In the middle of the valley is the small lake Treachtan, from which issues the streamlet Cona, celebrated by Ossian, who is said to have been born on its banks, and whose cave is pointed out among the rocks.

In the event of the tourist returning by the same route, the journey altogether occupies about twelve hours.

For the coach-route between Ballachulish and Loch Lomond, see page 234.

but the whole ceremony of the execution was ordered to proceed until the criminal, upon his knees, blindfolded, was prepared to receive the volley; then he was to be informed of his pardon. Colonel Campbell was directed not to inform even the firing party, who were warned that the signal to fire would be the waving of a white handkerchief by the commanding officer. All was prepared; the clergyman had left the prisoner on his knees in momentary expectation of his fate, and the firing party were looking with intense attention for the signal, when Colonel Campbell, putting his hand into his pocket for the reprieve, pulled out by mistake his white handkerchief along with it. The party fired, and the unfortunate prisoner was shot dead. The paper dropped through Colonel Campbell's fingers, and clasping his hand to his forehead, he exclaimed, "The curse of God and of Glencoe is upon me; I am an unfortunate, ruined man." He instantly quitted the parade, and soon afterwards retired from the service.





"Ponti profundis clausa recessibus Strepens procellis rupibus obsta Quam grato defesso virentem Skia sinum nebulosa pandis."

### THE ISLAND OF SKYE.

SKYE, the most considerable island of the group of the Hebrides, is situated off the west coast of Ross-shire, from which it is separated by a broad channel, except at the southeast extremity, on the straits of Kyle Akin and Kyle Rhea, where it approaches close to the mainland. It is upwards of 45 miles in length from north to south, and varies from 12 to 22 in breadth from east to west, and belongs to the county of Inverness. The scenery of Skye has long been an attraction to tourists. Its character differs in many respects from that of the mainland, and it may still be described as

——" Ubi nuda rupes Saxeas miscet nebulis ruinas,' Torva ubi rident steriles coloni. Rura labores,"

The island is also interesting as the home of Flora

Macdonald, and the scene of many incidents recorded in Johnson's Tour to the Hebrides (1773).\*\*

The usual approach to the island is by steamer to Oban, but the more swift route by the Dingwall and Skye Railway has the advantage of reducing the sea-voyage.

A delightful mode of approach is from the terminus of this railway (Strome Ferry) via Loch Alsh, a route that presents one of the grandest views in Ross-shire. The distance is 8 miles, and the walk an easy one. The Balmacarra Hotel, Loch Alsh, has a conveyance waiting the trains daily, or a carriage can be got at the Station Hotel. The magnificent ranges of Glenelg, Kintail, and Loch Alsh, with Loch Duich at foot, are well seen; also a better idea is got of the grandeur of the Loch Carron, Torridon, and Applecross mountains, which are left behind. There is a first-rate hotel and posting establishment at Balmacarra, and two excellent houses at Strome Ferry.

Notice must also be taken of the approach by Glen Shiel and Loch Duich over Rattachan to Glenelg, which presents magnificent scenery. This route, however, as well as that from Banavie by Loch Eil and Arisaig, is more suitable for pedestrians, or those having the advantage of private conveyances.

The regular Skye steamers sail from Glasgow twice a week during the summer season—viz. Monday and Thursday.† Both take the long route round the Mull of Cantire, and arrive at Oban next morning (Tuesday and Friday) between six and eight o'clock. As this involves sleeping on board and exposure to a rough sea, it is generally preferable to proceed as far as Oban by the Iona swift steamer, joining the other next morning.

For a consecutive exploration of the island of Skye, the

<sup>\*</sup> The ex-Empress of the French, who visited the island with her son in 1872, has recorded her estimate of the pleasure to be derived from a visit to Skye in the following note inscribed in the Visitors' Book at the Royal Hotel, Portree.—"Vendredi, 9 Aout 1872.—Je souhaite que cette fle, à laquelle se rattachent des souvenirs historiques interessant, et dont les sites sont si pittoresques soit de plus en plus visitee par les voyageurs et appreciee comme elle le merite.—Compasse de Piererpronds."

<sup>†</sup> In case of change, it is advisable to verify this by consulting the proprietors' advertisements. Time-bills, with maps, may be had free, by post, on applying to Messrs. David Hutcheson and Co., 119 Hope Street, Glasgow.

tourist should leave the steamer either at Kyle Akin or Broadford, proceeding thence by Lochs Scavaig and Coruisk to Sligachan, and thence to Portree. There are hotels at Kyle Akin, Broadford, and Sligachan, as well as those to be found at Portree.

#### OBAN TO SKYE.

After leaving Oban the steamer proceeds by the Sound of Mull in the same way as already described in the route from Oban to Staffa, until it starts on the second stage from



COMPASS HILL, ISLAND OF CANNA.

Tobermory, where it generally arrives about noon. Crossing the mouth of Loch Sunart, which extends twenty miles among the hills to the eastward, the steamer leaves the Sound of Mull, and doubles Ardnamurchan Point. Here the heaviest sea throughout the voyage is experienced, and a stiff breeze from the westward is apt to poison the pleasures of the picturesque. The long-shaped low-looking islands of Coll and Tiree, seen towards the west, are left behind, when the more picturesque heights of Muck, Rum, and Canna start into view.

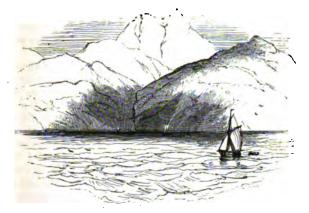
"Canna's tower, that steep and grey, Like falcon's nest o'erhangs the bay."

Here it is said one of the Lords of the Isles confined a beautiful lady of whom he was jealous, and the peasants allege that the ruins are haunted by her restless spirit. A rocky eminence on this island is called the Compass Hill, on account of an alleged variation caused in the compass while passing it. Rum is a series of high sharp-peaked mountains, of which Ben More rises to the height of 2320 feet. The steamer touches at Faskadale, and afterwards passes the mouth of Loch Moidart, into which the fresh waters of Loch Shiel discharge themselves by the river of the same name. On a rocky eminence on the shore stand the ruins of Castle Tyrim, an ancient stronghold of Clanranald. The castle was burnt in 1715, in order that it might not fall into the hands of the Campbells, their hereditary enemies, who had set out to join the Earl of Mar prior to the battle of Sheriffmuir.

At this point, looking west, the tourist has a good view of the island of Eig. Scuir-Eigg, a high peak in the centre, is well known to mineralogists as affording many interesting specimens, and to others whom chance or curiosity may lead to the island, for the magnificent view of the mainland and neighbouring isles which it commands. It is also noted for a cavern on the shore, which was the scene of a dreadful tale of feudal vengeance. The cave has a very narrow opening, into which it is difficult to creep on knees and hands. Inside it rises to a considerable height, and runs into the bowels of the rock to the depth of 255 measured feet. The rude and stony bottom was found strewn with human bones, the sad relics of the ancient inhabitants of the island, 200 in number. who are said to have been suffocated within the cavern by a neighbouring chief, M'Leod, in retaliation for some private injury. The mainland coast of Moidart and Arisaig, which we continue to skirt, is indented by numerous sea-lochs, of which Loch Aylort and Loch-na-Naugh are interesting as the scene of the commencement and close of Prince Charles's unfortunate expedition. Here he first landed; and from this place, after his defeat at Culloden, he sailed for France.

The steamer occasionally calls at Arisaig, where there is an inn, and from whence there is a picturesque road by the

head of Loch Shiel, Prince Charles's Monument, and Lochiel, to Banavie, a distance of 38½ miles.\* Upon draining a fresh-water loch in Arisaig some years ago, a crannog or lake-dwelling was discovered. These lake-dwellings have been explored in various parts of Scotland, and are very interesting, as throwing new light upon the habits and



BEN SCREEL

history of the early Celtic races. On entering the Sound of Sleat, the steamer approaches the south-eastern shore of Skye, on which is situated Armadale Castle, the seat of Lord MacDonald, the largest proprietor in the island, and chief of his clan.† The castle occupies a fine situation, on a gentle

- \* A pleasing and beautiful route to take in returning from Skye is afforded by crossing from Ardivazar, close by Armadale Castle, to Arisaig, and proceeding thence to Banavie. The distance from the landing is 38½, from Arisaig inn 35 miles. For further information, see note to Banavie. The time occupied by the sea passage in favourable weather is about an hour and a quarter.
- † Lord Macdonald's claims to be the rightful successor of the Lords of the Isles have been keenly disputed by the chiefs of Clanranald and Glengarry (see notes to the Lord of the Isles). The Macdonalds were the fierce rivals of the Campbells, who superseded them in much of their ancient power as well as their possessions. "It was constantly repeated in verse and prose," says Lord Macaulay, "that the finest part of the domain belonging to the ancient heads of the Gaelic nation—Islay, where they had lived with the pomp of royalty—Iona, where they had been interred with the pomp of religion—the Paps of Jura,

slope, about a quarter of a mile from the shore, and is surrounded by thriving plantations, which, with the woods of Dunvegan, in the district of Kilmuir, may be said to form the whole woodland scenery of the island. A little beyond this are the ruins of Knock Castle, seated on a rocky promontory projecting into the sea, while to the right are seen the massy mountains of Loch Hourn, which bounds on the north the mountainous district of Knoydart. On a level plain on the northern shore, sheltered by a grove of ancient timber trees, stands the house of Barrisdale, and farther west is Inverguseran.

On the left, off Skye, we pass the island and inn of Ornsay and mouth of Loch-na-Daal (from which a road strikes across to Broadford), then enter the Bay of Glenelg, which on the north appears land-locked. There is an excellent inn at Glenelg, from which an excursion can be made to the village of Arnisdale, on Loch Hourn, and to the duns or Pictish forts in Glenelg, several of which are in good preservation. From Glenelg or Arnisdale the ascent may be made of Ben Screel, from which there is one of the most magnificent views in Scotland. Near the village of Glenelg are the ruined barracks of Bernera, which were built as a military station to maintain the authority of the Hanoverian government among the clans. The alpine road between this and Shiel Inn (Loch Duich) is carried over Mam-Rattachan, and is a triumph of engineering skill; from the Glenelg side a fine view is obtained of Ben Screel and the other mountains of Loch Hourn, and the views of Loch Duich from various points on the other side are very striking.

Proceeding onwards, we pass through the narrow strait of Kyle Rhea, where there is a ferry in connection with the roads on either side. We emerge from the Kyle into Loch Alsh in front of the excellent Hotel of Balmacarra.\* This arm of

the rich peninsula of Kintyre, had been transferred from the legitimate possessors to the insatiable MacCallum More."

Balmacarra is the nearest point for Strome Ferry on Loch Carron side, the terminus of the Dingwall and Skye Railway; and from Totaig Point, on the south-west side of Loch Duich, there is an excellent level road to Shielhouse Inn, very preferable to that on the other side, which is steep and hilly, and considerably longer. By this road we may cross to Invermoriston or Gleagarry, on the Caledonian Canal.

the sea divides, at its upper extremity, into the lateral branches of Loohs Ling and Duich, and presents the appearance of a land-locked lake. At the mouth of the former lies the fishing village of Dornie, where there is a ferry from the road between Loch Alsh and Kintail.

Upon an insular rock near the inn are the ruins of Eilan Donan Castle, an ancient stronghold of the Earls of Ross, and subsequently of the Mackenzies of Kintail. It is said to have been built in the time of Alexander II. as a defence against the Northmen. On the angle next the land there is a small hexagonal tower, or walled space, filled with water, probably the ancient well. The castle was burned by Donald Gorme of Sleat, in 1539, on which occasion he was killed by an arrow shot from the walls. After the battle of Greenshield, which took place between the armies of the Royalists and the Pretender in 1719, it was again destroyed by a ship of war.

The first port reached in the island of Skye is

## KYLE AKIN,

where there is a substantial pier. The hotel [King's Arms] contains excellent accommodation. Kyle Akin is 8 miles from Broadford, and 6 from Balmacarra. The steamer proceeds along the coast by the sound of Scalpa and Raasay Narrows to Portree. But in order to view to most advantage the scenery of Lochs Scavaig and Coruisk, tourists should disembark at Broadford, where there is a small inn, and proceed from thence by the following route.

Broadford to the Spar Cave, Lochs Scavaig and Coruise, and Sligachan.

Leaving Broadford (by road to right of the inn, and by the side of the Broadford water), the bare peaks of Ben-na-Caleach are seen on the right. Five miles from Broadford is Torrin, a small cluster of huts at the head of Loch Slapin, and where, during the summer months, there are generally boatmen with two or three boats waiting for hire.\*

\* One boat may accommodate six persons, besides the rowers and guide. The charge is about 24s. Those who dislike the sea may save part of the voy-

508 SKYE,

From Torrin to the head of Loch Scavaig is a distance of about 10 miles, and the sail occupies about two hours. On the right will be observed Blabhein (pron. Blaven), with its remarkable peak, 3019 feet in height. The ascent may be made from this quarter, but in no case should it be attempted without a guide; for not only is it beset with dangerous crags and precipices, but it is peculiarly liable to sudden envelopment in mist. Passing the farm-house of Kilmaree, and coasting along the island, we reach the

#### SPAR CAVE OF STRATHAIRD.

At high water the landing is difficult, and passengers require to undergo the rather awkward process of being carried on a sailor's back through the water. The cave itself is so steep and slippery, that the guide may render material assistance by ascending to the top with a rope, and allowing visitors to pull themselves up by it.

The entrance lies through a rather rude and unpromising opening, and it recedes for some 160 feet into the solid rock. An advance of a few yards from the opening unfolds the interior, which appears to be paved with marble. The roof and walls were at one time incrusted with frostwork and stalactite pendicles, but most of these have disappeared. The floor, which forms a steep incline, may be compared to a sheet of water, which has been suddenly arrested and consolidated by the spell of an enchanter. The innermost recess opens into a gallery adorned with crystallisations, and descends to the brink of a deep pool of beautifully limpid water, 10 feet in diameter, which forms the internal boundary of the cave.\*

age by leaving the boat at Kirkibost, and walking by Kilmaree to the cave, which can be entered from the land at low-water. The walk may thence be continued across Strathaird Point to Elgol (three miles), where a boat may be hired for 6s. to 7s. to the head of Loch Scavaig. Or, omitting the Spar Cave, the road may be taken across from Kilmaree to Camasunary.

\* A party of tourists, on arriving at this pool, thought they perceived a cavern-like opening in the rock on the opposite side. Curiosity was awakened, and one of the party having stripped, swam across, candle in hand, and obtained a footing on the other side. After proceeding about three yards through a narrow passage of the rock, and descending about six feet, he found himself in a large inner chamber, where the footing was soft and spongy, and the walls of a dark crusted nature.

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MARINERANDE TO TOTAL TORINGE OF SHIELD. Singuistral by William of on a Distance by the Man Lober Phonouse, the property of CR Task End

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MAD STREAM, LOCH SCAVAIG.

On leaving the cave the boat keeps round Strathaird Point, with the island of Soa on the left, and then enters

# LOCH SCAVAIG,

bounded by the romantic forms of the Cuchullin Hills. The bold rocky coast is broken up by the action of the sea into ravines and caverns, one of which (passed on the right) is said to have afforded shelter to Prince Charles shortly before his departure for France. At the foot of Blaven, to the right, is Camasunary, a station where ponies may be engaged to be in waiting, but, for fineness of view, the best landing-place is at the upper part of the loch.

Loch Scavaig is divided into two smaller basins, and it is the leftward or westerly one which most readily affords access to Loch Coruisk, distant only a mile from the landing-place. Around a portion of this little basin rise high basaltic cliffs, over which a cataract pours its sounding waters. To the right the rocks become lower, and there form a sort of semi610 SKYE.

cirque upon the entrance, affording a complete protection from the sea. The water is deep all around, close upon the ahore.

Starting on foot from this, by an indistinct path over broken and disjointed ground, we reach

## LOCH CORUISK.

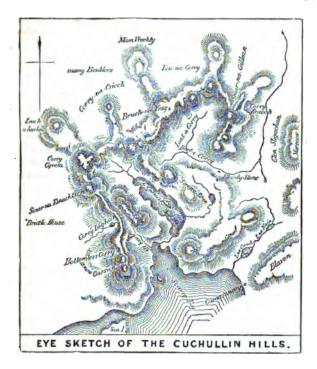
one of the wildest and most desolate scenes in Scotland. The margins of the loch are composed of sloping rocks and gigantic stones, rising ridge above ridge till they blend with the higher sides of the mountains. The loftier portions are extremely jagged and precipitous, rising here and there into spires and pinnacles. Thousands of silvery streaks of waterfalls course downwards, and infuse a partial cheerfulness into the prevailing silence. The whole scene is one of sterile grandeur, and recalls some of those scenes painted by Danby. The lake abounds with trout.

If the tourist is accompanied by a guide,\* he may at once strike across from Loch Coruisk to Glen Sligachan, by skirting the ridge on the right called Drumhain, and sloping upwards until the top is reached—a stiffish climb. Loch Coruisk and Loch Dhu, which are connected by a stream, are passed on the left, and have a beautiful appearance from the heights above.

Of the numerous peaks of the Cuchullins, Scuir-na-Gillean (the Rock of the Young Men) is generally regarded as the highest. The height is between 3200 and 3220 feet, and the climb is neither difficult nor dangerous.† The ascent

<sup>\*</sup> Without a guide the tourist must return to Camasunary, where he will be directed to the footpath conducting to Sligachan; distance nine miles, and so rough that it will occupy three or four hours to reach the inn. On the left the pedestrian passes two sheets of water, called Loch-na-creach and Loch-na-Nain, and on his right he will perceive the precipitous side of Blaven. Pursuing his route he will observe upon the left the opening of Hart-o'-Corry, and at this point join the road described above.

<sup>†</sup> Exceptional cases of fatal accidents are on record, and may be taken as warnings. Two gentlemen left Silgachan Hotel on a Friday forencom in Sepember 1870, to ascend Scuir-na-Gillean. Before the summit had been reached darkness had come on, and one of the travellers declined to proceed any farther, and resolved to remain over night on the hill, while his companion completed the ascent. The former arrived at the hotel about nine o'clock the



may be made in less than three hours from Sligachan. The course to be followed in the upper part is along the ridge sleping toward Blaven. The peak of the mountain consists

next morning on his return journey, but no information concerning the whereabouts of his friend could be obtained. As the day wore on his alarm increased, and throughout the whole of the afternoon and evening parties were engaged searching after the lost traveller. On Sunday morning his body was found at the foot of a precipitous rock, over which it is supposed he had fallen when descending the mountain; for afterwards it was ascertained that he had left his card in a bottle on the top, apparently as a proof of the success of his adventurous ascent. The deceased gentleman belonged to Liverpool, and it is said had made himself known by ascents of the Alps. The spot where the bottle containing the card was found was within thirty yards of his friend's resting-place, on the Friday night.

of a thin ledge, which overhangs a precipice on either side, forming a very hazardous position. Bruch-na-fray is about 40 feet lower. Scuir-na-Banachtich (The Small-pox Rock), a very acute summit of the western range, appears to the eye as elevated as Scuir-na-Gillean itself, and there is yet no evidence that it is not so.

Descending on the other side into Glen Sligachan, at the head of the glen will be seen the small Loch-na-Nain, where the road from Camasunary is met. This point is nearly equidistant from Camasunary and the head of Loch Scavaig by Coruisk and Drumhain ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles). Glen Sligachan is a desolate valley, and the road through it is excessively rough and stony. Although said to be only  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles, it will appear to many at least double in point of fatigue. On the left rises Scuir-na-Gillean, and on the right Marscow. Following the course of the rivulet, we reach

## SLIGACHAN HOTEL,\*

affording very good accommodation, situated about ten minutes' walk from the head of the sea loch of that name. Opposite the hotel rises Glamaig, and to the east Marscow, both extraordinary-looking peaks. The road between Sligachan and Portree (9½ miles) presents no particular feature of interest excepting the distant view of the Storr Rock, which is seen conspicuously all the way ahead. On the left is the river Amhaim, which about half-way joins the Chean-na-loch, and flows into the bay of Portree opposite the town.

<sup>\*</sup> The following is the manner of approaching Coruisk from Sligachan:—Proceed from Sligachan to Camasunary, then cross the stream over the hill (Trodhu in sketch-map) on the north-west, and up to its top. Here Loch Coruisk is overlooked, and much more of the Cuchullins seen than from the level of Coruisk, and there is besides a magnificent view of Blaven, and of the see, all from one spot. There is some stiffish climbing on the Camasunary side, but no more than a fair pedestrian, in fine weather, may venture upon. The distances from Sligachan are as follows:—To Sconcer Inn, 3½ miles; to Portree, 9½; to Dunvegan, 25½; to Inverness, 100; to Broadford, 15.

### PORTREE,

[Hotels: Portree Hotel; Royal Hotel; Caledonian and Temperance. 25 miles from Broadford, 23\(\frac{1}{2}\) from Dunvegan, 80 from Tobermory, 110 from Oban, and 118 from Inverness.

Coach from the Portree and Royal Hotels daily for Uig (near Quiraing) and Sligachan.

the chief town in Skye, is situated on a steep acclivity at the side of the loch of the same name, the bay of which forms a spacious land-locked natural harbour. The entrance to the bay is surrounded by bold headlands, forming the commencement of a noble range of coast scenery extending northward to the point of Aird. The town is finely situated, but unfortunately not free from the national reproach of disregard to cleanliness. It derives its royal designation from James V., who anchored in the harbour for some time during an expedition to the Isles. About five minutes' walk from either of the hotels is a rocky eminence, called *The Lump*, partly planted with fir-trees, and surmounted by a tower, from which an extensive and beautiful prospect may be obtained.

Five miles to the eastward of Portree is the island of Raasay (Herbert Wood, Esq., of Bitteswell Hall), a property once owned by the Macleods for five centuries, and where Johnson and Boswell spent several days. The latter has given an amusing account of the manner in which they passed their time among the untutored but hospitable inhabitants. The hill of Duncan (fortified head or summit) rises to an elevation of 1500 feet, and contains the ruins of Brochel Castle,

On the sea-coast, four miles from Portree, is Prince Charles's Cave, a piece of natural rock-work, where Prince Charles lay for some time in concealment after the battle of Culloden. It is entered almost from the water by a few steep steps immediately beneath the drooping fretwork.

### THE STORR ROCK\*

is seven miles from Portree, and a mile and a half from the

\* It is well to devote a whole day to Storr, although it and Quiraing may both be visited in one day by expert pedestrians, with the help of a vehicle either to or from Uig, as follows:—Engage a vehicle to be met at Uig at four or five o'clock in the afternoon, and walk or go by pony to Storr and Quiraing. 514 SKYE.



' PRINCE CHARLES'S CAVE.

shore, and will take at least three hours' walking. It is sometimes visited from Prince Charles's Cave, from which it is 3 miles distant. In this way the steep cliffs near the cave have to be clambered.

The summit of this mountain is cut down in a vertical face four or five hundred feet in height; while the steep declivity below is covered with huge masses of detached rock; the more durable remains of the cliffs above being

To go on foot or by pony from Portree to the Storr will take at least three hours, and from that over the moor to Quiraing four hours more, including stoppages.

The route may of course be reversed by driving first by Uig and Quiraing to Steinscholl, and walking or taking pony the rest of the way by the Storr to Portree. In this way the conveyance may be taken all the way to Uig and Steinscholl.

There is a very comfortable Inn at Steinscholl, which is 2 miles from Quiraing, and near the landing-place for Loch Staffin. The tourist will do well to remain here if in any danger of being benighted. Guides may be obtained here for Quiraing, etc.

separated from that precipice, of which they once formed a part. These are combined in a variety of intricate groups; while their massy bulk and their squared and pinnacled outlines present vague forms of castles and towers, resembling, when dimly seen through the driving clouds, the combinations of an ideal and supernatural architecture. The most remarkable of these rocks is 160 feet in height from the ground,

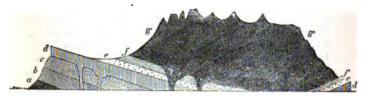


Diagram of the geological structure of Trotternish;—a, Lias; b, inferior colite; c, middle colite; d, imperfectly columnar basalt; e, estuary shales; f, Oxford clay; g, amygdaloidal trap.

2348 above the level of the sea, and its form emulates at a distance the aspect of a spire, while it serves as a sea-mark to mariners. The prospect from the top is very extensive, and embraces the greater part of Skye and other islands of the Hebrides, with the mountains of Ross and Sutherland.

# PORTREE TO QUIRAING.

The approach to this wonderful mountain is most easily made by carriage road from Portree to Uig, a small hamlet on the west coast of the peninsula of Trotternish. The average time occupied by the whole excursion (when a vehicle is employed) is eleven hours. About midway between Portree and Uig we pass the house of Kingsburgh, where Dr. Johnson and Boswell were entertained by Flora Macdonald in 1773.

The old Kingsburgh mansion which sheltered Charles Edward in 1746, and afforded entertainment to Pennant and Johnson, has, we regret to say, been removed, but some

\* The distance is 20 miles—viz., to Uig 14, and from thence to Quiraing 6. At the head of Loch Staffin, 2 miles from the mountain, is the small Inn Steinscholl. This Inn is 8 miles from Storr and 16 from Portree in a direct line; but the track over the moor is scarcely discernible.

venerable plane-trees mark the site of a large garden that was attached to the house. Flora had seven children, five sons and two daughters; the sons all became officers in the army. and the daughters officers' wives. She died on the 4th of March 1790, aged sixty-eight, and was interred in the churchvard of Kilmuir, in a spot set apart for the graves of the Kingsburgh family. Her funeral was attended by about three thousand persons, all of whom were served with refreshments in the old Highland fashion. One of the sons (the late Colonel Macdonald of Exeter) sent a marble slab, suitably inscribed, to be placed over his mother's remains; but it was broken before it reached Skye, and thus the grave remained long undistinguished. This neglect was fully atoned for by the erection (Nov. 1871) of a new monument placed upon the grave in the form of a monolith Iona cross, 28 feet 6 inches in height,\* designed by Mr. Alexander Ross, architect, and executed by Mr. D. Forsyth, Inverness, but by a singular fatality it too has been blown down. The stone was obtained from the quarry of Kemnay, Aberdeenshire, and is a remarkably pure specimen of the best kind of grey granite. Its commanding position on a height about 300 feet above the sea rendered it a conspicuous object to vessels passing up the Minch. The foundation was laid in presence of Captain and Mrs. Fraser of Kilmuir, and about four hundred inhabitants of the island. It is hoped that it may soon be re-erected.

Continuing along the road we reach

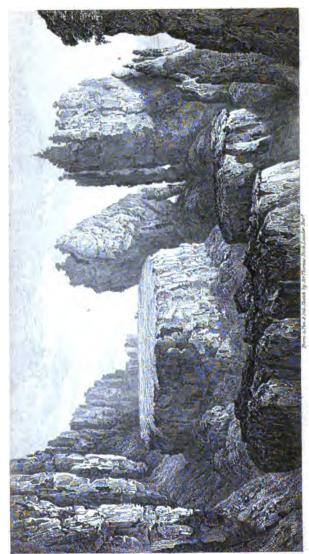
## UıG,

where there is a good hotel, and where ponies may be hired. It is worth while to devote a couple of hours here to visit Castle Even, a miniature Quiraing, to which tourists will be directed by the landlord.†

<sup>\*</sup> As compared with other monumental crosses in Scotland, this was one of the largest. The celebrated Inveraray cross is 8 feet by 6; Maclean's at Iona, 11; that of Oronsay, 12; St. Martin's, 14; Gosforth, Cumberland, 14 by 9; and that of Ruthwell, Dumfries, 16.

<sup>†</sup> Nine miles from Uig (by the road that leads directly northwards by Kilmuir Kirk) is Duntulm Castle, the ancient residence of the Macdonalds—standing upon a high, rocky, and almost seagirt point, which in remote times must have been nearly impregnable. Previous to its erection into a lordly mansion

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## QUIRAING.

This mountain, famous for the wonderful formation of its rocks, is 1774 feet in height, sloping by a steep declivity towards the west, but presenting north-eastwards a face of rugged precipices, varied by huge columns of basalt and massy fragments of fluted rock. In other parts large concave sections, ribbed by fissures, form outlets in moist weather for numberless streamlets, which descend in lengthened silvery streaks. That part which is more particularly entitled to the name of Quiraing consists of a verdant platform, covered with an even turf, about 1500 feet in height, 100 paces long by 60 broad. On approaching the inlet to the platform, the passage is much obstructed by heaps of stones and rubbish, washed down or fallen during the waste of ages, while all around are gigantic columns of rock, rising up in lofty peaks, and, for the most part, inaccessible.

One of these, called the Needle, an isolated pyramidal cliff, stands guard to the right of the entrance. On attaining the summit of the rugged pass, instead of a dark and narrow cave, there spreads out a spacious opening with a verdant table in the centre of a range of rugged cliffs. The ascent to this wonderful place is by no means easy, though frequently made by ladies.\*

#### PORTREE TO DUNVEGAN.

This route in fine weather affords a pleasant drive to the more northern part of the island. The distance is  $23\frac{1}{2}$  miles, and there is an excellent well-kept hotel at Dunvegan. The road passes the inns of Skeabost, Tayinlone, and Edinbane. The last named is situated at the head of Loch Grishinish,

by the clan Donuil, in the 12th century, it is believed to have been a dun or fort, inhabited by one of the Vikingr or island kings, a pirate race who had subdued the Western Isles prior to the great Norwegian conquest in the days of Harold Harfager.

<sup>\*</sup> During the short stay of the ex-Empress of the French and Prince Imperial in Skye, in 1872, they sustained their reputation as alpine travellers by visiting Quiraing, the Empress accomplishing it on foot, apparently without much fatigue.

518 SKYE.

13 miles from Portree and  $10\frac{1}{2}$  from Dunvegan, and is famous for a cave on the shore which can be seen at certain states of the tide in about an hour from the inn (small, but good attendance).

### DUNVEGAN CASTLE,

the residence of the MacLeods of MacLeod, is situated on the shore of Loch Follart, in the district of Vaternish, very near the northern extremity of the island, and is on the whole a place of much interest. The most ancient portion is said to have been built in the 9th century; another portion, consisting of a lofty tower, was added a few hundred years afterwards by Alastair Crotach, or the humpbacked son of William, who was slain at the battle of the Bloody Bay in Mull, and was head of the family in 1493. lower and more lengthened edifice which conjoins these two was the work of Rory Mor, who was knighted in the time of James VI. Various additions have since been made in later ages, and the whole is now a large massive building. pathway round the bay the castle is approached by a wooded ascent, and its more immediate precincts are gained by crossing a bridge which now spans a narrow chasm. From this side the castle is seen to greatest advantage, and the general pile is imposing from its size and situation.

The castle contains many relics of the past, among which are a Hebridean drinking-cup, and the horn of Rory Mòr and the fairy flag mentioned by Sir Walter Scott in the diary of his Hebridean voyage, and more particularly described in the notes to the Lord of the Isles.

This quarter of Skye was at one time famous for its hereditary race of pipers of the name of Macrimmon, who were also musicians to the MacLeods of Dunvegan. The family became so celebrated that pupils were sent from all parts of the Highlands, and at length a regular piping college was established on the farm of Borcraig, on the opposite side of Loch Follart.

The peninsular district of Duirinish to the west of Dunvegan contains some striking natural features, including the so-called MacLeod's Tables and Maidens. "MacLeod's Tables" are two circular-looking mounds rising to a height of upwards of 1500 feet above the level of the sea, and commanding a

magnificent view of the Atlantic: the mountains of Harris and Rum on the one hand, while the Coolins on the other are comparatively in its neighbourhood. "MacLeod's Maidens" are two picturesque pyramids rising sheer out of the sea, at the southern extremity of the peninsula, and looking not unlike figures of "women of the period." They are accessible when the wind is from the north. More to the north, near Dunvegan Head, there is a most extraordinary cliff called Waterstein (or Sgorr), which, facing the Atlantic, rises up for 1014 feet one bare, vast mass of rock, to look down from which, except when lying flat, would be extremely dangerous.

#### THE RETURN ROUTE FROM SKYR

may be varied by taking the railway route from Strome on Loch Carron to Dingwall, a route exhibiting a most agreeable diversity of scenery; or some of the other cross routes to the Caledonian Canal already suggested, such as by Balmacarra, Glenelg, or Arisaig.

## THE WESTERN HEBRIDES.

## LEWIS, HARRIS, ETC.

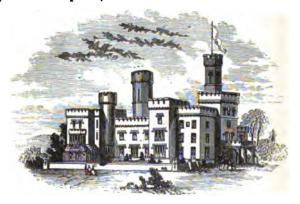
By steamer from Portree or Strome across the Minch.

The scenery of the Western or Outer Hebrides may be generally described as wild and sublime. Large masses of mountains, of all forms, cover the interior; and the coasts, indented by arms of the sea, are rugged and varied in outline. Spots of great beauty—green pastoral glens, sheltered bays and lakes—are interposed amidst the wildest scenes. Even among the rough rocks of Lewis and Harris and Barra, enchanting marine views are frequently met with.\* "What can be more delightful," asks a native of that solitary coast—the late Professor Macgillivray—"than a midnight walk

<sup>\*</sup> Many of these are finely portrayed in Mr. William Black's fascinating novel "A Princess of Thule," a work which imparts a new and romantic interest sufficient of itself to attract many to these distant islands. The same author has added a descriptive "Glance at the Island of Lewie" (with some illustrations of his own) to "Lady Sliverdale's Sweetheart," 1876.

by moonlight along the lone sea-beach of some secluded isle, the glassy sea sending from its surface a long stream of dancing and dazzling light, no sound to be heard save the small ripple of the idle wavelet, or the scream of a sea-bird watching the fry that swarm along the shores? In the short nights of summer the melancholy song of the throstle has scarcely ceased on the hill-side, when the merry carol of the lark commences, and the plover and snipe sound their shrill pipe."

LONG ISLAND, the largest of these Hebrides, embraces 561,200 square acres of land, all the available portions of which are brought under cultivation, or otherwise applied to rearing of stock. The island is divided into two districts, Lewis and Harris, the former being part of Ross-shire and the latter of Inverness-shire. Its coasts are full of bays and inlets, and abound with shell-fish; while the fishing-grounds in the immediate vicinity furnish constant employment, and yield profitable occupation, to the inhabitants.



STORNOWAY CASTLE.

## STORNOWAY, ]

the only town of Lewis, and principal seaport, is situated at the head of a bay on the east side of the island. It is a great fishing station (taking precedence of all others save that of Wick), is well and regularly built, and its streets are lighted with gas. The population numbers 2500. The most prominent of its buildings are the Parish Church, Free Church, and Episcopal Chapel; schools, jail, and masonic lodge. It contains three fairly good inns. On an eminence overlooking the town is the fine mansion of the proprietor, Sir James Matheson, Bart., a building in the castellated Tudor style. The castle grounds are extensive, and laid out with great taste. Great improvements have been made from time to time on the property since it came into the possession of the present proprietor, who has expended upwards of half-a-million on it in various useful ways. The population of the island is now 26,000.

#### CALLERNISH.

An interesting excursion may be made from Stornoway to the Druidical Stones or CRUCIFORM SUN TEMPLE OF CALLERNISH, perhaps the most perfect remains of their kind in Britain. is called by the natives Turusachan, which signifies the house of mourning, and is situated on an eminence about 16 miles westwards, near Loch Roag, on the western coast. The road crosses a boggy uninteresting moor, and there is an excellent inn at Garynahine (The Prince Arthur), within two miles of the Temple, or 14 from Stornoway. The stones are 48 in number, and are arranged in a cruciform manner, with a circle at the intersection. The long leg of the cross extends from south to north 392 feet, and the transverse line, approximating to right angles, measures 141 feet, while the circle is 42 feet in diameter. "The group," says Dr. Burton in his History of Scotland, "might pass for a Christian monument if it did not bear the almost certain evidence of an antiquity far beyond the conversion of the people of the district, or even the Christian era itself."\* Excellent fishing

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<sup>\*</sup> The perfect preservation of this curious and remote prehistoric circle of standing stones, with its avenue from the north and its rows of standing stones towards the east, south, and west, affords as graphic an illustration as Stone-henge of sun-worship in these islands of the sea. The stones, from their dread weird-like character, seem to have been left untouched by the many generations of islanders who have passed away. Since the ancient heathen worshippers left this "high place," a bed of peat-moss five feet thick, only recently cleared away by the proprietor, Sir James Matheson, had grown year by year around the base of these standing stones. The only relics of the forgotten worshippers

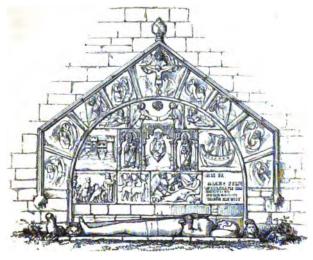
for salmon and sea-trout may be obtained at the hotel of Garynahine, both in the river Dhubh (or Blackwater) and some of the neighbouring lochs, for a moderate charge per day.

The fishing season ranges from July 1 to end of October, and every attention is paid to the supply of boats and gillies. The Grimersta, with its different lochs, affords excellent sport, but it, with most of the other fishings, is preserved. There is a road from Stornoway to the Butt of Lewis by the great glen of Barabhas (or Barvas).

Harris, the southern and smaller portion of the island, is the property of the Earl of Dunmore. The boundary-line between the two divisions extends from Loch Resort on the west to Loch Seaforth on the east, where the island is only about six miles in breadth. Harris is distinct from Lewis not only in name but in general features, which consist mainly of an irregular group of lofty mountains, rising occasionally to the height of 3000 feet, rugged and precipitous on their eastern, but generally verdant on their western, declivities. At the head of Loch Seaforth is Ardvourlie Castle, the shooting-lodge of Frederick Millbank, Esq., and on West Loch Tarbert, Fineastle, that of Earl de Grev.

At the southern part of the island are the remains of the ancient church of Rowdill. "This pile," says Sir Walter Scott, who visited it in 1814, "is a building in the form of a cross, with a rude tower at the eastern end. Within the church, on the right hand of the pulpit, is an ancient monument, which presents the effigy of a warrior completely armed in plate armour, with his hand on his two-handed broadsword. His helmet is peaked, with a gorget or upper corselet which seems to be made of mail. His figure lies flat on the monument, and is in bas-relief, of the natural size. The arch which surmounts the monument is curiously carved with the figures of the apostles. In the flat space of the wall beneath the arch, and above the tombstone, are a variety of compartments, exhibiting the arms of the Macleods, being a galley

found when the peat-moss was entirely removed were two curious built sunk altar-chambers, on the east side of the great gnomon or centre stone of a circle, having a built drain also from the same flowing towards the east. The standing stones are not hewn or dressed in any way, but are great upright blocks of gneiss, the prevailing rock from Butt of Lewis to Barra Head.—Butlder, July 1878.



ANCIENT MONUMENT: ROWDILL CHURCH, HARRIS.

with the sails spread, a rude view of Dunvegan Castle, some saints and religious emblems, and a Latin inscription, of which our time (or skill) was inadequate to decipher the first line; but the others announced the tenant of the monument to be Alexander filius Willielmi Macleod, de Dunvegan Anno Dni M.CCCC.XXVIII."

The climate of Long Island is mild, owing, as is supposed, to the influence of the Gulf Stream. The temperature, even in the interior, rarely continues long at the freezing-point, and snowfalls are of very brief duration. Observations taken for nearly four years, at Stornoway, give the mean annual temperature of the year 46.5, and the average annual fall of rain 32.2 inches. The animal kingdom is especially rich in the ornithological department. The swan, grey goose, raingoose, eider-duck, teal, widgeon, heron, snipe, woodcock, red grouse, and ptarmigan, are among the most important. Otters and seals abound on the rivers and shores; and deer and hares are common. The salmon and trout fishings are among the best in Scotland.

The other islands of the Western Hebrides are Uist, Benbecula, Barra, St. Kilda, and a number of small islands, almost wholly destitute of wood. The extent of the whole from Barrabeach to the Butt of Lewis is 130 miles.

Barra, the principal of these, is 8 miles in length by 4 in breadth. At its southern extremity is the well-sheltered bay of Kishmul or Castle Bay, the latter name being derived from the insular castle of Chisamil or Kishmul, belonging to the M'Neills of Barra—chiefs of one division of the clan, and one of the most ancient and unmixed of all the Highland septs. The castle is of unknown antiquity, and said to be named from the word Kish, signifying tribute. The island is mentioned by Dean Monro, who travelled through the isles in 1594, and who remarks,—"This ile is full of grate cokills. Ther is na fairer sands for cokills in all the warld." The blue cockles of Barra are still famous.



VIEW OF ST. KILDA.

St. Kilda has long possessed an interest on account of its remote situation, which is 60 miles to the west of Harris. It is an elevated rocky island, 7 miles in circumference—3 miles from east to west, by 2 in breadth, equal to about six square miles, and containing about 70 inhabitants. Excepting at a

bay on the south-east, where a narrow path conducts to the interior, it is almost inaccessible. It consists of a series of hills, one of which, Connagher, is 1220 feet above the level of the sea, and very precipitous. The island forms one of a group called Hirt or Herst by the natives. The earliest to draw attention to its peculiar features were Martin and Macaulay, whose elaborate works are full of interest. Those desirous of forming an acquaintance with the most recent aspect and condition of the island are referred to a little work by Mr. J. Sands, entituled "Out of the World," or Life in St. Kilda, with illustrations,





#### THE CALEDONIAN CANAL.

#### OBAN-BALLACHULISH-BANAVIE-INVERNESS.

The Caledonian Canal was commenced in 1803, and completed in 1847. The engineer was the late Mr. Telford. The whole distance from the Atlantic to the German Ocean is 60½ miles, of which 37½ are natural sheets of water, and 23 cut as canal. The depth of water at the standard level is 17 feet. The swift passenger steamers of Messrs. Hutcheson and Co. ply regularly from each end.

Passengers from Inverness pass the night at Banavis Hotel. The steamer coming northward leaves Oban about 5 P.M., and reaches Banavis about 9 P.M.; but as the hours are subject to change, the tourist should inquire at the office.

Taking our departure from Oban in one of the steamers which navigate this chain of salt and fresh water lakes, we proceed as far as Ballachulish, as described at page 496, passing between the island of Kerrera and Dunolly Castle, and keeping to the leeward of Lismore. Loch Linnhe, the first of the lakes, presents on both sides scenery of a highly romantic character. Opposite the southern extremity of the island of Lismore, Loch Etive branches off to the right; and towards the northern extremity Loch Creran diverges in the same direction into the district of Upper Lorn. Passing on the right the lands of Airds and Appin, we reach the mouth of Loch Leven and Ballachulish, to the east of which are the mountainous districts of Appin and Glencoe, which separate Argyll from Inverness-shire. Six miles to the north-west of Ballachulish is Coran Ferry, where there is an inn.\* At Coran Ferry we enter, as by a gate, the mouth of Loch Eil, on a bend of which, near the confluence of the river Lochy, stands

#### FORT-WILLIAM.

[Hotels: The Chevalier, at the head of the pier; Caledonian; Ben Nevis.] Stage-coach daily to Kingussie on the Highland Railway.

This small Highland town, which has sprung up in connection with the adjacent fort, lies under the shadow of Ben Nevis.

\* From this a road strikes off on the west to Loch Sunart and Shiel Bridge, as follows:—Inversanda (Gien Tarbert) 5 miles; Strontian (east end of Loch Sunart) 10 miles; Salen Inn, about the middle of Loch Sunart, 10 miles; Shiel

It is built with some attention to regularity, and consists of one main street, containing some good shops, the parish and other churches, and branch banks. The population (about 1200) are principally engaged in the fisheries. The village was first called Gordonsburgh, and then Maryburgh.

The fort from which the town takes its name was one of the old keys of the Highlands, and was first erected by General Monk, during the Protectorate, avowedly to overawe the untameable Sir Ewan Cameron of Loch Eil, who persisted in waging war against the forces of the Commonwealth long after every other chieftain had recognised its authority. It was afterwards rebuilt on a smaller scale in the reign of William III. It is provided with a bomb-proof. magazine, and barracks to accommodate 100 men. 1715, and again in 1745, the Highlanders besieged it, but without success. A little beyond it there is a primitive cemetery, on a green knoll, on the top of which an obelisk has been erected to Ewan MacLachlan, a local poet. this spot a fine view is obtained of Ben Nevis and Loch Eil. A path by the side of the Post-Office in Fort-William conducts up the hill-side to a monument erected by Sir Duncan Cameron of Fassifern, Bart., to the memory of his brother, the late Captain Peter Cameron, commander of "The Earl of Balcarras" East Indiaman. There is a good view from this point also.

The Nevis, a small stream descending from Ben Nevis, flows into Loch Eil by the side of the fort. It issues from a solitary glen of the same name, which encloses in its bosom some of the wildest and most romantic scenery in the Highlands. This secluded valley, though buried in precipices and mountain wastes, is remarkable for its fertility and rich pasture.

Near the mouth of the Lundie, a river that falls into Loch Eil a short way northward of this, stands the ruined castle of *Inverlochy*, a spacious quadrangular building, with circular towers at each angle, formerly encompassed with a moat and

Bridge, at the west end of Loch Shiel, S<sub>1</sub>; total 281. About 2 miles to the north of Shiel Bridge is Dorlin (Lord Howard of Glossop). The road is also continued westwards from Salen Inn along the northern shore of Loch Sunart and peninsuls of Ardnamurchan about 16 miles.

rampart. The name of the founder has perished, but tradition dubs it a royal residence, and adds that in the 8th century a treaty between Charlemagne and King Achaius (one of the ill-painted worthies whose portraits figure in the gallery of Holyrood Palace) was signed here on the part of the Scottish monarch. Banquo, Thane of Lochaber, the mythical father of the Stuart dynasty, afterwards inhabited it; and, from the name still given to one of the towers, it would appear that in later times it appertained to the puissant family of Comyn, an ambitious and turbulent race, whose frequent struggles for power occasioned many sorrows to Scotland, and eventually their own overthrow. Here also the Marquis of Montrose, in 1645, achieved one of his most decisive victories over his great adversary the Marquis of Argyll, whom he defeated with the loss of upwards of 1500 men. This engagement is described at great length in Scott's Legend of Montrose.\* A few years since a quantity of bones was dug up on the scene of this sanguinary rout. Time and violence conjoined have gutted the fabric so completely that there is little left beyond the bare walls.

Above the ruins rise the "Braes of Lochaber," a mountainous district inhabited by the Clan Cameron. The name was originally MacMartin, and MacMartin of Letterfinlay still retains the original patronymic. A mile and a half eastward is the modern castle of Inverlochy, the seat of Lord Abinger.

From the pier at Fort-William the steamer proceeds to Cor-PACH, situated at the northern bend of Loch Eil and commencement of the canal locks. Tourists disembark here, and are conveyed in omnibuses to

# BANAVIE HOTEL (Lochiel Arms).

[1 mile from Corpach Pier, 8 from Fort-William.]

This large hotel has been built for the convenience of tourists

\* "It is strange that in the account of the battle of Inverlochy, with which Sir Walter Scott winds up his 'Legend of Montrose,' there is no mention of a personage whose energetic and soaring genius must have been congenial to that of the great Border Minstrel. Ian Lorn Macdonald, a bard of no mean muse, was present at the battle above alluded to, and has recorded his achievements in powerful Gaelic poetry. It is said that when summoned by Alastar Macdonald to accompany him to the fight, he replied, 'If I fall in the field to day, who is to celebrate your prowess to morrow?"—Highland Minstreley, by Mrs. D. Ogilvy.

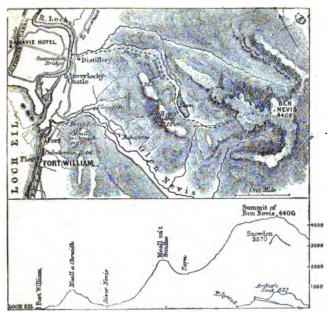


CHART SHOWING ASCENT OF BEN NEVIS FROM BANAVIE OR FORT-WILLIAM.

travelling by this route, and its position commands an excellent view of Ben Nevis.

There is good fishing in the rivers and lochs in the neighbourhood, and permission to some of them may be obtained from the hotel-keeper. A beautiful sail or walk extends westwards, up the banks of Loch Eil by Kilmallie, to Prince Charles's Monument and Glenfinnan, a distance of 15 miles. At the scattered village of Kilmallie, about a mile distant, a lofty column has been erected to the memory of Colonel Cameron, of the 92d Highlanders, who fell at the head of his regiment on the plains of Waterloo. Beyond this we pass the houses of Fassifern and Loch Eil, and cross over to the head of Loch Shiel, where Prince Charles's Monument is situated.

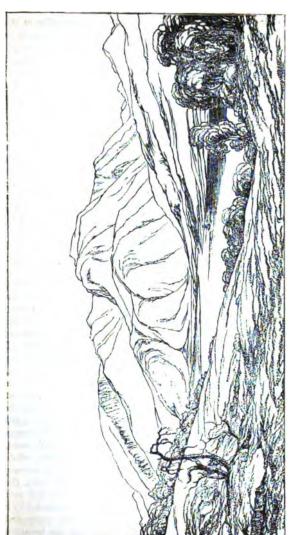
The road is continued to Arisaig Inn (other 20 miles), off which one of the Skye steamers calls, Tuesday going north, Thursday south. The distance from Banavie to the Inn of Arisaig is 35 miles, to the landing-place 3} miles more.

For the varied beauty of wooded though rocky hills and fine sheets of water, both salt and fresh, there is nothing in Sootland to surpass the latter part of this route. The whole way from Kinloch Aylort, about ten miles, is a succession of beautiful views; and in the autumn the colouring of the leaves their richest tints, the brown ferns, the scarlet mountain ash-berries, the dark rocks, and the blue water of the locks, make a really gorgeous combination.

Between Finan, at the head of Loch Shiel, and Kinloch Aylort, the road rises and descends considerably, but along the shore of Loch Eil it is most excellent.

### BEN NEVIS,

the highest mountain in Scotland, is 4405 feet above the level of the sea, and its circumference at the base exceeds 24 miles. It consists principally of a fine brown porphyry, and contains red granite of such a beautiful grain as to be unmatched by any other in the world. Being cleft in many places to the very base by rents and glens, its precipices are of great altitude, and in some of the fissures the snow remains unmelted even in the warmest summer. The summit is 8 miles from Banavie, the ascent occupying 31 and the descent 11 hours. Guides may be obtained either at Banavie or Fort-William; and by consulting the accompanying chart, and a few directions, it may be undertaken by experienced pedestrians in steady clear weather by either of the following routes :-- 1. Walking towards Inverlochy Castle, a path may be observed, at the distillery, across a moorish piece of ground; following this the wild mountain-tarn (marked on the map) is reached, at an elevation of about 1700 feet. It is necessary to continue along the side of this tarn, and then cross a gully on the left. Here there are indications of a path all the way to the top. A terrific precipice on the north-eastern side makes a sheer descent from the snow-capped summit of not less than 1500 feet. 2. By Glen Nevis as far as the farmhouse (Achantee), then making for the tarn by a gully to the side of the height Meall an't Suidhe, and from the tarn continuing as in the former route. Glen Nevis and its waterfalls. without going farther, are well worthy of a visit; and the high range of porphyry rocks is remarkable for its splendour. The following notice of this fine glen appeared in the Scotsman of August 1875 :--



BEN NEVIS, FROM UPPER EXTREMITY OF LOCH EIL.

"Permit me through your columns to draw the attention of the travelling public to a piece of Highland scenery which seems to be . almost entirely neglected. 'Tourists come and tourists go' to and from Fort-William, yet not more than 2 per cent of the thousands of travellers who annually sleep in Fort-William ever think of 'doing' anything else but the 'Ben.' To have been to the top of the highest mountain in the United Kingdom is something to boast of in after-life, but the vast majority of those who have achieved this feat wot little of the loss they have sustained by neglecting to visit the glen which winds along the base of the mountain, and which our great artist, Horatio Macculloch, declared to be the most magnificent piece of scenery in Great Britain. About a mile from Fort-William, the entrance to this romantic glen is reached. Leaving Nevis bridge to the left the road winds along the side of a beautiful crystal-clear stream called the Nevis, for a distance of about five miles. On to Glen Nevis House, three miles from Fort-William, the road is excellent, and pleasantly shaded by some very fine timber, particularly in the immediate neighbourhood of the mansion. A little bit beyond Glen Nevis House the road begins to deteriorate—in fact, although a strong spring-cart might be walked along it for about three miles, the best of all conveyances is the 'back of shanks' mare.' At the end of the three long miles, the traveller comes upon a small 'clachan,' which rejoices in the euphonious name of 'Achriach.' Here he bids adieu to human habitations, to revel for a time in one of the most romantic scenes one can imagine. At this point the road diverges in two directions; but if the pedestrian will consult his own personal safety he will choose the longer of the two-namely, that to the left. Crossing the river by a good foot bridge erected over a charming double fall, let him then turn to the right, and keep as well as he can to the broadest sheep or bridle track he can find for a distance of about five or six miles, and he will have attained his object. From the beautiful falls at Achriach, the scenery is wild in the extreme, but at the same time magnificently grand. High masses of rock towering to the very clouds, and covered here and there with moss, bracken, and mountain-ash, line both sides of the glen; while innumerable streams come rushing down the hill-side to increase the volume of the Nevis. Keeping the river on his right, the tourist, after a hard walk of several miles, on no road, and over three very tough shoulders of big Ben, is at length rewarded by a view which amply repays all fatigue with more than compound interest for the time and trouble spent in reaching the beautiful

'Upper Falls' of the river Nevis. Let the tourist rest his weary limbs here for a while, and describe the Falls for himself, for this point, the goal of his fatiguing journey, is far beyond the power of word-painting. Besides the general grandeur of the glen, there are several objects worthy of a special visit. In the vicinity of Glen Nevis House is to be seen what once was a fine specimen of 'the rocking stone,' but which is now, alas! a monument of Vandalic barbarism. This famous stone, of huge dimensions, was a favourite resort of the inhabitants of Fort-William and their friends from a distance, who, after having satisfied their consciences as to prayer and praise on the Lord's day, took a quiet walk along the glen, to see and admire the wondrous works of the Creator, and amongst the rest this so-called freak of nature, viz. the rocking stone. then occupier of Glen Nevis House, who seems to have been very tender on the strict observance of the Sunday, and afraid of 'what Mrs. Grundy would say 'at this gross breach of 'Sabbath decorum,' actually caused the rocking stone to be blocked up, so that now its beautiful poise is entirely destroyed.

"Farther on, and considerably up-hill, are the remains of a vitrified fort, and at a still greater distance on the same side of the river is a cave, hitherto unexplored, but said to be of great extent, and known in this region by the name of 'Samuel's Cave,' The student of botany ought not to visit this glen without carrying, in addition to his sandwich case, a flask of 'Long John,' and a roomy vasculum for the objects of his favourite pursuit."

The tourist who is so fortunate as to ascend the mountain in a favourable state of the atmosphere is rewarded with a prospect of remarkable extent and grandeur. Ben Lomond, Ben Cruachan, Ben More, Ben Lawers, Schichallion, and Cairngorm, are all visible around; while other peaks, scarcely less aspiring, extend in countless number, in infinite variety of form and character, to the extreme verge of the horizon. In mist the ascent is dangerous, and should not be attempted.

# BANAVIE TO INVERNESS. By steamer—Caledonian Canal.

Leaving Banavie by this route, we pass (on the right hand) the ruinous walls of Tor Castle, an ancient residence of one of the Cameron family.

Two locks near the mouth of the river Spean give admittance to Loch Lochy, which is 10 miles in length by about 1 in breadth. On the western side there is an opening into the narrow but beautiful valley which holds Loch Arkaig in its bosom. Nearly at its mouth stands Auchnacarry, the ruined habitation of Lochiel, whose fidelity to the last of a doomed race, and subsequent proscription and exile, are subjects of history. It was on the battlements of his father's tower that the fatal standard was first displayed under which this self-devoted martyr to honour fought without hope. A few months sufficed to leave him and his family homeless and The victors consigned his residence to the flames; and the hill-fox and the toad long occupied the desolate halls. A portion of the ruined castle still remains, and a fine avenue of old plane-trees, which adorned the entrance to the castle, and under which the Duke of Cumberland's soldiers encamped, long bore the marks of the fires kindled under the camp kettles, which were suspended on iron spikes driven into the trees. Immediately adjoining the ruin is Auchnacarry House, the present seat of Lochiel, a substantial modern building, situated in one of the most beautiful and romantic spots -altogether worthy of a great Highland chief. Loch Arkaig is a fine sheet of water, 12 miles long and about 11 broad. It is surrounded with lofty mountains, and the oak and pine trees with which its banks were formerly covered are reappearing from the old stock. A small wooded island at the lower end has been for generations the family burying-place. On the shores of this lake, and particularly on a lonely road between Loch Arkaig and Loch Lochy, called the "Black Mile," Prince Charles more than once found shelter after his defeat at Culloden. It was here, too, that, after the suppression of the Rebellion, Major Munro of Culcairn was shot by one of the clan Cameron in revenge for the death of his son, who had been basely murdered by an officer of the

name of Grant. Major Munro had unfortunately borrowed the white horse on which Grant rode, and thus met the fate which was intended for another.

On the east side of Loch Lochy is Glenfintaig House. The village of Laggan\* stands between Loch Lochy and Loch Oich. The distance between the two lochs is nearly 2 miles. Loch Oich is a sheet of water, shaped somewhat like an hourglass, about four miles in length, and varying considerably in breadth. It is the central lake of the chain, as well as the smallest and most elevated, and discharges its waters into Loch Ness. Several small verdant islets are set like emeralds on its bosom; and the characteristic features of the adjacent country are soft and pleasing. On the western shore, at the point where the loch is most contracted, stands Invergerry Castle, an old and picturesque ruin, burned in the Rebellion of 1745. Formerly it was the stronghold of the Highland chief Macdonell, whose extensive estates have passed into other hands. On the roadside, near the Castle, stands a monument erected by the late Colonel Macdonell of Glengarry over the "Well of Seven Heads," which commemorates the summary vengeance inflicted on the murderers of the Keppoch family. † "The ruined castle of Invergarry is

<sup>\*</sup> Besides that from Banavie there are two routes from the Caledonian Canal by which Ross-shire and the island of Skye may be visited—viz. Glengarry and Glenmoriston. To pursue the former it is requisite to leave the steamer at Laggan Locks, which the steamer going north generally reaches at 10.30 a.m. The locks are 5 miles from Invergarry Inn, so that if the tourist is encumbered with luggage, it would be necessary to arrange with the innkeeper to have a vehicle waiting; or to leave the luggage in charge with some one, and walk on to the inn. The route is as follows:—1st, Along banks of Loch Oich to Invergarry Inn, 4 miles. 2d, From Invergarry to Tomdoun Inn, 10 miles. This is a beautiful road, and the inn at Tomdoun is nest and comfortable. 3d, Tomdoun to Cluny Inn, 9½ miles. 4th, Cluny to Shiel Inn, 11 miles. The Glenmoriston road meets the other at Cluny.

<sup>†</sup> The story is told by Mrs. Ogilvy, in her book on Highland Minstrelsy, as follows:—The two young Macdonalds of Keppoch, chieftains of their clan, were murdered by a family of the same name, a father and six sons, who were tacksmen on the lands of Keppoch, and had some private quarrel with the youths. The uncle of these unhappy brothers was present, but neither interfered to prevent the deed, nor took any subsequent steps to bring the criminals to justice, and they continued to live unmolested on their farm. But the devoted and intrepid Seannachie Ian Lorn Macdonald, who belonged to the same tribe, was bound to his chieftains by closer ties than those of relationship. Indignant at the kinsman's apathy, he went from house to house, and from castle to castle,

seated on a rock on the banks of Loch Oich, close to the confluence of the river Garry with the lake. The crag on which it is built was the ancient gathering place of that branch of Clan Colla called the Macdonells of Glengarry, and gave its name, 'the Rock of the Raven,' to the slogan of that formidable tribe. By some authorities the castle is honoured with the appellation of 'ancient;' but Mrs. Thomson, in her recently published 'Memoirs of the Jacobites,' mentions its founder as that Chief of Glengarry who was a Lord of Session, and the immediate predecessor of 'the heroic Alaster Dhu,' which would fix the date of the castle at about the same time as the battle of Killiecrankie. However this may be, we learn from Captain Burt's 'Letters from the North' that it was partially burned in the Rebellion of 1715, that it was repaired by a trading company who had leased Glengarry's woods for the purpose of smelting ore with the charcoal of the timber, and that on the agent of the company attempting to live in it, he was rudely expelled by the gentlemen of the Macdonell clan, who could not brook the idea of a trading Sassenach being the occupant of their chief's hereditary mansion. Invergarry had a gleam of its ancient splendour at the commencement of Prince Charles Edward's rash enterprise; for we read in Chambers's 'History of the Rebellion' that the Prince spent a night there in August 1745, and was visited by an emissary from the deceitful Lord Lovat. Once again Charles slept in the castle, but in sadly changed guise, for it was on the morning after the fatal fight of Culloden. A few days afterwards the deserted

calling for vengeance on the assassins; and, after many fruitless attempts, he at last obtained from Government a commission to take the murderers dead or alive, and from Sir James Macdonald of Sleat a body of men sufficient to execute the commission. The seven guilty men defended themselves with unparalleled bravery, barricading their house and fighting till they fell dead beside their own hearthstone. Ian Lorn had preserved the dirk with which they had slain their chieftains, and its edge was now turned against themselves. Their heads were cut off, and the bodies were buried near the spot where they were killed. A short time since, the ground which tradition had marked as their grave was opened, when seven headless skeletons were found, confirming the local legends. The seven heads were washed at a well on the banks of Loch Lochy, called, in memory of the event, Tober san Carn, and on this spot the monument has been erected. The heads were presented to the Chief of Glengarry, and finally carried to Skrye as a tribute to the Knight of Sleat.

fortress fell a prey to the destroying army of Duke William of Cumberland.\* Its strength resisted in some measure the flames with which it was assailed, and the blackened and ivy-grown bulwarks still rear themselves grandly over the blue waters of Loch Oich." The estate of Invergarry is now the property of Edward Ellice, Esq., who has built a commodious modern mansion on a commanding site near the lake. In front of the old castle there is a small islet, and behind it a high mountain, called Craig-an-phitich, or Rock of the Raven, which name was used for the war-cry, and is still the motto of the Macdonells. In passing the castle of Glengarry there is a beautiful view, looking south, of Ben Feagh (the Mountain of the Deer) and "Glengarry's Bowlinggreen," a fine range of mountains.

At Aberchalder (which is reached about mid-day) the steamer descends to Fort-Augustus, on Loch Ness, by seven locks. The distance from the first to the seventh lock is 2 miles, and as the passage occupies an hour and a half, passengers generally prefer to walk.

Fort-Augustus is situated at the south-western extremity of Loch Ness, and close upon the edge of the water. It was built shortly after the Rebellion of 1715, in the form of a quadrangle, with four bastions at the corners. The fort, and other Crown property attached to it, were sold in 1867 to Lord Lovat. A small village adjoins the fort, and two streams, the Tarff and Oich, fall into Loch Ness, peninsulating the ground on which it stands. From this there is a road across the Pass of Corryarick to Speyside and Laggan.

\* "The cruelties practised by the duke and his generals were beyond description. Miller's 'Survey of the Province of Moray' informs us that so active were the ministers of vengeance, that 'in a few days neither house nor cottage, man nor beast, was to be seen within the compass of fifty miles-all was ruin. silence, and desolation.' It appears that the Chief of Glengarry himself took no part in the rising, nor did his eldest son, who was absent in France. The younger son was the leader, and the intended scapegoat for the family; but the Government was too irritated to attend to distinctions of so doubtful a character, and, accordingly, in the succeeding vengeance, the Macdonells of Glengarry suffered bitterly for their disaffection. In 1794, the Macdonells were formed into a government corps under the command of their chieftain; but this regiment being disbanded in 1802, the principal part of the clan removed to Upper Canada, where they have given to many scenes the same beloved names as those borne by the glens of their fathers. The remnant of these Macdonells live peaceably in their old locality, nor is there in all Scotland a more interesting or beautiful district than that of Glengarry."

Loch Ness (Lake of the Cataract) is nearly 24 miles in length, and averages 11 mile in breadth. In many places it is of great depth-about 130 fathoms-and, from the uniformity of temperature maintained by this depth of water, it never freezes. The character of its scenery, though not so varied as that already passed, is particularly interesting at some points. At Invermoriston, six miles from Fort-Augustus, a pier (reached on the way north about 12.45 P.M.) has been erected by Lord Lovat for the convenience of passengers. Near it there is a comfortable hotel, opposite which is "The Pig-snout," the flank of a huge hill partly covered with wood, on Lord Lovat's property. The bed of the river westward consists of shelving rocks, over which the water falls in a series of rapids. These, together with the birch-covered banks, present a very picturesque scene, to view which a tasteful grotto has been erected not far from the hotel.

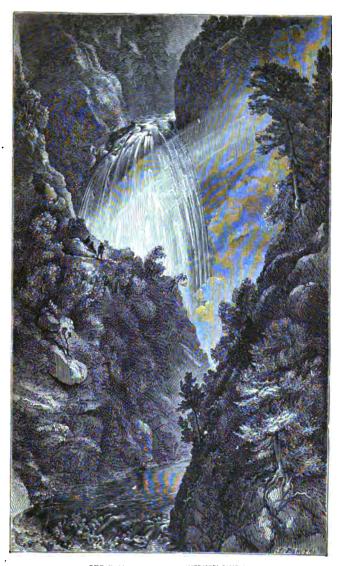
The house of Invermoriston (the family mansion of the Grants of Glenmoriston) stands on a fine alluvial terrace near the lake, surrounded by high wooded hills. Glenmoriston is one of the principal glens by which Skye and the West Highlands can be approached, and it was by this road that Dr. Johnson and Boswell travelled to the Hebrides in 1773. The distance, as far as Shiel Inn (Loch Duich, Ross-shire), is 35 miles, and it may be divided into three stages: Torgoyle Inn, 8 miles; Cluny, 16 miles; Shiel Inn, 11 miles,

The road extending from Invermoriston along the banks of Loch Ness to Inverness is very picturesque. The distance is 23 miles.

#### FOYERS.

Proceeding northwards, we reach Foyers, where the steamer calls to afford passengers an opportunity of viewing the celebrated falls. A little above the pier is the Foyers Hotel, built upon a knoll commanding a fine view, and being the same site as that occupied by the "General's Hut," named after the celebrated General Wade, who resided here while superintending the formation of the road.

The cataract of Foyers, from the misty vapour which it sends up, has acquired the appellation of the "Fall of



THE FALL OF FOYERS: INVERNESS-SHIRE,

Smoke." It consists of two falls, about a quarter of a mile asunder, the lower being the more imposing. This lower fall makes its descent in a sheet of spray of dazzling whiteness, into a deep and spacious linn, surrounded by gigantic rocks, and the perpendicular height is stated to be about 200 feet. Burns has given a graphic description of this fall in rhyme:—

"Among the heathy hills and rugged woods
The rearing Foyers pours his measy floods,
Till full he dashes on the rocky mounds,
Where through a shapeless breach his stream resounds.
As high in air the bursting torrents flow,
As deep recoiling surges foam below,
Prone down the rock the whitening sheet descends,
And viewless echo's ear astonished rends.
Dim seen, through rising mists and ceaseless showers,
The heary cavern, wide surrounding lowers;
Still through the gap the struggling river toils,
And still below the horrid cauldron boils."

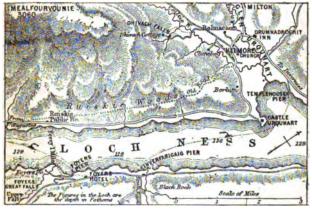
The upper fall is about 30 feet high, twice broken in its descent, and an aerial bridge of one arch is thrown over the chasm. It is seen to the best advantage from the channel of the river below the bridge, to which, however, there is no convenient path of access. The cavity of the fall is lined with a profusion of shrubs and plants, which enjoy a perpetual supply of moisture. A metal bridge has been erected over an interesting part of the river near Foyers House, by the proprietor of the estate, Fountaine Walker, Esq.

A mile to the north of Foyers is the Pass of Inverfarikaig, through which a romantic road leads to Strathnairn. At the entrance is the Black Rock. A road from the southern extremity of the pass conducts westwards towards the Upper Fall of Foyers, by which some precipitous rocks and fine scenery are exposed to view.

A delightful road runs along the slope of the eminences overhanging the loch, between Foyers and Inverness.\* Some-

<sup>•</sup> The same road, extending southwards between Foyers and Fort-Augustus, is also of a romantic description. It follows the east side of the lake, over Stretherrick, and the whole distance is 14 miles. For two or three miles from Foyers the road winds among limestone rocks rising in the most varied forms from and the birchwood. At Whitebridge Inn (5 miles) the country is more open, and gradually ascending we pass on the right Knockie House and lake, while on the left we have a fine mountain-range in the foreground, and beyond, the

times it passes through almost impervious thickets of birch and hazel, at others it rises high like a lofty terrace, or dips under the shadow of steep cliffs. The glorious valley, with its lakes and mountains, spreads perpetually before the eye, either dimly seen through the luxuriant foliage of the trees or in the fulness of its beauty.



LOCH NESS: CALEDONIAN CANAL.

The isolated peak of Mealfourvonie rises hugely but gracefully on the opposite side of the lake to the height of 3060 feet, and in its form bears a peculiar resemblance to a hay-rick, for which reason it serves as a landmark at a great distance. At its northern base, and on a peninsula overlooking the bay of the same name, are the ruins of

### URQUHART CASTLE,

distant about 15 miles from Inverness. This ancient castle, which appears to have been once a strong and extensive building, rises finely over the dark waters of the loch, which, at

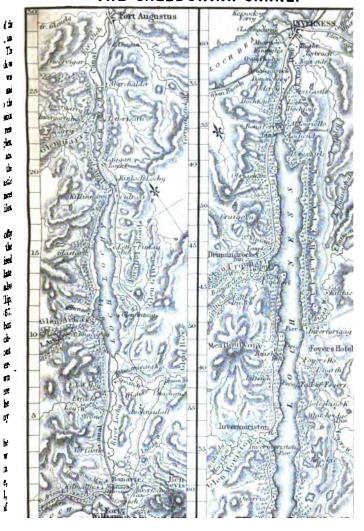
summits of the Monaliadh mountains. On reaching the crest of Stratherrick, about 4 miles from Fort-Augustus, the view is most extensive. A steep descent has to be made by two picturesque glens, the sides of which are partly clothed with birch and ash plantations. From the top of the last an excellent bird'seys view is obtained of Fort-Augustus and the adjacent country.

this point, is 129 fathoms in depth. The mouldings of the corbel table are as sharp as the day they were first carved, and indicate a date about the beginning of the 14th century. The antiquary will notice an unusual arrangement in the windows for pouring molten lead on the heads of assailants. It was besieged in 1303, and taken by the troops of Edward I.; and in 1509 it, along with the barony of Urquhart, fell into the hands of the clan Grant. It still continues in the possession of the chief of that family (the Earl of Seafield), whose residence at Balmacaan is situated in a luxuriantly wooded glen. 10 miles in length, and pronounced one of the fairest and richest in this part of Scotland. The steamer stope at the excellent hotel called Drumnadrochit, from whence the castle and neighbouring scenery may be visited. The distances from Drumnadrochit are as follow:-Inverness 14 miles. Invermoriston 13, Fort-Augustus 20.

About two miles from the inn a burn descends over a lofty ledge of rock, and forms the falls of Dhivach. Above the waterfall is Dhivach Cottage, in which may be recognised the model of the honeymoon retreat described by the late Shirley Brooks in "Sooner or Later." This cottage also afforded an agreeable Highland home for the late John Phillip. R.A., for a few years before his lamented death in 1867. Towards the west of the glen is Loch Meikly, a small but pretty lake, round which are the mansions of Lakefield, Lochletter, and Sheuglie. On the south bank of Loch Ness, about seven miles from Inverness, is Aldourie House (Colonel Fraser-Tytler), a castellated mansion with fine woods, and lawn sloping down to the edge of the lake. In this house were born Sir James Mackintosh and Mr. Charles Grant. The latter was for a long time chairman of the East India Company and father of the late Lord Glenelg and Sir Robert Grant.

At the ferry of Bona, 8 miles from Drumnadrochit, the river Ness, here called Loch Dochfour, is entered by a narrow channel about a quarter of a mile in length. On the margin stands Dochfour House, the elegant mansion of Evan Baillie, Esq. The steamer passes from this into the artificial canal, and proceeds to its destination at Muirtown, an outskirt of Inverness, with a hotel. Omnibuses and cabs are in waiting to convey passengers and luggage to Inverness.

### THE CALEDONIAN CANAL.



romwell's Fort Scale or 4 Mile

Published by A & C Black, Edinburgh

#### INVERNESS.

[Hotels: Station Hotel, entrance from platform (very good): The Caledonian, excellent (old-established), in the town; Royal, opposite the station (very good): Queen's, Church Street; Waverley Temperance, Union Street; Caledonian Canal Hotel at Muirtown Locks for Steamers.]

The Northern Meeting, Northern Rifle Competition, and Games, are held in September, when there is a considerable demand for accommodation.

Distances: Aberdeen, 109; Perth, 144; Edinburgh, 200; Glasgow, 193; London, 583 miles. Population 14,500.

INVERNESS, the capital of the Highlands, and chief town of the county, is situated at the mouth of the river Ness, at the spot where the basins of the Moray and Beauly Firths and the Great Glen of Scotland meet one another.

It is built principally upon the right bank of the river, but it is connected with the other by two bridges, one of stone, the other a modern suspension bridge. The town was erected into a royal burgh by a charter from William the Lion (1165-1214), but the remains of antiquity are not numerous, and few towns so ancient present so modern and cheerful an appearance. The railway station is situated in Academy Street at the east side of the town, and from it we are conducted into Union Street, which branches off Church Street. northern extremity of Church Street is the High Church, and at the southern the spire of the old Jail, which now serves as a belfry for the town clock. The slight twist perceptible in this tower was caused by a shock of earthquake in 1816. The High Street, at the foot of the Castlehill, is the most ancient part of the town. In it is situated the Town Hall, a building open to strangers, and containing several pictures. At the door may be seen the palladium of the town in the form of a blue lozenge-shaped stone called Clach-na-cudden. or "Stone of the Tubs," from its having served as a restingplace for the women carrying water from the river. stone has been carefully preserved since the time of Donald of the Isles, after the battle of Harlaw, fought in 1411 between Donald, Lord of the Isles, and the Earl of Mar, for the title of Earldom of Ross, then vacant. This contest was the final struggle for supremacy between the Highlands and Lowlands, which was settled in favour of the latter. The

strong impression made on the national mind by the bravery with which the field was disputed, and the numbers that fell on both sides, is perpetuated in a popular march and ballad. Behind the stone is the Old Cross of Inverness, built into the wall, and surmounted by the Scottish Arms, as well as those of the town. The latter are curious, and consist of a shield with a figure of the crucifixion, an elephant and hind as supporters, and the date 1686.

#### THE CASTLE.

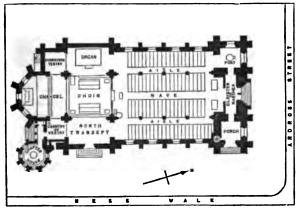
The Castle of Inverness is a castellated building of chaste design, situated on a commanding eminence. The buildings were planned by Mr. Burn, architect, and are occupied as a county hall, court-house, and jail. The old Castle of Inverness is said to have been originally one of the strongholds of Macbeth, who was maormor or governor of Rossshire, and by marriage became also governor of Moray. After the overthrow of Macbeth it was destroyed by Duncan's son, Malcolm Canmore, who erected a new castle, which continued for several centuries to be a royal fortress. James L held a parliament within its walls in 1427, to which the northern chiefs and barons were summoned, and three of whom, for persistently maintaining an independent sovereignty, were executed for treason. In 1562 Queen Mary visited Inverness in course of a tour to the north, undertaken for the purpose of suppressing the insurrection of the Earl of Huntly. She was refused admission into the castle, the governor being in the interest of the Earl, but it was shortly after taken by her troops, and the governor hanged. During the civil wars it was repeatedly taken and occupied by the rival forces. Hanoverian soldiers in 1715 found it convenient as barracks; and it was eventually blown up by the troops of Prince Charles Stuart in 1746.

From the castle it is easy to pass by the new suspension bridge to the west side of the river, where is situated the

### CATHEDRAL OF ST. ANDREW,

whose towers form a conspicuous object in the landscape,

This building was the work of Mr. Alexander Ross, architect, of Inverness, who has adopted the Decorated Gothic style. Externally it exhibits a nave with side aisles, transepts, and apsidal chancel of equal height. The transepts, according to some other Scottish models, project only slightly beyond the aisles, and an octagonal chapter-house is situated at the north-east. The stone used is a pink freestone, procured from a quarry at Conon, near Dingwall, the dressings being of a warm cream tint, from Covesea, near Elgin. The



GROUND-PLAN OF ST. ANDREW'S CATHEDRAL, INVERNESS.

main entrance is on the north side, between the towers, which are ultimately to be surmounted by spires 200 feet in height. This doorway is divided in the centre by a column of Peterhead granite, intended to carry a life-sized figure of St. Andrew.

The entrance court is screened off by a stone screen, extending from tower to tower, fitted with clear plate-glass, which admits of a full view of the interior. The Nave consists of five bays, divided by monolithic columns of Peterhead granite, surmounted by foliated freestone capitals, from which spring the nave arches. Over these are the clerestory windows arranged in triplets. There are twelve lights on each side of the building, and these, with their bold rear arches and columns, form an effective arcading along the upper storey.

The transepts extend the full height of the nave, and the arches, where they intersect, are carried up in clustered columns to the roof, 58 feet, with very satisfactory effect. The pulpit is formed of Caen stone, standing on pillars of Abriachan granite, with a cope of green marble. This is a stone discovered on Ness-side, and of similar colour to the Peterhead granite, but finer in the grain. The Choir is raised by from two to ten steps, and contains 22 stalls for clergymen, and 32 seats for choristers. The total number of sittings in the cathedral is 828, and the seats are all movable. The altar and reredos are beautiful works of art. The front of the former is formed by trefoil arches supported on serpentine marble shafts; the panels between the columns being of alabaster. The centre panel contains an inlaid cross of pure white alabaster set with crystals. The cross and candlesticks are of polished brass, studded with crystals and carbuncles, and on the base of the latter are inscribed the words "Christi crux est mea lux." The altar-desk, rails, and standard lights are formed of solid brass, relieved with crystals and carbuncles. The windows are filled with stained glass, and the organ is a fine instrument built by Mr. Hill. The cost of the building was about £20,000.

There is an excellent Academy in Inverness, incorporated by royal charter, founded by the late Captain W. Mackintosh, who left a fund of £25,000 for the education of boys of certain families of that name; and there is a public seminary, endowed from a bequest of £10,000. The town also contains a public newsroom, several banking-houses, printing establishments, and has two newspapers.

#### Environs.

A mile to the west of Inverness is Craig Phadrick, a hill 550 feet high, where there is a vitrified fort, supposed to have been the site of the residence of Brudi, King of the Picts, who was visited by Columba in the 6th century. The sides of the hill are covered by woods, in the midst of which stands Muirtown House (Fountaine Walker, Esq.) This was the seat of the late Mr. Huntly Duff, the great-grandson of Catherine Duff, Lady Drummuir, in whose house both Prince Charles and the

Duke of Cumberland lodged during their residence in Inverness. A mile to the south-west of Inverness is the cemetery, which has been laid out upon the singularly-shaped mount called Tom-na-hurich, or "the hill of the fairies."

The intervening valley between Inverness and Loch Ness abounds in sylvan beauties, and the limpid river flows with a swift current over a smooth bed. A pleasant walk may be taken up the bank on either side to the islets (about a mile above the town), which are laid out as pleasure-grounds, and connected with the mainland by suspension bridges. There is an agreeable drive from the harbour and Cromwell's Fort along the mouth of the river and adjoining sea-coast. This fort was erected by Cromwell at an expense of £80,000, but having been demolished at the Restoration, only a portion of the rampart remains.

The curiously-shaped peninsula to the north of Inverness (known by the name of "the Black Isle") is formed by the Moray and Cromarty Firths. It contains the towns of Fortrose and Cromarty, which it is proposed to connect by a line of railway, branching off from the Muir of Ord, about 20 miles in length. Two miles from the north side of the Kessock Ferry are the village and bay of Munlochy, near which are the parks and extensive plantations of Belmaduthy, on the Three miles beyond Munlochy are the Kilcoy estates. mansion-houses of Rosehaugh (James Fletcher, Esq.) and Avoch (Alex, G. Mackenzie, Esq.) Fortrose is a small burgh with a comfortable inn, and an academy, at which, among others, Sir James Mackintosh laid the foundation of his distinction in life. It was once the cathedral town of Ross, and still boasts of a fragment (the south aisle), where the Mackenzies of Seaforth have their family burying-ground. The rest of the building was used as a quarry in constructing Cromwell's fort at Inverness; but recently the foundations of the whole cathedral buildings have been cleared out and traced at the expense of the Government. A canopied tomb of the Countess of Ross, who is said to have been the foundress, has been a fine work in its day.

The sea-coast between Fortrose and Cromarty has acquired an interest from Hugh Miller's writings on the lias deposit and fossil concretions at Eathie, the burn of which exhibits the junction of the granite and old sandstone rocks. The cliffs are otherwise remarkable both to the geologist and botanist.

The road to Cromarty (passing through the old burgh of Rosemarkie, a mile beyond) ascends a very deep gully, which seams the hills behind at right angles, thence by a recently made road, passing the farms of Glenurquhart, Davidson, etc., from which there is a magnificent view of the county of Ross.

The county town of Cromarty is not now of much importance in itself, but its bay still retains its value as a first-rate harbour of refuge, being completely sheltered by detached rocks at the entrance, named "The Soutars." Immediately above the town is Cromarty House (Colonel Ross), which occupies the site of a castle of the ancient Earls of Ross. An obelisk has been erected near the town to the memory of Hugh Miller, who was a native of Cromarty.

### CULLODEN (OR DRUMMOSSIE) MOOR,

where the ill-fated grandson of James VII, hazarded and lost his last cast for a crown (16th April 1746), is situated one mile from the Culloden station, and six from Inverness by the high road. The extensive tract of table land is traversed longitudinally by a carriage road, and two or three green trenches still serve as melancholy memorials of the spot where the heat of the battle took place, and numbers of the slain were interred. The moor is as grim and shelterless a waste as vengeance could desire for an enemy's grave. A low hill, on the slope of which the battle was fought, is crowned by a straggling fir plantation. It slopes gently to the south as far as the river Nairn. beyond which rises somewhat abruptly a dark mountainridge. A monumental cairn marks the spot where part of the conflict took place, and a large boulder stone where the Duke of Cumberland took up his position. The level nature of the ground rendered it peculiarly unfit for the movements of the Highland army against cavalry and artillery. The number of Highlanders slain in the engagement was about 1000; in the Royalist army, the whole amount of killed, wounded, and missing, was 310, including few officers. and only one of distinction, Lord Robert Kerr.

The victory at Culloden finally extinguished the hopes of the house of Stuart, but the cruelties exercised by the Duke of Cumberland after the battle have stamped his memory with indelible infamy. These horrors have been described in powerful language by Smollett in his Tears of Scotland:—

> "Yet, when the rage of battle ceased, The victor's soul was not appeased; The naked and forlorn must feel Devouring fiames and murdering steel."

A mile to the north of Culloden Moor is Culloden House (Arthur Forbes, Esq.), where Prince Charles lodged the night preceding the battle, and which, at the time of the rebellion, belonged to the patriotic Duncan Forbes, President of the Court of Session. About the same distance south, on the opposite bank of the river Nairn, is the plain of Clava, a singular spot, covered with circles of stones and cairns. In the inner cell of one of these rude cemeteries, about 18 inches below the floor, there were found two earthen vessels containing calcined bones.

About two miles east of Culloden station (six from Inverness) are the ruins of *Castle Steuart*, the property of the Earl of Moray, erected about 1624. The castle is much admired for the symmetry and gracefulness of its hanging turrets.

### FORT-GEORGE.

On the extremity of a low sandy point, which projects into the Moray Firth, opposite Fortrose, is Fort-George (two miles from the station, and about 12 from Inverness). The breadth of the Firth here is only about a mile. The fort is constructed on the plan of the great fortresses of the Continent, and was erected immediately after the suppression of the rebellion in 1745, for the purpose of keeping the Highlanders in check. The fortifications cover about fifteen English acres, and there is accommodation for about 2000 men. The site originally chosen was Cromwell's fort at Inverness, but the magistrates of that town demanded so high a price for the ground that the Duke of Cumberland adopted the present position. At the bottom of the peninsula is Campbelltown, a modern fishing village, named after the Campbells of Cawdor.

#### NAIRN.

[Hotels: THE MARINE, on links facing sea; Shaw's Private, also on links; Anderson's, in town. Distances: Inverness, 15½; Forres, 9½.]

This town (a royal burgh and capital of its county) is situated on the Moray Firth, at the mouth of the river Nairn. It contains several public buildings and numerous handsome private residences. The population numbers 3750. On account of its healthy position and advantages for sea-bathing, it has become a fashionable resort in summer. The climate of Nairn is salubrious and equable, and, according to the statistics of the Meteorological Society, it is the driest town in Scotland, the mean annual rainfall being about 25 inches.

The bathing facilities are unrivalled in Scotland. The beach is of great extent, and is formed in a fine gentle slope with a smooth surface. The town also possesses two excellent sets of in-door baths (in connection with the Marine and Shaw's private hotels) and a large swimming bath, affording a swimming course of one hundred yards. The links afford good scope for the games of cricket and golf, and a bowling green is in course of preparation. The ruins of Rait Castle, a former seat of a branch of the Mackintoshes, more anciently of the Raits, are about 3 miles S.W. of Nairn. In the vale of Strathnairn, about 5 miles to the south, stands

### CAWDOR CASTLE,

a relic of antiquity interesting alike from its architecture, picturesque site, and historic associations. The royal license for its erection was granted by James II. in 1454, and there is a curious tradition that a wise man counselled the Thane of Cawdor to load an ass with a chest full of gold, and to build his castle, with the money, at the third hawthorn-tree at which the animal should stop. The advice was followed; the castle was built round the tree, and in the lowest apartment of the tower the stem of a hawthorn-tree still remains, about ten feet in height.\* Never having undergone any

<sup>\* &</sup>quot;Great reverence is paid to this tree, and it is customary in drinking to the prosperity of the house of Cawdor, to use the phrase 'Success to the hawthorn.' All houses have what is called a roof-tree, but it is certainly a rarity to find one with what may be called a foundation-tree."

modern improvement, the castle affords a fine specimen of the true baronial castle of the feudal times, appropriately approached by a narrow drawbridge, and environed on all sides by tufted trees, many of which are probably coeval with the building itself. It is in excellent preservation. being used as a summer residence by the proprietor. principal apartments over which the visitor is shown are the reception, drawing, and dining rooms. In the first of these there are a series of family and other portraits. ancient fireplaces, with their carved mantelpieces, will not fail to attract attention. Some of the rooms are hung with old tapestry. A fine view is obtained from the battle-There is a legend that King Duncan was murdered by Macbeth in Cawdor Castle, but it is wholly without foundation in history. Equally fabulous is the story that Lord Lovat lay concealed here after the battle of Culloden: the old chief escaped to the West Highlands, and was taken two months afterwards in a small island in Loch Morar. castle is reached most easily by the road leaving Nairn to the right of the station, passing through below the line of railway. At the distance of about 11 mile the road crosses the stream by a wooden bridge. At the village of Cawdor, near the castle-gate, there is an inn (the Cawdor Arms). The tourist may return by Fort-George or by Kilravock Castle (built in 1460), the seat of Major James Rose, in whose family it has continued uninterruptedly since 1290. The garden and grounds are much admired. Near this is the Loch of the Clans, where there are some curious examples of crannogs or lacustrine dwellings. At the village of Auldearn, about a mile to the east of Nairn, Montrose achieved one of his most celebrated victories (1645) over the Covenanters, who were commanded by General Hurry. The loss of the Covenanters was estimated at from two thousand to three thousand slain.

Perhaps in no county in Scotland has the reclamation of waste land been pushed on at such a rapid rate during the last few years as in the small county of Nairn. There are several cases of the arable acreage of farms being doubled within a very short period; and one special instance of improvement was the farm of Drumore (the property of Earl Cawdor).

#### DINGWALL AND SKYE RAILWAY.

This beautiful line of railway (opened in the autumn of 1870) intersects the county of Ross from east to west, and connects the Cromarty Firth with Loch Carron, and thence by steamer with Skye. It is a single line, 53 miles long, with the usual provision for passing at various stations. It is essentially a tourist's line, and affords the means of survey-

ing comfortably the wild scenery of Ross-shire.

Commencing the description for the sake of continuity at Inverness, the railway follows closely the southern shore of the Beauly Firth. The wooded promontory on the north is part of the estate of Bunchrew, the favourite retreat of the famous President Forbes, beyond which lies the estate of The district between this and Beauly is called the Aird MacShemie, i.e. Lord Lovat's height, Simon being the Gaelic patronymic of the chief of the clan Fraser. spicuous on the opposite side of the Firth is Redcastle, the seat of the Right Hon. H. J. Baillie. Crossing the river Beauly, a fine view is obtained of the surrounding plain. closed in on the south by a terraced bank, on which the chief's residence, Beaufort Castle, is seen, and farther back the house of Belladrum (James Merry, Esq.) At the distance of 10 miles from Inverness is the village of

### BEAULY,

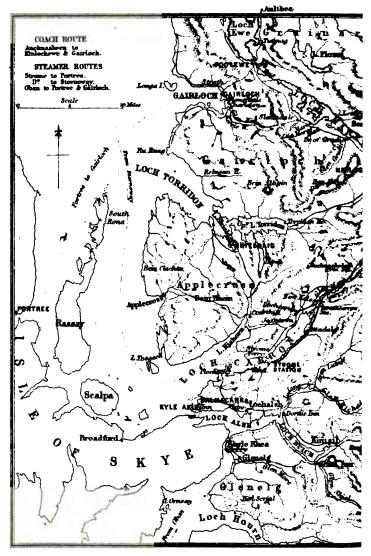
[[Hotels: Beauly Hotel (commodious); Lovat Arms; Caledonian.]

with its stately old trees and ruins of an ancient priory. The latter was founded by John Bisset of Lovat in 1230, for monks of the order of Valiscaulium, a reform of the Cistercians, who followed the rule of St. Bennet, and had similar establishments at Pluscardine and Ardchattan. At the Reformation the last prior resigned all the lands and buildings (except the chapel), for protection's sake, into the hands of Lord Fraser of Lovat. The cloisters and dormitories are all gone; but what remains of the chapel shows it to have

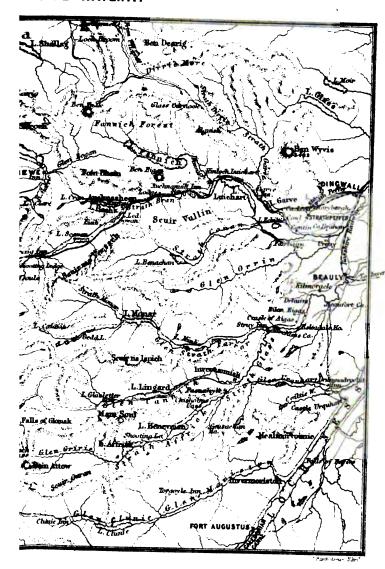
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## SKYE RAILWAY



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been of the most simple and chaste Early English, with very little of the Decorated style—the windows and arches being all plain and pointed, except three large open trefoil lights on the south side.

In few parts of the Highlands may more picturesque river scenery be found than along the course of the river Beauly; nor are many of our mountains more gigantic and imposing than those which gird the alpine lakes and central glens from which it derives its sources. About three miles west of Beauly are the Falls of Kilmorack, which, though not high, are picturesque. For about half-a-mile above them the river works its way in boiling cauldrons and broken cascades, between high rocky banks crowned by birch and pine trees, A longer reach beyond is called the Drhuim, where the river threads its way for two or three miles among fantastic islets and pinnacles of rock. At the top of this Drhuim is the island of Aigas, a round hill festooned with birches, on both sides of which the river is seen pouring down its rocky channels. On this island there is a shooting-lodge, in which the late Sir Robert Peel passed a few quiet months during his last summer's visit to the Highlands. An open glen succeeds, at the lower end of which are Eskadale House, a shootinglodge of Lord Lovat's, and a Roman Catholic chapel. About 10 miles from Beauly are Struy Bridge and Inn, which stand near the confluence of the rivers Glass and Farrar.\* Near this are the old castle and wooded grounds of Erchless, the seat of The Chisholm, whose domains stretch far inland, and embrace mountainous ranges of fine pasture.

From Beauly the railway proceeds straight northwards across the neck of *The Black Isls*. An extensive plain, called the Muir of Ord, extends upon the west, through which meanders the river Conan.†

At the head of the Cromarty Firth stands

For description of the mountain routes from this westwards through Glens Strathfarrar, Glass, and Cannich, see page 574.

<sup>†</sup> A few miles from the station a part of the Seaforth estate, named Arcan, used to be so flooded by this river that it presented more the appearance of a loch than fertile land. This has now been entirely remedied by the construction of a tunnel, 2000 yards in length, through the lands, passing below the tributary river Orrin, and discharging the water into the Conan.

### DINGWALL,

[Hotels: National; Caledonian.]

the county town of Ross, situated at the junction of the valley of Strathpeffer with the fertile lands around the mouth of the river Conan. The Scandinavian name signifies the Law or Court Hill, and it is called Inbhir-pheoran, or confluence of the Peffer, by the Gaelic population. It is now a clean and thriving town of 2100 inhabitants, and an important Railway Junction, from whence the Sutherland. Ross. and Skye lines diverge. The latter of these keeps upon the southern shoulder of Ben Wyvis, and proceeds thence through the valley of Strathbran. In the churchyard of Dingwall the Mackenzies of Cromarty have their burial-place, and near it (as recently discovered) a pyramid marks the last restingplace of George, first Earl of Cromarty. The pyramid is of plain and simple style, and was thrown off the perpendicular by an earthquake which occurred in 1816.

About a mile westwards of Dingwall is Knockfarrel, on the top of which there is a well-preserved vitrified fort, consisting of ramparts enclosing an oval area about 140 yards long by 40 wide, with partly vitrified breastworks. The vitrified matter in some places is from 8 to 10 feet deep. The hill commands an excellent view. A little beyond this the Peffery is crossed by a skew bridge, and the higher plateau, from whence springs the mighty irregular dome of Ben Wyvis, is attained by a gradual ascent. Passing the old pigeon-house of Dochmaluach, we reach the station of

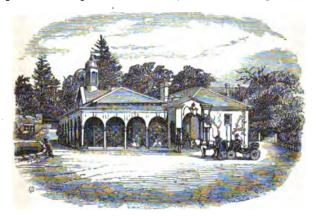
### STRATHPEFFER,

[Hotels: Spa and Strathpeffer.]

situated on a high bank above the village of Auchterneed, where omnibuses are in waiting to convey passengers to the Spa. Strathpeffer has long been held in favour, both on account of its mineral water and its healthy air.

The village is built upon the property of the Duchess of Sutherland (the representative heir of the Cromarty family),

who has done much to beautify and improve it. It consists of handsome villas and substantially built lodging-houses, and there are two large pump-rooms, with public promenades and bowling-green adjoining. The properties of the water are undoubtedly valuable to weakly constitutions, but local authority is apt to prescribe them as a certain remedy for all manner of ills that flesh is heir to. The first impression on tasting it is extreme nausea, not improved by its "drumlie" appearance; but frequent potations, and the exercise of a little perseverance, render it a palatable, and to some even a pleasant beverage. It is strongly impregnated with sulphuretted



STRATHPEFFER SPA.

hydrogen gas—to a greater degree than Harrogate—and contains several saline ingredients, which add much to its medicinal properties. An analysis of the weaker of the two springs shows the following result to the imperial gallon:—Sulphuretted hydrogen gas, 13.659 cubic inches; sulphate of soda, 52.710 grains; sulphate of lime, 30.686 grains; common salt, 19.233 grains; sulphate of magnesia, 4.855 grains—total, 107.484 grains.

Near the pump-room a stone pillar, bearing a rudely carved eagle (the crest of the Munros) commemorates two desperate clan battles, fought in this part of the country in the end of the 15th century—the one between the Mackenzies and the Macdonalds of the Isles, and the other between the Mackenzies and the Munros of Ferindonald, in both of which the "Caberfeidh" (Deer's antlers, the crest of the Mackenzies) was victorious.

Close to the village is Castle Leod, one of the seats of the Earls of Cromarty, now represented by the Duchess of Sutherland, who resided here before her marriage. The castle is distinguished by its truly venerable and baronial appearance. The ivy-clad towers and surrounding avenues, with clumps of tall ancestral trees, are visible from the road.

An excursion may be made from Strathpeffer to the Falls of Rogie, four or five miles distant. The birch-clad hills surrounding the waterfalls, and the rocky course through which the Blackwater wends its way, render the spot very picturesque. On the way thither are Coul, the mansion of Sir Arthur Mackenzie, Bart., encircled by birch and pine woods, and the inn of Contin. By crossing the river here Loch Achilty may be visited. The road eastwards conducts to Brahan Castle, the seat of Mackenzie of Seaforth.

Strathpeffer is the best starting-point for the ascent of Ben Wyvis (the Mountain of Storms), and king of Ross-shire mountains, 3422 feet in height. The distance to the summit is about ten miles. When a guide is taken the ascent is easy. and being gradual, it may be performed with the assistance of ponies accustomed to the soft hilly ground. The mountain resembles a horse-shoe; the upper ridge being 3 or 4 miles from one extremity to the other. The view from the cairn on the summit amply rewards the footsore pedestrian:-In the north, the mountains of Sutherland and Caithness are clearly defined; and towards the west are the alpine and conical-shaped peaks of Ross-shire: from south-west to east lie the Strathglass mountains, the line of hills enclosing the Great Glen of Scotland, and the distant range of the Grampians, among which may be singled out on a clear day Cairngorm and the Knock of Brae Moray, in Morayshire. This multitudinous assemblage of all that gives dignity and effect to the landscape is strikingly contrasted with the expansive waters of the Moray Firth, which are seen stretching towards the German Ocean.

On leaving Strathpeffer and proceeding westwards, we feel as if moving along the tops of mountains surrounded by rocks, ferns, and heather. Crossing the Peffery by an arch about forty feet above the river's bed, we enter the precipitous ravine of the Raven's Rock (Creag-an-fhithich),\* or, as it is sometimes called, the Echo Rock, 464 feet above the level of the sea. On the north side the rails are laid on a rocky terrace, so as to be beyond the reach of huge threatening semi-detached boulders, which stud the opposite cliff for upwards of a hundred feet above,—

"As if an infant's touch could urge
Their headlong passage down the verge."

The engineering difficulties of the railway may be understood when it is known that about 20,000 cubic yards of rock had to be blasted through here. On emerging from this ravine we come in sight of mountains on the right, some of rock, finely peaked, others feathered with wood. Below, on the left, is the Blackwater, a stream which flows from Loch Garve. On the right appears a wilderness of rocks and heather. The Blackwater is crossed near a series of falls, by an iron viaduct, and soon after the station of

#### GARVE

is reached, where there is a small inn. The richness and variety of woodland scenery along the northern and western shores of Loch Garve, the delightful situation of the Lodge of Mr. Hanbury,—half-hid in fir and larch plantations,—and the loch itself, a fine sheet of water, about one and three-quarter mile in length by three-quarters in breadth—render the passage along this section one of the most delightful.†

After passing through the bleak moors and peat-mosses of Corriemoillie, a scene of silvan beauty breaks upon the view, whilst running along the margin of Loch Luichart, a large

<sup>\*</sup> The war-cry of the Mackenzie clan.

<sup>†</sup> From Garve Inn a good road proceeds north-west to Loch Broom, as follows:—Garve to Altgews (Altgiubnas) Inn, 10 miles; Ullapool, 24 (in all 34 miles). After passing the long upland valley called Strath Dirie and the Dirie More, it reaches the salt-water inlet of Loch Broom (25 miles). From Inverbroom the village of Ullapool is 7 miles distant (see page 571).

and beautiful lake, about 7 miles in length, and varying from three-quarters to one mile in breadth. The lake is formed by the river Conan, and the outflow is discharged over a series of cascades known as the Falls of Conan. These, however, and the greater part of the lake, are out of the course of the Looking down, as the head of the lake is passed, it seems lost among the distant hills. The railway passes Kinloch-Luichart Lodge, the property of Lady Ashburton, situated near the top of the loch, 17 miles from Dingwall. To the right, at one or two points of the heavy rock cuttings, a passing glimpse is got of the lodge—a handsome structure in the Italian style-embosomed in birch woods; and to the south of the lake the rocky face of Scuir Marxy may be observed. Farther on we have the nest little school-house and teacher's house, and the unpretending kirk and manse. The district passed through formed at no very remote date one of the primeval forests of the country; but not a vestige remains, except the immense roots of oak, many of which were turned up in forming the railway cuttings. Passing the church, the river Luichart is crossed by a lattice girder bridge. The railway embankment comes close upon the Falls of Grudie, where the river Fannich tumbles down from Loch Fannich.

The approach to the soft climate of the west becomes perceptible by the superior greenness of the pastures, while the mountains become grander and more elegant in their outline. The three peaks of Scuir Vuillin (Mhuileann), in Strathconan, bound the view on the south, those of Fionn Bhein (Fingal's Hill) 2979, and the clustered alps of Loch Fannich, on the north. The river is crossed at the old ford which divides Loch Chullen into two, beyond which are the station and inn of Achanault, 211 miles from Dingwall. Here the country opens up into the long upland valley of Strathbran, which stretches westwards some 10 miles. The tiny Sheen winds quietly through the centre of the valley; and a mile or so beyond the station is Strathbran shooting-lodge (the property of Alexander Matheson, Esq.), a neat structure, and the only object which occurs to break the monotony of pasture and brown heath. At the head of the Strath lies

### ACHNASHEEN,

where there is a good inn, where vehicles may be hired, and from which a coach runs daily to Kinlochewe and Gairloch by Loch Maree. (See page 564.) Here also the road for Torridon and Shieldaig branches off.

Immediately on leaving Achnasheen the railway crosses the river Sheen, and then winds along the south side of the Led Gowan river, and the small loch of the same name. On the opposite side is Ledgowan (Leathad-gobhan), another shootinglodge of Mr. Matheson's. Again the route becomes mountainous, and the Alt-Gargan, a considerable stream, has to be crossed. At the distance of 32 miles from Dingwall the summit level of the line is attained—viz. 634 feet above the starting-point at the eastern terminus. The line descends by the side of the infant Carron and Loch Scaven (Sgamhan), on which are two wooded islets. On the north bank of the river Carron, near this, a shooting-lodge has been erected by Mr. Shaw. Beyond Loch Scaven the mountains rise close upon the right of the railway, while the stream flows through a deep dell on the left, to which the train approaches closely. The line for some time keeps alongside the public road, passing close by a waterfall and the old Inn of Craig. Here the valley expands into flat meadow-land, through which the stream is seen meandering, and the hills of Skye come into A few miles farther on is the shooting-lodge of Auchnashellach (Sir Ivor B. Guest, Bart.), a handsome building, occupying a romantic situation on the Lochcarron road, at the entrance of Glen Corry-Lair, and overlooking Loch Dughall -a sheet of fresh water about four miles in length and nearly half-a-mile in breadth. On the opposite side of the lake may be seen the steep and partially wooded slopes of the deer forest of Craig-an-eilean.

After crossing the Carron, the route runs almost directly to Strathcarron or New Kelso Station, distant 46 miles from Dingwall. A new hotel has here been erected, built of concrete, made up in square blocks of gravel and Portland cement, on account (strange to say) of the scarcity of building stones in the district. From this point there is a fine view of Loch Carron, which appears landlocked by the

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distant peaks of the Skye hills. A branch road has been formed here to join the Loch Carron road, by which the traveller can proceed by Jeantown (where there is a good inn) to Loch Kishorn, passing Court Hill, the seat of the Right Hon. Sir John Stuart, and onwards to Loch Torridon.

Leaving Strathcarron station, we cross the Udale, a fine stream issuing from the glen of the same name, and wind along the southern shore of the loch, the way being raised only a few feet above the level of high water. Through some heavy rock cuttings we reach Attadale, an old family seat of the Mathesons, and, crossing the river of the same name, we proceed along the Strome Extension—as it is called—a distance of four miles. Along this portion of the line several waterfalls descend the steep rocks on the left side, which are carried by bridges below the railway. Passing the hamlet of Ardnarff, we reach the western terminus at

### STROME,

53 miles from Dingwall, where a handsome station and pier have been erected. Commodious steamers ply from this to Portree, distant 30 miles, and to Stornoway in Lewis. cellent fare is provided on board the steamers, and the attendance is very good. The whole route of about 275 miles by rail and 70 by water can be accomplished in twenty-three hours from Edinburgh and Glasgow. There is a good new hotel here with considerable accommodation; should it happen to be full, a plainer though comfortable inn will be found on the opposite side of the ferry, but only sufficient for a few. A first-rate new carriage road, commanding splendid views of the Applecross, Torridon, Loch Carron, and Skye mountains, conducts westwards from Strome to the village of Plockton, some six miles distant, where there is a quiet, comfortable inn, and within fifteen minutes' walk of which is a spot commanding a magnificent panorama of mountain and loch scenery. The railway steamer calls here daily in summer and autumn, tri-weekly in winter and spring. Near Plockton is Duncraig Castle, a residence of Alexander Matheson, Esq. The grounds of this mansion are beautifully laid out, and command extensive views.

Strome Ferry is nearly a quarter of a mile broad, and the ferry-boat is not overly commodious. On the north side are the small inn already referred to and the ruins of Strome Castle, which seems at one time to have been a place of great strength. It existed before 1472, and was blown up by Kenneth Mackenzie, afterwards Lord Kintail, in 1602.

By a drive of 5 miles eastwards, up the left bank of Loch Carron and through the hamlet of Slumba, the village of Jeantown may be reached, where there is a good inn. From the summit of the glebe of Loch Carron there is a wonderful view, but the climbing is pretty stiff. The grave of the Rev. Lachlan Mackenzie, a witty and pious local celebrity, is in the churchyard close to the public road, and on his tomb there is a unique and scholarly epitaph composed by his friend the late Rev. Dr. Ross of Loch Broom. In the centre of Loch Carron are two bare reefs which do not add to its beauty.

### JEANTOWN, APPLECROSS, AND SHIELDAIG.

Jeantown is the most convenient point from which to visit the peninsular district of Applecross. The road passes through the glen or Pass of Slumba, which exhibits some magnificent Highland scenery. The neck of the peninsula is crossed by a road leading from Courthill, at the head of Loch Kishorn, to Shieldaig.

Shieldaig derives a considerable amount of natural beauty from the charming wooded isle which lies in the bay, the strange-looking craig of Stron-'each (Stronfitheach), so named from its resemblance to the beak of the raven, at the base of which the village is situated, and the distant table-land of Gairloch stretching out into the sea. The island forms an excellent shelter from the north-west; and the wood with which the mountain of Stron-'each is here and there covered affords shelter for herds of deer, which frequently make raids upon the crofts and gardens of the poor villagers, very much to the injury of their scanty crops of potatoes and grain. The houses, which appear to have been chiefly constructed with "a but and a ben," and a middle apartment opposite the door for cattle, are mostly sorry hovels, and many of them in ruins. There are a church, manse, and

school-house, also an inn of two storeys, where two or three people can be made very comfortable. The experience of most travellers in most parts of the remote Highlands is that nothing beyond plain fare can be expected, especially in early summer.

The scenery of this district owes its peculiar character to the geological formation of the rocks. "They are a strange spectacle," says Professor Nicol, "those enormous rock-walls as seen in Glen Torridon or Applecross. There is a regularity that speaks strongly of design and art. There is, on the other hand, a sublime grandeur that tells that nature has been alone the architect, working not by wild caprice, but in conformity to the wise laws impressed on all her actions. In the Beallach-nam-Bo, and other corries in Applecross, the beds have been vertically divided by a rude prismatic structure, and the projecting buttresses resemble the fluted pillars of some gigantic cathedral, curved and fretted by the genii of the rain and storm."

The western point of APPLECROSS is approached in the same way from near Courthill by there crossing the bridge and proceeding in a westerly direction along one of the stupendous deer-corries of the Bein Bhain, which rises to the height of 1500 feet. On the right, but of very difficult access, is a place called the Corry Pot, where there is a romantic cascade. The road attains its summit-level by a series of corkscrew traverses, and displays along its course the wildest description of scenery, scarcely surpassed by that of Glencoe, It commands a magnificent view from the top, comprehending the island of Skye and the whole chain of the Hebrides. The plain of Applecross, to which it ultimately conducts, is a valley encompassed by high mountains, which completely isolate it from the rest of the world, like the Happy Valley of Rasselas. The road passes the village of Milltown with the church and fine old mansion-house of Applecross. district of Applecross is believed to have formed a part of the ancient earldom of Ross. The Mackenzies held the estate from the time of James VI. until within a recent period, when it was sold to the Duke of Leeds about 1855. It has been re-sold in divisions—the western is now Lord

<sup>&</sup>quot; Geology and Scenery of the North of Scotland, by James Nicol, F.R.S.E.

Middleton's, then follow Sir John Stuart and Alex. Matheson. Esq., in the middle, while Sir Ivor Bertie Guest has the eastern. an immense territory turned into a deer-forest. There seems at one time to have been here a monastery under St. Maelruba, who founded a church at "Aporcrosan" in 671, and died there in 722, aged eighty. Some stone crosses (with extremely rude carvings) are still extant, but the religious edifices are all gone, and the modern name of Applecross refers to a monkish tradition, that every apple that grew in the old orchard bore the mark of the cross. It was endowed with landed property, which tradition relates to have been conveyed by the last missionary in the place, known as the Red Priest of Applecross, to his daughter. This circumstance, together with the character of several surnames in the Gaelic language, such as Mac-an-tagard, "the priest's son," Mac-uriar, "the prior's son," Mac-ficker, "the vicar's son," etc., seems to indicate that celibacy was not strictly practised by the primitive apostles of Scotland. There is a stone pier or jetty at Applecross; but no inn worthy of the name. Boats can be hired to any part of the adjoining coast, as well as to Skye, etc., or guides across the hills of Applecross-a journey which, although occupying nearly five hours, is well worth undertaking for the magnificent mountain scenery met with on the way. Otherwise, in returning to Jeantown (there being no ferry at Loch Kishorn), the tourist must retrace his steps to Courthill.

#### WESTER ROSS.

### LOCH MAREE AND GAIRLOCH.

By Coach from Achnasheen.

Although situated among muirs and mosses, and at the mouth of a glen down which the wind blows with considerable severity, the inn of Achnasheen is an agreeable resting-place, and the new hotel adjoining the station is comfortable, clean, and moderate in its charges.

The road to Kinlochewe is 9 miles in length. It proceeds along the northern shores of Lochs Rosque and Cran, and is



CAIRN-O'-CRUBIE, NEAR ACHNASHEEN.

for two-thirds of the way a slight, gradual ascent, the remainder being a steep decline.

From the northern shore of Loch Rosque a very curious hill-top (Cairn-o'-Crubie) appears in the distance, in the shape of a human head. The three peaks of Scuir-na-Vuillin also appear to great advantage, looking east. At the east end of this loch is Loch Rosque shooting-lodge (Sir Evan M'Kenzie, Bart. of Kilcoy), and on the north are the high hills Mulart and Ben Fin. At the head of Glen Docharty, about 3 miles beyond Loch Cran, Loch Maree first comes into view, and the level of the lake is attained by a steep decline. Shortly before reaching Kinlochewe we reach Kinlochewe shooting-lodge, situated near the junction of the rivers Garrie and

Docharty. The house might readily be mistaken for the inn, which, however, is reached a little farther on, after crossing the river Garrie.

### KINLOCHEWE

### [Good comfortable inn here.]

is a pleasant place, where one may agreeably spend a few days wandering along the loch side and its neighbourhood.\* It is also a convenient point from which to visit Loch Torridon, 10 miles distant.



LOCH MAREE FROM NEAR KINLOCHEWE.

A stone bridge spans the river Garrie near the inn, and there is a wooden bridge across the Docharty, a little beyond the lodge, which leads to a number of cottages and farms, also to an old burial-ground, picturesquely situated upon an island.

The distance to Gairloch is 18 miles, and the road proceeds

<sup>\*</sup> There is a hill-path from Kinlochewe to Loch Carron, which joins the Loch Carron road at Gortan-Fracich, one and a half mile west of Craig Inn. By this route there is a saving of many miles. The road has a steep ascent for nearly two miles; and, when about the highest point, one of the best views is obtained of Maree. The road is otherwise uninteresting until the descent on the south side is reached, when the view is very fine.



CURIOUS HILL-TOP SEEN FROM LOCH MARKE SIDE.

westwards by the loch-side. Two miles from Kinlochewe we pass on the right the farm of Taghan, where boats are let for visiting Isle Maree or fishing on the loch.

Loch Maree stretches in a north-westerly direction for 18 miles, and is little more than 2 miles at the broadest part, where Isles Maree and others are situated. It differs considerably in character from the more southerly lochs of Scotland, having little of the softening effect of foliage or vegetation. The mountains amid which it lies are infinitely varied, some abrupt and rocky, others more curved and undulating. The principal of these are Ben Sleoch and Ben Larig or Lair on the northern shore, and Ben Eay on the southern shore, all rising to the height of between 3000 and 4000 feet.

The road winds along the margin of the loch. A short way beyond Tagan there is a small waterfall (Altna Sail), and at the second milestone, between a cleft in the hills on the opposite side, we have a view of a curiously shaped hill-top, resembling a man's head.

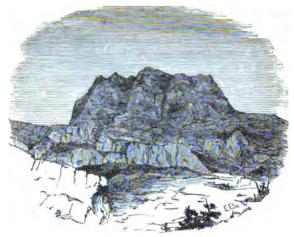
At the bridge of Grudie fine views are obtained of the heath-covered hill of Meaileyse, and of the peaks of Ben Eay, the latter of which are chiefly composed of pure white quartz. "This rock," says Professor Nicol, "rests on the Torridon Sandstone, but in many places spreads beyond it to the east, and then covers the gneiss. Hard and refractory, it remains

prominent where the softer beds around have been washed away. Hence it appears capping the summits of lofty mountains, rising like snow peaks into the clear blue sky." Should the 'day be clear, the summit of the high sugar-loaf-shaped mountain of Ben Sleoch is well seen from most parts of the road. The base of this grand mountain is formed of gneiss, while the summit consists of Torridon sandstone. The relation of these overlying rocks to each other has been the subject of considerable dispute among geologists.



THE QUARTZITE PEAK OF BEN BAY.

On reaching Talladale farm we come in view of Isla Maree, the largest of the numerous islands in the loch. On its southern side there is a curious cairn or circle of stones probably marking the grave of some ecclesiastic or lord of the district; and on the west are the ruins of a chapel, which having been dedicated to the Virgin Mary, may naturally have given name to the loch. This may be so, or it may be derived from St. Maelruba, or Mulroy, the patron of the chapel, who died at Applecross in 722. There are some old tombstones with crosses and other carvings; also a well, famous for its miraculous cures in cases of insanity.



PEAK OF BEN SLEOCH.

Nearly opposite to Isle Maree, on the north-east side of the loch, is the shooting-lodge of Letterewe (Meyrick Bankes, Esq.) In the neighbourhood there is some excellent limestone, which is conveyed by a tramway to the loch-side, thence across the loch in boats, there being no driving-road on the east side.

The route continues through the valleys of Talladale and Slattadale by Loch Padnascally, the chief source of the river At Talladale there is an excellent new hotel built by the proprietor (Sir Kenneth Mackenzie, Bart.) From the coffee-room window of this house the view is something which must be seen to be appreciated. Ben Sleoch and the bold heights which border the northern banks of Loch Maree are right across the loch, and whether the "smoke" which so often envelops this and the neighbouring mountains is present or not, few scenes are more calculated to astonish the beholder. The hotel is in the hands of the late landlord of the old (Gairloch) Inn, and it is about six miles from Kin-In the pass of Kerrie there are some waterfalls worthy of notice; and at the bridge a road leads to Shieldaig-Gairloch, where there is a shooting-lodge. On the right is the house of Kerrisdale.

# GAIRLOCH\*

is a short arm of the sea (the word gearr in Gaelic meaning short) not above four miles wide, and looking out upon Skye and the Hebrides. The north-east corner of the loch is sheltered from the prevailing winds by a projecting spur of land which forms a little bay. About a thousand yards from this, in a richly wooded and secluded nook, stands the house of Flowerdale, the quaint old mansion of Sir Kenneth Mackenzie, the most extensive proprietor in this extensive parish. About half a mile from the bay is the large and commodious hotel built within the last six years by the proprietor. It contains a telegraph office, and the accommodation and attendance are very ample and good. The pier is on the left side of the bay as it is entered.

The property of Gairloch belonged in remote times to the Earls of Ross, and was first acquired by the Mackenzies about 1494. The old kirkyard, which lies in a hollow a little to the south of the inn, contains some old tombstones of the Mackenzies, and a monument raised by subscription to Wm. Ross, "the Gairloch bard," who died, in 1790, at the age of twenty-eight. The parish church occupies a bare hillock on the right of the burial-ground; and a little farther on are the Free Church and manse, and a large building which was erected for a poor-house. The village of Strath (2 miles westwards) is scattered along the side of Meoll Hill.

From the apparent nearness of Skye to Gairloch on the map, some tourists have ventured to cross thither in one of the small boats that may be hired here. The distance to

\* In approaching Ross-shire by steamer from Oban, the tourist proceeds by Portree, as already described. From Portree the steamer enters the Minch, by the sounds of Rassay and Rona. On the right (eastwards) is the mountainous and picturesque district of Appleoross, extending from Loch Torridon on the north to Loch Carron on the south. The upper part of Loch Torridon opens from the north-east side of Loch Shieldaig, and is entered through a very narrow strait. It then extends into a long wide expanse, surrounded at its head by mountains.

Proceeding northward, the coast seen on the right is the Gairloch district. Along shore the land is sloping and flat, and the entrance to the Gairloch is rather unpromising, but the character of the scenery improves towards the head of the loch, where the mountains are imposing. Considerable variety is also imparted by the islands and rocky headlands.

Portree (the nearest port) is 30 miles, and the hire of the boat £2, but the voyage is precarious, and should on no account be undertaken without plenty of provisions and warm clothing. For although the passage, with a favourable wind, may be made in 6 hours, it may in unpropitious circumstances be protracted three or four times longer. This casualty in an open boat, through the night, is not desirable.

### POOLEWE.

Near the parish church of Gairloch a steep road branches off on the right to the picturesque village of Poolewe (7 miles), where there are from thirty to forty houses, a church, and an excellent inn. The village occupies a rising ground, where the river Ewe discharges the waters of Loch Maree into the sea. At Tolly, a point about a mile and a half above the village, the eye catches almost the whole extent of the loch, including the beautiful wooded island sacred to the Virgin Mary. This is by far the best view of Loch Maree, and suggestive as the site of an hotel.

From Poolewe a mail-car proceeds to the village of Altbea (7 miles), where there are a Free Church and manse, a post office, schoolhouse, and inn. Isle Ewe, separated from the mainland by about quarter of a mile, is in a state of high cultivation; the fields, which are large and well fenced, having been all reclaimed from moorland. There is an extensive dairy and a Free Church school here. There is good rod-fishing in the hill-lochs in the vicinity, but the scenery is bare and very rugged.

#### ALTERA via DUNDONNELL TO ULLAPOOL.

A road, most dangerous if not impossible to travel over in any conveyance having springs, extends from Altbea to Gruinard. The estate over which this road passes belongs to Mr. Meyrick Bankes of Winstanley Hall, Lancashire. Those who decide to take this route should engage a boat at Sand, near Altbea, to take them round to Monkcastle, as even to pedestrians the twelve miles by road are most tiresome and trying. At Gruinard there is a bridgeless river of that name famous for its salmon, the right to angle for which belongs to Dr. Mackenzie of Dundonnell or his tenant. It is rather a later river than the Ewe, which is also a first-class salmon stream

and the property of Sir Kenneth Mackenzie of Gairloch, Bart. The first part of the road from Monkcastle is an ascent, but it is easy to drive or walk over. At the summit a very fine view is obtained of the small arm of the Atlantic called Little Loch Broom, which lies immediately below. Commanding it at the inner end are several magnificent, curiously shaped hills on the south side, while its northern bank also has some heights of no mean altitude. To the north may be seen the "Big hill of Coigach" with the outer section of Loch Broom proper at its base. Little Loch Broom receives the Dundonnell river, which may be seen winding through a rough but well-wooded gorge. The old house of Dundonnell is almost hid in the wood where the river emerges into the plain, while the modern house (occupied by the shooting tenant) is nearest the sea. There is a comfortable and recently enlarged inn at the head of the loch, and the traveller can go on to Garve and the railway there by going straight forward over a fairly good road about 30 miles. It is better, however, if time permit, to follow the road which turns along the shoulder of one of the northern hills, and get a bird's eye view of Ullapool. The route thither is not difficult, but there is a ferry to cross, from which the outer section of Loch Broom, with the islands which it contains, may be well seen.

## ULLAPOOL AND LOCH BROOM.

Ullapool is very picturesque in the distance and remarkably well laid out, but it is one of those villages which have gone to decay with the decline of the herring fishing in the loch on which it is situated. There are a first-rate hotel (no better in the Highlands), built by the proprietor, Sir James Matheson, of the Lews, Bart., two churches, a good public school, and a branch of the Caledonian Banking Company, some good shops, and some tall buildings gone to ruin. The Ullapool river, which flows from Loch Ridoroch, is a good angling stream and the property of the Duchess of Sutherland. There could scarcely be a better bathing-place than Ullapool, and the air there is very salubrious.

From Ullapool to the head of Loch Broom is a fine drive of some seven miles, and those who have seen the panorama which it presents from Inverlael, of hill and dale, hamlet, heath and wood, glens and corries, the rivers and Loch Broom and turbulent rushing "Alt chlachan," declare the tout ensemble magnificent. The old church is conspicuous on the southern bank of the Broom (excellent for salmon, but not earlier than July), and some 300 yards from it, enseonced in belts of wood, and almost enclosed by gardens and

orchards, is the manse at the foot of a very steep, arduous-to-climb looking hill, the first summit of which is called Suidh beg, the second Suidh mor, evidently referring to the rest to be taken at each. The view thence is remarkably fine. Farther on is Inverbroom, finely situated on a green knoll well timbered. The hamlets of Crofton and Achlunachan are but mere relics of what they once were, and what applies to them applies more truly still to Foy (where there is a modern shooting-lodge) and the rest of the "big strath," which are now comparatively without tenants. Ca na fiadh, Craig loisg, and Strone nea, are some of the more prominent hills seen ere the river bank is reached, along which the road is so well timbered that only picturesque peeps and glimpses can be had until Achindrean and Fascrinneach are reached. The scenery at this part of the route includes the waterfall of Coiresalach, which surpasses in grandeur Foyers and Glomach united. Here, on the top of what was once considered an inaccessible hill. Mr. Fowler, the eminent civil engineer, has built an elegant mansion-house, which is approached by a good carriage road. He has also planted trees of various kinds, and made improvements which are a source of astonishment to all who see them. Ben Dearg, 3551 feet above the level of the sea, is on this route, and there are many other attractions. Loch Broom is the most extensive parish in Scotland, and the glebe is the largest in the country; on the mortified land attached to it there are still 18 or 19 families of small tenants, and the minister also has several hundred sheep, besides cattle. Tourists going to Loch Broom should be regulated by the barometer, for the drive for the first half of the way from Garve is most dismal if there is rain. There is a mail coach five days a week from Garve to Ullapool, but there need be no difficulty in hiring a special conveyance at Garve Inn or other posting establishment if that should be preferred. See page 557.

# KINLOCHEWE TO TORRIDON AND SHIELDAIG.

The Torridon Road, which is good (as are all the mail roads in Wester Ross) strikes off from Kinlochewe to the left (southwest), a little north of the inn. It follows the right bank of the river Garvock or Garrie, passing Loch Clare and two or three lesser lakes on the left, also the rock called Maelruba's Seat, upon which, tradition avers, that saint rested when on his way between Applecross and his chapel on Isle Maree. About two miles from Kinlochewe there are some scattered

hamlets. Ben Eay is seen to most advantage from this road, and its stupendous, bleak, and serrated crest appears almost inaccessible; Benderagh (near the base of which rises the river Garrie) and Ben Linghach follow in succession. The two last-named mountains are remarkable for loftiness and grandeur, more particularly Ben Linghach, in a portion of which a mass of the rock is so peculiarly shelved and perforated as to present an appearance somewhat resembling the ruins of the Colosseum at Rome, when seen in dim outline. Along the base of these hills, and on both sides of the road, there are numerous heaps or cairns, which have somewhat of an artificial appearance. These, however, are apparently natural, and had been formed at some very remote period of the earth's existence by the eddying of the waters and the debris of the rocks. The valley in which these remarkable hillocks are situated is called Coir-nan-ceud-creach, or "the Hollow of a hundred Spoils," a name which probably refers to the devastating excursions of the caterans, or freebooters, although no tradition exists in the district regarding them. The mountains on the left, which are covered with heath, are those of Coulder, Ben Lett, and Shannivallan, but beyond their steep and rugged aspect they present nothing remarkable.

The scenery of Loch Torridon is of a wild and inhospitable character, notwithstanding that a fine mansion has been built in its midst by Mr. Darroch, who purchased Torridon a few years ago. There are a school-house and a small pier; also an inn, of a humble description. Notwithstanding its singularly wild and mountainous character, the district is a good grazing country. The river which joins the head of the loch flows from Loch-an-iasgaich, so named from its abounding in fish; these are caught chiefly by the trawl-net. The Balguie, which issues from Loch Damh, on the south-west of the loch, is the only other river in the district, and it is said to be a good salmon stream.

Boats can be hired from Torridon to Shieldaig and Applecross; also guides to conduct travellers to the former of these places by a bridle-path on the south side of the loch, a distance of about 6 miles. An excellent new road is rapidly progressing from Shieldaig.

# MOUNTAIN GLEN ROUTES.

FROM BEAULY TO THE WEST COAST OF ROSS-SHIRE, TO LOCH CABRON AND LOCH ALSH.

Having already described Beauly and the course of the river upwards as far as Struy Inn, we now notice shortly the routes diverging from thence by the Straths extending across the country towards the west.

Struy Inn stands about 10 miles from Beauly, near the confluence of the rivers Glass and Farrar, and near the base of Benevachart, which is upwards of 3000 feet in height.

The first of these is by Glenstrathfarrar, which is of varying widths, and more or less wooded with birch: There are two small lakes in the glen, and beyond these Loch Monar, about seven miles long, bordered by lofty mountains, at the lower end of which is Monar House. By this route the pedestrian, by crossing a series of lonely heaths and grassy pastures, may reach Craig Ness, and from that proceed to Jeantown on Loch Carron (from 15 to 18 miles from Loch Monar). If so disposed, he will require to bivouac for the night at the shepherd's hut at the farther end of Loch Monar.

The second is Strathglass, which extends in a south-westerly direction to Invercannich Inn, a distance of 7½ miles from Struy. Here there is a fork of the two valleys Glencannich and Glen Strath-Affrick. The former is a fine valley, and its rich soft pastures are, as the name imports, bedecked with the cotton grass, and innumerable flowering plants. A succession of lakes and tarns occupies the surface—Loch Lingard, the largest, is seven miles in length, and here the tourist may endeavour to refresh himself at some shepherd's hut before proceeding, if such be his intention, to Balmacarra on Loch Alsh (Ross-shire), which is 20 miles distant from the western extremity of the lochs. The road also terminates here, and is succeeded by a path, which must be carefully followed to Glen Elchaig, where the road is regained. From Glen Elchaig a detour may be made (although, it must be confessed, with great difficulty) to the Falls of Glomach.

The path leads for upwards of a mile and a half over a moory tract parallel to the river, and then turns up a deep narrow gorge to the right, through which, far below, the stream flows from the fall. The lofty sides of this gorge are very steep, and caution is needed by the traveller in rounding the many projecting rocks which overhang the narrow ledges.

The fall in its whole height is said to be 370 feet, of which onethird is above the point of view. The water tumbles in one unbroken sheet, of an average breadth of about 40 feet, till near the bottom, where it is divided by a projecting rock. The fall is sometimes visited from Balmacarra by Kilillan, a distance of 8 miles, and there is a carriage road for 5 miles beyond. A guide is necessary, as the route is intricate.

#### STRATH AFFRICK

is the name of the other glen which forks off from Invercannich. Two and a half miles from this, and about ten above Struy, is the bridge of Fasnakyle, where the junction is made with the road through Glen Urquhart and from Guisachan, where lies the beautiful Highland residence of Sir D. Coutts Marjoribanks, Bart.

The Strath Affrick road slants up the hill from near the bridge of Fasnakyle, and is continued along the northern shores of lochs Benneveian and Affrick as far as Colonel Ing's shooting-lodge, where the carriage road stops. This road is cut among the remains of an ancient Caledonian pine-forest, of which some relics may still be seen, while a thick underwood of birch-trees surrounds the hoary stems, and spreads itself over all the adjoining heights, producing the richest and most beautiful contrasts. By the Chisholm's Pass we are ushered on Loch Benneveian, which is about 5 miles long and one broad. Its distance is about 15 miles from Struy. woodland around bears a strong resemblance to the best portions of the Trosachs and of the Mar and Rothiemurchus forests. A rocky barrier, overmantled with old pines and birches, separates Loch Benneveian from Loch Affrick, which is about the same length as its neighbour. Near its head, and about 25 miles from Struy, is Colonel Ing's shooting-lodge, and there is a footpath from the west end of the loch to the top of Mamsoul, 8861 feet in height. Here commences the footpath, which must be followed in order to reach Kintail, at the head of Loch Duich. The path ascends Glen Grivie, a wild glen, and passes through the pass of Beallach, between the mountains Ben Attow (4000 feet high), and Scuir-na-Cairan. After passing a shooting-lodge it joins the main road at the head of Loch Duich, the nearest inn being Shiel House.

#### SUTHERLAND.

The Sutherland and Caithness railway has now reached the North Sea at Wick and Thurso, and from Lairo, as a central point, travellers may proceed to various parts of the interior of the county by mail-cars. These leave Lairg for Lochinver, Scourie, and Durness on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and for Tongue on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, returning on alternate days. Between Tongue and Thurso there is a mail-coach thrice a week.

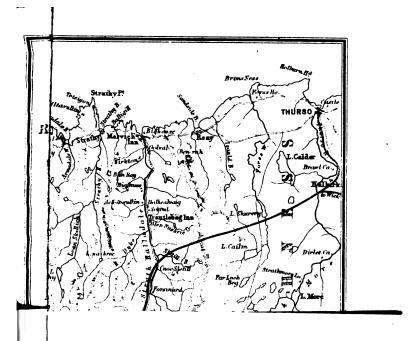
There is steamboat communication from the west coast by Oban fortnightly.

The extensive county of Sutherland in its superficial configuration and aspect is distinguished by several marked features. It is washed by the ocean on three of its five sides. On the west and north coast, and in the section of country intermediate between the extreme points of these, are groups of huge mountains; while the rest of the county is spread out in spacious undulating plains, edged by continuous chains of hills of comparatively moderate height. Being the sixth in size of the Scottish counties, and nearly the same as Aberdeen, it presents the striking peculiarity of having the whole of its surface, of 1886 square miles, under sheep, with the exception of a narrow border of arable land along the coast. than four-fifths of this great territory belong to the Sutherland . family, and when to this are added their adjoining Cromarty estates, on the west of Ross-shire, the extent of property in one hand is unparalleled in the kingdom.\*

The gold discovered in Sutherland is of good quality, but not so pure as that of some foreign countries. It has been found throughout the course of the Kildonan and Seisgill burns, as dust, in the deposits of alluvial matter washed into hollows and crevices of the rocks.

The mountains of Sutherland are distinguished by boldness

<sup>\*</sup> According to the Owners of Land (Scotland) Return, 1874, Sutherland possesses an area of 1,297,253 acres, of which the Duke of Sutherland owns 1,176,848 [acres, or the whole county except 122,910 acres, which is shared principally among the following:—Sir Chas. W. A. Ross of Balnagown—55,000 acres; Evan C. Sutherland-Walker of Skibo—20,000 acres; Sir James Matheson of the Lews—18,490 acres.



driver, 8d. per mile.

of form and outline, and by their general isolation from each other, but all of them rest on a table-land of considerable elevation. Of wood, excepting close by the eastern shore. and the lower parts of the Oykel river, which falls into the Dornoch Firth, there is little, save the plantations about Lochinver and Tongue, and a few ancestral trees around the former seat of the Reay family. From the care, however, taken to keep the heath short, the luxuriant pastures, though wanting the emerald brilliancy of the Argyll Highlands, clothe the landscape in a subdued verdure, redeeming it from the gloom which would otherwise attach to its sequestered and extensive solitudes. The tourist must not look for woodland beauties, nor for the infinite variety of scenery which gives such a charm to other parts of the land of mountain and flood. But he may find himself recompensed by the severe grandeur of the majestic mountain forms, the unbroken stillness of the large salt and fresh water lakes, and the impressive altitude of its abrupt and sea-worn cliffs.

The chief interest of the lover of the picturesque will be confined to the western and northern parts of the county, where he will be removed from the ordinary thoroughfares. English is universally understood and well spoken.

At many of the inns and public-houses conveyances may be hired.\* The inns in all parts of Sutherlandshire are in most cases excellent, clean, comfortable, and frequently provided with unexpected accessories of progress in the arts of life. Among these may be instanced those at Golspie, Lairg, Lochinver, Scourie, Inveran, Aultnaharra, Forsinard, Inchnadamph, Tongue, Dornoch, and Durness. A few are not very commodious, and more suitable for single travellers than families, such as those at Helmsdale, Brora, Melvich, Rhiconich, Oykel Bridge, Meikle Ferry. Of a humbler description is that of Heilim Ferry. The whole county is beautifully intersected by roads (free of toll), which have

<sup>&</sup>quot; Dog-carts can be obtained at all the hotels and inns, except those at Meikle Ferry and Heilim Ferry. The uniform charge for a dog-cart (capable of accommodating three and a driver) is 9d. per mile, and the driver is well paid at 2d. per mile. At Golspie, Lairg, Inveran, Loch Inver, and Dornoch, covered as well as open carriages may be hired. Hires—1s. per mile; driver, 3d. per mile. Gig, 9d. per mile; driver, 2d. per mile. Pair of horses, 1s. 6d. driver, 3d. per mile.

been carefully laid down on the accompanying chart. Angling is one of the great attractions, and some of the inn-keepers have the privilege of salmon-fishing for a period of the year. But most, if not all, of the rivers are let, and the right of salmon-fishing, if to be had at all, must be well paid for. On the lakes there is more license, and trout-fishing may be had by hiring a boat at any of the hotels.

## SUTHERLAND RAILWAY.

Inverness, Dinuwall, Tain, Bonar Bridge, Golspie, Helmsdale, Wick, and Thurso.

Inverness.						Miles.
Beauly						10
Muir of Ord						18
Dingwall (ch	ange fo	r Skye	Branc	h)		201
Invergordon						811
Tain .						441
Bonar Bridg	e					58
Invershin						61 <del>1</del>
Lairg .						66
The Mound						803
Golspie						841
Helmsdale						1011
Georgemas J	unction	ì				147
Thurso						154
Wick .						161

The whole eastern coast of this part of Scotland exhibits a belt of cultivated ground, varying from 1 to 10 or 12 miles in breadth, on which a hardy and intelligent tenantry are contending with one another to perfect every kind of husbandry; and it may be observed that almost the whole of the cultivated zone or belt lies on strata of the old red sandstone, with a subsoil of mixed clay and gravelly beds, and having over them a thin but kindly covering of vegetable loam or mould. On all hands the drainage of the ground is executed upon the most extensive scale; farm-steadings and enclosures are formed on the most scientific principles; the finest breeds of horses, sheep, and cattle are reared; the tall chimneys of steam threshing-mills are seen in all directions; and, in short, the agriculture of Easter Ross and Sutherland is on a par with that of the best portions of the country.

Having already described the route between Inverness and Dingwall, we shall now continue it from thence in its farther progress.

The greater part of the district between Dingwall and Invergordon is that of Ferrindonald, or the district of the Clan Munro. a race distinguished for military achievements, especially in the religious wars of the Commonwealth and of Germany, in which they always appeared on the Protestant or Covenanting side; and more recently in the wars which consolidated our Indian empire. This district is nearly bisected at Evantown by the Allt Granda, which flows from Loch Glas at the base of Ben Wyvis, and which. for about two miles of its course, plunges through a rift or fissure in rough conglomerate rocks upwards of 150 feet deep, and so narrow as to be almost overgrown at the top by the trees from the opposite banks. At the mouth of this stream is the house of Balconv. built upon the foundations of another castle of the old earls of Ross. At Alness, eight miles from Dingwall, a road strikes off northwards to Ardgay Inn (18 miles)\* and Bonar Bridge, passing Ardross Castle, erected by Alexander Mathieson, Esq. The effect of capital, skill, and intelligence is well displayed here, thousands of acres being drained and planted. One of the earliest stations reached is

# Invergordon,

a village provided with a commodious mole or pier, and a good inn—the Commercial. In the neighbourhood is Invergordon Castle, the seat of R. B. Æ. M'Leod, Esq., of Cadboll.

Before entering the pine-woods of Calrossie, the railway crosses the Balnagown water, affording a glimpse of the beautiful old baronial residence of the proprietor, Sir Charles Ross of Balnagown. Mr. Ross of Pitcalnie, in this district, is the heir-male of the old earls of Ross, and the chief of the clan Ross. This portion of the country, from the Alness water to Tarbat, is the seat of the original Celtic race of Ross or Anrias. Below Balnagown is Tarbat House, a seat of the Duchess of Sutherland, which has been built close upon the foundations of the castle of her ancestors, the Mackenzies, earls of Cromarty.

At Fearn (the station preceding Tain) are the remains of an

\* A good deposit of Ichthyolites of the old red sandstone in Graig-roy Burn of Eddertoun, may be reached from Invergordon by the Alness and Ardgay road above mentioned, or from Tain by the Coast road.

abbey church, founded by the first Earl of Ross in Alexander II.'s reign, and which, though greatly mutilated and decayed, is still used as the parish church. The chancel, nave, and two side chapels still remain (though greatly fallen in), and the windows, the extent of which has been mostly filled up and disfigured by modern masonry. They are almost wholly of the earliest or First Pointed style. Fearn Church is within three or four miles of Hilton and Shandwick, and about the same distance from Nigg Church. At the latter places there are ancient sculptured crosses. A fine specimen, formerly at Hilton, has been removed for preservation to the grounds of Invergordon Castle, and also some fragments from Tarbat. Patrick Hamilton, the first Scottish martyr who suffered at the stake in 1527-28, was titular Abbot of Fearn.

#### TAIN.

[Hotels: Royal; Balnagown Arms. 44] miles from Inverness.]

This town is erected upon a high gravel terrace on the southern shore of the Dornoch Firth. The houses are substantially built of yellow freestone, and many of them have large gardens attached. In the centre of the town there is an old tower, surmounted by a spire of polished stone, connected with an elegant court-house and record rooms; and near it are the offices of various banks, the Mason Lodge, New Town Hall, and a double row of shops. The prison is an unpretending but neat building above the town, on the road to the more spacious poorhouse. To the north, on an airy and roomy playground, stands an excellent academy, provided with a rector and two masters, at which a good classical and commercial education is given to 100 pupils. There is also a mechanics' institution, affording the advantages of a circulating library. On a little sequestered mount in front of the town is an old buryingground, with the ruins of a very ancient church, extremely rude and simple in its architecture, said to be the original shrine of St. Duthac; and in the centre of the town, surrounded and half-hid by large trees, is the collegiate church, erected in 1471, a beautiful specimen of Middle-pointed or Decorated Gothic. The building. which had fallen into a state of neglect and decay, has been restored at the instance of Mr. Murray of Geanies. King James IV. made an annual pilgrimage to St. Duthac's chapel, an act supposed to have been performed as a penance, the church having been founded

by his father, James III. His last journey was made in August 1513, or only one month before he was slain on Flodden Field.\*

An enormous stretch of flat links, called the *Fendom or Morich More*, runs along the sea-shore. The approach to the town, from the Dornoch Firth, is by a narrow channel, through a bar and sandbanks called the "Gizen Briggs," over which tremendous breakers are continually rolling.

About two miles to the north of Tain is Meikle Ferry (464 miles from Inverness). The first station beyond this is Edderton, and the distance between this and Bonar Bridge is eight miles.

At Ardgay, near Bonar Bridge station, there is a good hotel, where tickets for angling on the Carron can be had on application. Vehicles may also be obtained for tours in Sutherland, for which this is by no means an unfavourable starting-point.

From Bonar Bridge the railway skirts the right side of the Kyle of Sutherland. For the first mile or two there are seen large farms with fine residences and steadings, a beautiful, well-cultivated haugh lying between the railway and the Kyle, which thus far has the appearance of an arm of the sea, the tide flowing for several miles above Bonar Bridge. The Carron Water is crossed at Invercarron by a handsome bridge of two arches, 55 feet span each, through which the copious stream tumbles down rapidly to the Kyle. Here

\* Opposite Tain, on the north shore of the Dornoch Firth, is the town of Dornoch, the capital of Sutherlandshire, which, owing to the wide bend made by the railway, is completely isolated from such communication. The town is clean and regularly built, and the low tower of the cathedral, and the tall square tower of the bishop's palace, give it a pleasing and venerable appearance. The principal hotel is the Sutherland Arms. In Episcopal times it was the principal seat of the Bishop of Sutherland and Caithness, and consequently enjoyed the honour of being one of the fourteen cities of Scotland. The palace, or castle, a large building of massive structure, was burned to the ground, in 1570, by banditti, under the Master of Caithness and Mackay of Strathnaver, who made an inroad into Sutherland for the sake of plunder. The old edifice was recently removed, with the exception of the picturesque high western tower; and on the site a handsome prison and court-house, with record and county meeting rooms, have been erected. The cathedral of Dornoch was built by Gilbert de Moravia (bishop from 1223 to 1245), the near kinsman of Andrew de Moravia, who erected the more magnificent minster of Elgin. The church was restored by the Sutherland family, and consists of chancel, nave (but without the aisles), transepts, and short central tower, crowned with a stunted spire. The distance from Dornoch to Golspie is 11 miles. About the sixth milestone the road crosses Loch Fleet (an arm of the sea which extends 3 miles inland) by a huge mound, about 1000 yards in length and 60 broad at the base, having four sluices on the north side, and constructed at the cost of £9600, for the double purpose of reclaiming land from the sea, and affording a passage for carriages more convenient than the ferry.

Montrose, accompanied by a small band of foreign troops, and as the champion of his deceased master Charles II., met the forces of the Commonwealth under Leslie (1650). Montrose was sadly defeated, and he escaped to the north by swimming the Kyle.\* Farther on, Sutherland is entered at Culrain Bridge, 230 feet span and 70 to 80 feet in height. While the train is crossing the bridge, a glimpse is obtained of the scenery of the Kyle. At the Sutherland end of the viaduct is the station of

## INVERSHIN.

after leaving which the Kyle is seen low down on the left, a smooth sheet of water winding round the foot of a partially wooded hill, while a very fine expanse of level haugh extends between it and the railway. A little onward the line diverges into the valley of the Shin, a short but picturesque river, seven miles in length, along which the railway runs nearly the whole way. At one part it is approached closely in a narrow pass, where the river may be seen tumbling into dark whirling pools amongst perpendicular rocks between two and three hundred feet high.

On the hill-side, on the right bank of the Shin, directly opposite the railway, is the beautifully-situated mansion of Achany (Sir James Matheson, Bart.), and the well-wooded and now highly-cultivated estate of that name. Nearly opposite Achany the gorge ends and the valley widens, and as Lairg is approached, the open, quiet, pastoral character of the country becomes more and more striking.

#### LAIRG.

[Hotel: Sutherland Arms (excellent), 2 miles from Station.]

This village is situated in the middle of a heathery moor at the south-eastern extremity of Loch Shin, from which the river may be seen coming down almost at a right angle, a broad, peaceful-looking stream, which has just made its début from the loch. On a winding of the Shin the Free Church manse and school-house occupy a conspicuous position, and the village, Parish Church, and Manse of Lairg, are a little beyond, pleasantly situated on the banks of the

\* "He was accompanied by Lord Kinnoul, and both were disguised as inhabitants of the country. They suffered from hunger and cold, for April was not yet over; and, as Kinnoul never reappeared, he no doubt died of his miseries. Montrose himself was taken by Macleod of Assynt, at the head of a party in search of him."—Burton's History of Scotland, vol. vii.

LAIRG. 583

loch. Lairg, besides being one of the prettiest inland spots in Sutherland, is the centre where the mails are made up and despatched, and the great rendezvous for sportsmen and tourists during the summer months. From the windows of the large and well-conducted hotel there is a fine view of the lower part of Loch Shin, which stretches away to the north-west.

Loch Shin is one of the largest sheets of fresh water in Scotland. being 17 miles long and averaging one mile in breadth. Its southeastern extremity is overhung by wooded heights whose slopes are beautifully studded with the neat cottages, church, and manse of the village of Lairg; and its west end is encircled by the stupendous mountain masses which are grouped with Ben More Assynt: but its central and greater portion, to adopt the unnecessarily strong yet expressive language of Dr. Macculloch, "is little better than a huge ditch, as if nature and man had equally despised and forgotten it." The latter part of the remark is certainly not applicable at the present day, for in no district of the country has the hand of man been more visible in its efforts to subdue nature. This isparticularly noticeable at Shinness, 5 miles from Lairg on the Loch Shin-side road, where the Duke of Sutherland's land reclamation works are in progress at present. These works are probably the first and certainly the most important application of steam power to the improvement of land, and they are in every respect worthy of a visit. The Duke's purpose is to add a considerable extent of arable land to each of the pastoral districts, and thus he has already formed at Lairy several large farms of above 300 acres and a number of smaller holdings for crofters and labourers. The machinery (designed and made by the firm of John Fowler and Co., Leeds) is alone worth inspection. The works are annually visited by a great many foreigners of all nationalities, as well as the leading agriculturists of Great Britain. Loch Shin is a most convenient and excellent lake for trout-fishing, and boats may be obtained for the purpose at the various hotels and inns on the banks.

Beyond Lairg the railway runs through a heathery moor on the right side of the valley called Strathfleet. Here the watershed is passed, and several streamlets from the hillsides combine to form a considerable burn that winds through the bottom of a fertile valley, where the fine grazings of Morvich, and many others, are situated. Every farm, in fact, seems to have grazings attached to it, and the parks which are in grass, are, for most part, thickly dotted over with sheep, which have added much to the wealth of Sutherland.

On passing Rogart station the valley becomes woody, and then the top of Loch Fleet comes into view, close by the side of the railway. A little farther on is seen the Mound embankment, previously noticed.

## THE MOUND STATION

is so closely surrounded with wood that scarcely anything is seen from it. But no sooner does the train leave it than a very pretty view opens up on the right—the glassy waters of the Little Ferry, and beyond it the old castle of Skelbo, and several fine farms and thriving plantations. The old castle was at one time the residence of Lord Duffus, of the family of Sutherland.

Curving round a bold rocky headland covered with wood, on the left, the line leaves the sea loch and enters upon the broad plain which lies between it and Golspie, intersecting the large level fields of Kirktown, Kilmalie, and other fine farms. From this plain may be seen Ben Bhraggie, crowned by the statue of the first Duke of Sutherland, and the top of Dunrobin Castle rising over the grand ancestral trees by which it is surrounded. Soon the train arrives at the station of Golspie, which is at the south-west corner of the village.

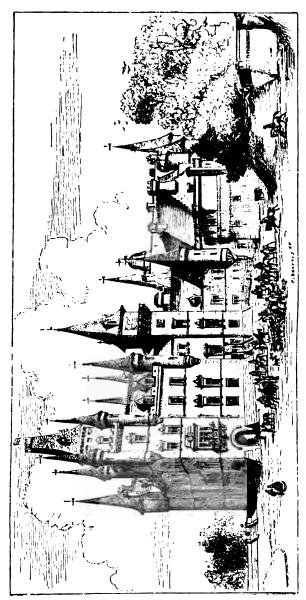
#### GOLSPIE.

[Hotels: The Royal Sutherland Arms, particularly good; Sutherland Railway.]

This neat and thriving village is situated at the mouth of the Dornoch Firth, and on its northern shore. It contains about 1800 inhabitants, a Parish Church and Free Church, and the best parish school perhaps in the north, a capital hotel, two banks, and many excellent shops,

In the immediate vicinity is DUNROBIN CASTLE,\* the residence of the Duke of Sutherland. The original castle was founded by Robert, second Earl of Sutherland, A.D. 1097 (whence its name Dunrobin). By recent additions the building now exhibits a solid mass of masonry, about 100 feet square by 80 feet in height. There are three main storeys besides the basements and attics, connected by a lower range of buildings with the old structure. This in itself is a large

<sup>\*</sup> Admission to the gardens and grounds is liberally granted to all respectable visitors.



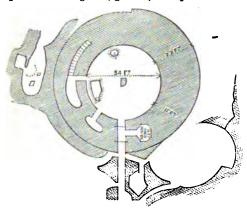
DUNROBIN CASTLE; THE SEAT OF THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND.

building, though modernised and almost lost amidst a multitude of high towers and fretted pinnacles, but still it serves to preserve much of the pristine dignity of the castle. A magnificent elevation, springing from terraced basement, and pierced with rows of oriel and plain windows, ornamented with varied tabling, forms an extensive and imposing frontage to the sea, over which rises a series of lofty towers at the angles of the large square mass, while the whole edifice is crowned by numerous turrets and minarets. The main tower at the northeast corner rises to a height of 150 feet above the basement terrace, and forms the porte cochere underneath. The general character of the whole building is that of a large French château, or German palace, with details borrowed from the best old Scottish models. The grand entrance and staircase are lined with polished Caen stone; but the exterior is all of a hard white siliceous freestone from Brora and Braamburgh Hill, on the Duke's own property. Internally the private rooms are arranged into numerous suites of apartments, each appropriated to some member of the family, and distinguished by its own peculiar style, and coloured decorations.\* The state-rooms command the seaward view-comprehending almost the entire circuit of the Moray Firth-and are furnished in the most sumptuous manner with rich flowered silk wall hangings; panelled ceilings, ornamented cornices, and carved wood-work. The best view of the castle is obtained from the sea, or about 14 mile to the north from the road along the coast.

Dunrobin Glen is well worthy of a visit; and a footpath, \* One of these is called the Cromartie room from the following interesting incident :--"The fate of the third and last Earl of Cromartie was unfortunate. When Prince Charles Edward landed at Boradale on Clanranald in the year 1745, he wrote a letter to Lord Cromartie to join his standard. To that summons his Lordship responded by immediately ranking himself on the side of the Prince, disregarding the rival calls of the Lord President Forbes from the other side. Under a momentary impression that Prince Charles had been successful at Culloden, Lord Cromartie captured the old castle of Dunrobin in his name. But he was soon undeceived, and the Sutherland Militia, having surrounded the castle, captured him in turn in a rather ruthless manner, in a room which, in that now great palace, is still called the 'Cromartie Room.' After the lapse of more than a century, through a happy alliance, that very room is now occupied, as her own apartment, by the Countess of Cromartie and Duchess of Sutherland, the heiress and representative of the Jacobite Earl of Cromartie."-Scoteman, May 1876,.

commencing at the Golspie Hotel, extends for about a mile up the burn. A fine waterfall is seen near the top.

The coast of Sutherland from Golspie to Helmedale is soft and beautiful, and consists of a range of moderately-sized hills, diversified by hanging wood and arable slopes, with a frequent belt of rich cultivated ground. Substantial farmhouses, comfortable stone-and-lime cottages, a well-clad peasantry, and superior farm-stock, present themselves as unequivocal signs of a thriving population. But the improved agricultural aspect of the country as yet extends to no great distance from the coast. Beyond the first line of hills, which in general border on the sea, and which consist of sandstone and conglomerate rock, others of wilder and bleaker aspect present themselves, covered with a heathy pasture, and almost all composed of hard gneiss, granite, and quartz rock.



GROUND-PLAN OF PICTISH TOWER, CINN TROLLA, AT KINTRADWELL, 8 miles beyond Brora.

The railway keeps along the shore, affording most of the way beautiful seaward views. About five miles from Golspie is the village of Brora (with two good inns), situated at the mouth of the excellent salmon stream of the same name. It is now inhabited chiefly by workers in the neighbouring coalpit, brickworks, steam saw-mills, and freestone quarries, the latter abounding in fossil shells and plants of the middle

Oolite. An excursion may be made from this up Strathbrora, to the rock Carril, Kilcalmkill (which still perpetuates St. Columba's name), and Caisteal Coille, a Pictish tower built of uncemented stone, on the rocky banks of the Blackwater. Three good specimens of these Pictish towers—viz. at Carril, Carn-liath (a mile east of Dunrobin) and Cinn-Trölla (3 miles from Brora)—have been recently explored, and their relics deposited in the county museum near Dunrobin Castle.

Within 2½ miles of Helmsdale is the neat fishing-village of Portgower, where there is a good inn [Sutherland Arms]. Three miles beyond lies the small thriving town of

# HELMSDALE,

[Hotels: Commercial; Anderson's; Surrey and Belgrave, Arms.]

situated at the mouth of the river of the same name, and possessing a convenient harbour, to which fleets of fishing vessels resort during the herring-fishery. A ruined castle, which stands in front of the village, was built by Lady Margaret Baillie, Countess of Sutherland, in the end of the 15th century, re-edified, according to the family genealogist, in the year 1615, by Alexander Gordon, son of the Earl.

Here the railway leaving the coast turns northward along the strath of Kildonan, passes over the county march at an altitude of about 700 feet, and reaches Georgemas Junction in Caithness, whence it diverges right and left to Wick and Thurso respectively.

This last link in the chain of railway communication between the Land's-End of England and John-o'-Groats has been constructed mainly at the instance of the Duke of Sutherland, who is sole proprietor of the section from Golspie to Helmsdale and principal shareholder northward from Inverness. The Duke contributed towards the undertaking the munificent sum of £60,000, and the Highland Railway Company £50,000. The Sutherland and Caithness Railway Company, on its formation, was authorised to raise a capital of £360,000, with the usual borrowing powers, and the works were commenced in the spring of 1872. The length of the line is 66½ miles, 38½ miles of which are in Caithness. The distance from the county march to Wick is 31¾ miles, and from the

Georgemas Junction to Thurso  $6\frac{5}{5}$  miles. The gradients throughout the line are easy, and the same may be said of the curves. The stations are substantially built of stone, of which there was an abundant supply, viz. three on the Sutherland section—Kildonan, Kinbrace, and Forsinard, four miles from the county march. On the Caithness section there are, besides Wick and Thurso, seven stations—viz. Aultnabreck, 9 miles from Forsinard; Scotscalder, Halkirk, Georgemas Junction, Bower, Watten, and Bilbster.

From Forsinard there is a carriage road to Melvich on the north coast, distant about 14 miles.

## LAIRG TO ASSYNT AND LOCHINVER.

						Miles.
Lairg to Oykel Bridge						151
Oykel Bridge to Inchnadar	nph					18
Innisandaimh (Inchnadamph) to Lochinver						13
						461

By mail-car from Lairg, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday,

Leaving the hotel,\* and crossing the Shin, there may be observed, to the south-west, a beautiful valley, which was said to have been gifted by one of the Earls of Sutherland to the Bishop of Caithness in the 12th century. The road runs westwards, through a dreary moorland, until it reaches Rosehall (8 miles from Lairg), where there are a neat Free Church and manse, and a few other houses. The river Oykel is here joined by the Cassley, a turbulent stream, which at the bridge has quite a romantic appearance. By following it up to its source there is a direct pass to Assynt, close under Ben More, but only fit for a hardy pedestrian.

Proceeding from Rosehall to Oykel (71 miles), a burial-

\* Note of Route from Lairs to Laxford Bridge by Loch Shin.

			JE 1108.
Lairg to Overscraig Inn			151
Overscraig Inn to Loch Merkland			4
Loch Merkland to Loch More .			5
Loch More to Loch Stack .			6
Loch Stack to Laxford Bridge.	•		6
			37

ground is passed, near which (it is said) a bloody battle was fought in the 15th century between the M'Leods of Lewis and the Sutherland men of the district, when the former were routed with great slaughter. The place is called Tutumtarvach, "The plentiful fall or slaughter." A few miles farther on is Oykel Bridge, where there is a good inn, built by Sir Charles Ross, on the Ross-shire side of the river. There is a track from this to Ullapool (20 miles).

Passing the shooting-lodge of Lubcroy, where the Conchar falls into the Oykel, we get a good view of the lofty conicalshaped hills of Assynt, particularly Canisp, to the north; Suil Bheinn, with its forked top, in the centre; Coulbeg, in Rossshire, to the south. These three insulated mountains rise abruptly from the elevated moorland in strongly-defined shapes, and have a striking appearance. At Ledmore another road to Ullapool branches off, beyond which is Ledbeg, where marble-quarries were once wrought. A series of moorland lochs or lakes-Craggy, Borrolan, and Loch Awe-serve further to beguile the way before descending on Assynt through a valley lined on the west side by a noble range of limestone cliffs several hundred feet in height, and on the east by that majestic mountain-group which has its culminating point in Ben More, the highest elevation in Sutherlandshire, rising 3235 feet above the level of the sea. The whole mountain consists of Silurian Quartzite and Limestone, with scarcely any vegetation from the centre upwards, and its spurs extend to a great distance on every side, containing numerous wild and inaccessible lakes. It is most easily ascended from Innisandaimh (pronounced Inchnadamph), and six hours should be allowed for the climb, which is difficult, owing to the looseness of the stones. The view from the top is very extensive, and particularly striking towards the west and north.

# LOCH ASSYNT.

This loch lies in the midst of lofty mountains. Quinaig, a mighty mass, stretches along the northern shore, interposing between Loch Assynt and Kyle Sku, a far-indenting arm of the sea. Loch Assynt, though not the largest, is perhaps the most beautiful of all the Sutherland lochs, and this it owes

nartly to the irregularity of its outline, forming numerous small creeks and indentations, which give it a character peculiar to itself; and partly also to the grandeur of the mountains by which it is surrounded. It is a fresh-water loch, 10 miles in length, and very narrow. At its southeastern extremity, which we now reach, is the commodious hotel of Innisandaimh, 121 miles from Loch Inver. sides the hotel there are the church and manse of Assynt, all situated in a very pleasant and well sheltered spot. 3 miles down the loch the north road ascends the shoulder of Cuinneag (Quinaig). The road to Loch Inver keeps by the side of Loch Assynt, passing by the shell of a large old building, called Edderachalda, and the ruins of an older and ruder stronghold, Ardvreck Castle, once the seat of the Macleods of Assynt, and worthy of note as the place where Montrose was imprisoned on his capture by the Laird of Assynt as already noticed.

### LOCH INVER.

[Hotel: Sutherland Arms.]

About 3 miles from the western end of Loch Assynt is the village of Loch Inver, 12½ miles from Innisandaimh, and 52 from Bonar Bridge. It consists of a few scattered houses and cottages, and a summer residence of the Duke of Sutherland, all pleasantly situated at the head of the bay and at the mouth of the river Inver, a fine salmon stream. It has regular communication with Glasgow by steamer, and a mail-gig leaves three days in the week (Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday) for Lairg. An extensive trade was at one time carried on here in herring-curing, but it has been abandoned. Neither is the deep-sea fishing prosecuted to any extent; but lobsters are shipped in great numbers for the southern markets.

To obtain a good view of Suil Bheinn will be an object with the traveller, and this may be accomplished in a walk of about a mile; but the most striking view is got from the water; where a farther prospect is obtained of a prolonged succession of lofty single mountains, all quite apart from each other, resting on an elevated table-land of rugged rocky ground. Suil Bheinn is, however, quite distinctive—at first presenting the appearance of a glass-house, and, as the distance increases seaward, of a perfect sugar-loaf-shaped cone, shooting up abruptly from the table-land to the height of 2396 feet, and certainly a very remarkable-looking mass. Members of the Alpine Club might find an object worthy of their ambition in scaling the eastern peak of Suil Bheinn, which M'Culloch called the 'Virgin peak of Sutherland' It has, however, been climbed, since his day, from the saddle-back between it and the western summit.

Great part of the district of Assynt and of Edderachylis is composed of a network of bare rocky eminences, having innumerable dark motionless tarns or pools, of varying dimensions, frequently margined with water-plants, embedded in the deep intervening hollows.

# LOCH INVER TO DURNESS (Cape Wrath) AND TONGUE.

			Miles
Loch Inver to Sking Bridge .			101
Skiag Bridge to Kyle Sku Ferry			71
Kyle Sku Ferry to Scourie Inn			11
Scourie Inn to Laxford Bridge			7
Laxford to Rhiconich Inn .			4
Rhiconich to Durness			14
Durness to Heilim Perry			18
Heilim to Tongue		•	111
			834

There is good accommodation, between the excellent inns at Scourie and Durness, at the Stafford Arms, Rhiconich, a clean and tidy inn with two parlours and three bedrooms.

Proceeding from Loch Inver to Tongue, the road winds along the banks of Loch Assynt to Skiag Bridge, and then ascends between Cuinneag and Glassven, descending on the other side to Kyle Sku Ferry. Some fine mountain-views are presented on this road, but these are surpassed by the prospect obtained while crossing Kyle Sku, a noble inlet penetrating in its farthest reaches the recesses of Glen Coul and Glen Dubh. Its waters are closely hemmed in by rocky barriers, which descend from the northern side of Cuinneag. Proceeding northwards by the sea-coast, the road winds among inequalities frequently very steep; but there is much of picturesque novelty in the strange ruggedness of the ground.

Passing Badcall, where the parish church and manse of Edderachylis are situated, and where there is a large store for packing the salmon caught along the west coast, we reach Scourie,\* a considerable hamlet or township, with enclosed fields, encircling the termination of a well-indented bay. The small though comfortable inn is on the south, and on the opposite side of the bay is the local factor's house—a large substantial structure with a good garden. Off the bay the island of Handa presents a magnificent range of cliffs, extending along nearly the whole of its western side, and rising perpendicularly from the sea to a height of about 450 feet. These rocks are tenanted by myriads of sea-fowl during the breeding season. From the rock inclining landward the precipices can be approached with some security. Among the rocky hills of the more inland mountains, that of Stack, which rises 2364 feet above the level of the sea, is remarkable for its high pyramidal summit.

Proceeding onwards from Scourie the road skirts the extremities of two salt-water lochs—Laxford and Inchard. The outline of the former is very irregular, and at its head the road from Lairg by Loch Shin reaches the coast. At the extremity of Loch Inchard, 11 miles from Scourie, is *Rhiconich* [Good Inn: Stafford Arms], situated in the midst of most wild and romantic scenery. Fishing may be had here both for salmon and trout.

Ascending the course of the Achriesgill, we round the shoulder of *The Gualin*, a long ascent, on which a small public-house has been erected for shelter to the wayfarer. In front, on the farther side of the valley, is the massive bulk of Ben Spionna (Spenue) (2535), and more to the right the still loftier precipitous summits of Foinaven (2979) and Glasven (2543) are on the left. Having crossed the isthmus which terminates on the north-west at Cape Wrath, the tourist reaches the placid waters of the Kyle of Durness, and keeping in view for some time the farm-house of Keoldale, his course lies along a fertile table-land of limestone rock, which stretches toward Loch Erriboll.

<sup>\*</sup> From Loch Inver there is a route to Scourie as follows:—from Loch Inver to Drumbeg (where there is a small inn), by Clashness and Stoir—a good road, distance 15 miles. At Drumbeg hire a boat for Badcall (distance 7 miles, charge 5s.) From Badcall to Scourie the distance is between two and three miles.

#### DURNESS.

#### [Durine Inn.]

This distant spot is situated near Balnakiel Bay, at the mouth of the Kyle of Durness. From the window of the inn may be descried the cliffs of Hov Head in the Orkneys: and the eye ranges along a long line of coast, edged at intervals by lofty rocks. Close at hand the promontory of Farout Head projects into the North Sea; on the west side of which stands the old house of Balnakiel, a residence of the Bishops of Sutherland and Caithness, and afterwards of the Reav family. Near it is the old parish church of Durness, the churchyard of which contains a monument commemorative of Rob Donn, a Gaelic poet of local celebrity. Within the church an epitaph tersely portrays the characteristic qualities of many of the Celtic race—namely that "Donald MacMurchov: hier: lyis: lo; vas: il; to; his; freind : var : to : his : fo : trve : to : his : maister : in : veird : and vo.: 1623."

A mile to the east of the inn, and close below the highroad, is the Cave of Smoo, one of the finest natural excavations in this part of the country, though on a scale not to be
compared with others elsewhere.\* At the inner end of a
narrow creek the limestone rock has been scooped out into a
spacious wide-mouthed cavern, having a span of about 110
feet by 53 feet in height. Two subterraneous chambers—
one within the other—branch off from the outer cave. The
access to the first is over a low ledge of rock, and as both are
filled with water by a burn which forms a cataract, it is
necessary to have the boat (obtainable here always on the
spot) dragged over. The innermost apartment is attained by
the boat making its way under a low bridge of rock which
divides the entrance.

The distance from Durness to Cape Wrath is 13 miles; the road is good, but a ferry has to be crossed. The scenery may be viewed to greater advantage from the sea, but it is hardly prudent to venture by boat, except in good weather. This bold headland braves the ocean currents in various grand

<sup>\*</sup> See Scott's description of Smoo in Lockhart's Life.

frontlets—some rising perpendicularly to a height of 600 feet, and others in steep acclivities, surmounted by more precipitous ridges. A reef of sunken rocks causes a constant turmoil, while some desolate islets stud the surface of the sea. In this waste of waters a durable granite lighthouse supplies the cheering intimation that here two individuals of the human race hold watch and ward to signal vessels off the inhospitable coast.

Sir Walter Scott in his Diary kept during a cruise in these seas in the summer of 1814 thus describes this scene: "This dread cape, so fatal to mariners, is a high promontory whose steep sides go sheer down to the breakers which lash its feet. There is no landing, except in a small creek about a mile and a half to the eastward. There the foam of the sea plays at 'long-bowls' with a huge collection of large stones, some of them a ton in weight, but which these fearful billows chuck up and down as a child tosses a ball."

The road from Durness to Tongue makes a great circuit round the head of Loch Erriboll, but the pedestrian can shorten the distance 10 miles by crossing the wide ferry to Heilim Inn, where a projecting peninsula affords a sheltered refuge, well known to the tempest-tossed mariner. The north-east entrance of this loch rises into the lofty cliffs of Whitten Head.

About  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the head of Loch Erriboll, a road traverses Strathmore to Aultnaharra Inn (18 miles from Erriboll), in the centre of Sutherlandshire, about half-way between Tongue and Lairg. This route is chiefly remarkable for the remains of the celebrated round tower, Dun Dornadilla, at Aultnacaillich, about half-way. It also presents fine views of Loch Hope, a long narrow fresh-water lake parallel to Loch Erriboll, and of the rounded bulk and imposing precipices of Ben Hope on its eastern margin (3039 feet high).

Equally good views are obtained of the loch and mountain from the northern end of Loch Hope, at Hope Ferry, where the Tongue road crosses the river by a chain-boat. Between Loch Hope and the Kyle of Tongue rises a lengthened mossy moorland, called the Moin. Here Ben Loyal or Laoghal presents its four fantastic summits, the highest of which is 2505 feet high.

From the Kyle of Tongue there is a ferry of about a mile to the promontory on which Tongue House is situated—an old-fashioned mansion, formerly the seat of the Lords of Reay, whose estates were added by purchase to those of Sutherland. The house is surrounded by some of the few trees and plantations to be met with in the county. A few scattered houses on the hill-slope above Tongue House form the village of Kirkiboll, and here will be found a commodious and comfortable hotel. Toward the head of the Kyle stands the square shell of Castle Varrich.

## TONGUE TO LAIRG.

This drive of 38½ miles is over a tract of country almost uninhabited. Ascending gradually from the coast, and passing two small lakes, the course lies along the shore of Loch Laoghal or Loyal, and the eastern base of Ben Loyal, and thence all the rest of the way across elevated moorlands. At an interval of several miles south of Ben Loyal rises the great central bulk of Ben Clibrick (3155 feet), the second highest mountain in the county. At the foot of the latter the peaceful waters of Loch Naver stretch to the north-east, and discharge themselves through the fertile pastures of Strath Naver

#### \* TONGUE TO THURSO.

Apart from the traces of an early Pictish population in the numerous groups of hut-circles and burial mounds, there is little to interest the tourist between Tongue and Thurso, a distance of 44 miles. As already mentioned, a car runs every second day between the two places. The route crosses Strath Naver and Glen Halladale-watered by rivers of some size, which are bordered by fertile meadow land. These rivers are crossed by chain-boats. About halfway Strathy Head projects far into the sea. At the hamlet of Strathy there is a small inn. On the east side of the Naver is the comfortable inn of Bettyhill of Farr (12 miles), and on the west side of Glen Halladale, the scattered township and good inn of Melvich; 28 miles from Tongue, and towards the mouth, and on the farther side of the river, is the mansion-house of Bighouse. On the coast adjacent to Melvich is the boat harbour of Port Skerry. (A road has been constructed across the country by Auchintoul and Kildonan to Helmsdale, a distance of 40 miles.) Four miles beyond the river stand the house of Sandside (Duke of Portland) and the village of Reay, and beyond these the ruins of Castle Down Reay, a still older seat of the Reay family than Tongue. About the middle of the remaining distance of 12 miles between Reay and Thurso is the mansion-house of Forss (Sinclair). Of the tract of country just traversed, and on to Thurso Bay, there is a large portion of uninteresting moorland, but little diversified.

into the North Sea at Bettyhill of Farr. In this district. about 6 miles to the south of Bettyhill, is a small loch named Monar, whose waters, according to the traditions of Sutherlandshire, are possessed of wonderful healing powers. The immersion of patients must be at midnight. The supposition is that it is only effectual for the cure of diseases on the Monday after the change of the moon, and especially in the month of May; and it is not considered efficacious unless the patient first casts a piece of money into the lake, and is out of sight of it before sunrise. To the present day the loch is still the resort, not only from this, but other counties, of those whose diseases have baffled all medical skill, but who have been cured (according to the version of the patients) by a dip in the loch.\* Near the west end of Loch Naver, and near about half-way to Lairg, is Aultnaharra Inn (17 miles from Tongue and 21 from Lairg). The stage to Lairg is but a repetition of the latter part of that from Tongue, excepting that the moorland wastes are still more extensive than those left behind, and more monotonous.

<sup>\*</sup> A correspondent of the Inverness Courier gives a curious account of the strange scene he says he witnessed (Sept. 1871) at this loch. The hour was between midnight and one o'clock. The impotent, halt, lunatic, and tender infant, were all waiting for an immersion. The night was calm, the stars countless, and meteors were occasionally shooting through the heavens above. "Yet the night was so dark that neither friend nor foe could be recognised. Some fifty persons were assembled near one spot, and other parts of the loch-side were similarly occupied. About twelve stripped, and walked into the loch, performing their ablutions three times. Those who were not able to act for themselves were assisted, some of them being led willingly, and others by force. One young woman, strictly guarded, was an object of great pity. She raved in a distressing manner, repeating religious phrases, some of which were very earnest and pathetic."—Pall Mall Gasette, September 6, 1871.

## CAITHNESS.

Caithness may be described as a broad undulating moorland plain, devoid of trees, and covered in many places by deep peat-moss.\* The dwellings of its peasantry are often poor hovels, built of turfs and stones, and thatched over with straw or sods. These are made fast by straw ropes thrown across the roof, to the end of which flat stones are attached as safeguards against the violence of the winds. But it is by no means a poor county; and its agricultural products are greater than those of some others of the more southern shires. It has advanced in all sorts of agricultural improvements, and in the feeding of the finest stocks of cattle. The Scandinavian origin, or at least admixture, of the people, manifests itself in their tall but strong-built forms and smooth fair countenances -the names of places and many words in common use betraying unequivocal indications of a foreign extraction. Gaelic is spoken nowhere in the county except on the borders of Sutherland. "Hitherto," says a writer in the Scotsman, Sept. 8, 1874, "Caithness has stood out into the cold Northern Ocean like a huge benumbed limb, but since the opening of the railway to Thurso, the blood of commerce finds its way freely even into this northern extremity of Great Britain, and circulates uninterruptedly from Land's End to John o' Groats, The idea of communication from without the county of Caithness has, indeed, hitherto been so thoroughly associated with transit by sea, that, we are informed, people are actually heard to inquire of the railway officials at Wick station if they can 'go on board without a ticket.'" The county has acquired considerable fame from its pavement works, which were begun by the late Mr. Trail of Rattar in 1824. There are now numerous quarries, and upwards of 10,000 tons of stone are exported annually, yielding a very handsome return to the proprietors.

<sup>\*</sup> In the upper districts of the northern counties the fuel used by the farmers, crofters, and cottars, is almost exclusively peat. In ordinary seasons the peats are cut in May and June, and are usually ready for stacking by the end of July or beginning of August.

## HELMSDALE TO WICK AND THURSO.

The whole district between Helmsdale and Berriedale, a distance of 10 miles, may be described as occupied by the Ord, a mountain which with its wide ramifications divides Sutherland and Caithness. Several cultivated glens serve to diversify the monotonous succession of brown moorland and grey crags. These cleave the precipitous coast to its base, and betwirt their mighty portals the gleaming sea appears like a sheet of silver. The glen which flanks the Ord on the south is called Navidale, and a shapeless mountain at its head bears the appropriately sounding name of Craig Horradae (Craig-na-hoir-airidh). In Ausdale, which lies on the north side of the Ord, there are several clusters of cottages and considerable tracts of cultivated ground, but a total dearth of wood gives even that sheltered dingle an air of dreary vacuity.

The Sinclairs of Caithness long entertained a superstitious prejudice about passing the Ord on a Monday, which had its origin in the national calamity of Flodden Field; the young and valiant Earl of Caithness with the flower of his retainers, arrayed in the green livery of their clan, having crossed the Ord on that day to join their Royal master, while of the whole band scarcely one returned. Leyden, the Border poet, in a beautiful ode, has celebrated this superstition in the following stanza:—

"What youth, of graceful form and mein,
Foremost leads the spectred brave,
While o'er his mantle folds of green
His amber locks redundant wave?
When slow returns the fated day
That viewed their chieftain's long array,
Wild to the harp's deep plaintive string,
The Virgins raise the funeral hymn
From Ord's black mountain to the northern main,
And mourn the emerald hue that paints the vest of spring."

From the dreary wilds of the Ord, we hail with satisfaction the sequestered and romantic valley of Berriedale—a deep narrow ravine, in the bosom of which two mountain streams—Langwell and Berridale Water—unite before falling into the sea. They are shallow but turbulent brooks, and issue

from two wild rocky defiles which branch off like the prongs of a fork. From a wild mountainous district in the interior, prominent among other hills are a lofty ridge split into two summits, and a volcano-looking rock of still greater altitude. These are Morven and Scarabein (2048), and the peak with the black truncated cone is the Pap of Caithness. This is indeed the land of sterility, and even the lichen tribe refuse to vegetate on steeps which are totally destitute of soil and scourged by hyperborean storms. On a green eminence commanding a fine view of the whole dell stands Langwell, the seat of the Duke of Portland. Overhanging the gorge, and situated on a high craig, stand the remains of a castle, once the residence of the ancient lairds, the Sutherlands of Langwell.

At Berriedale commence those grand cliffs and stacks, or detached pillars of sandstone rock, which occur round all the coast of Caithness. On one of the loftiest of these stands the castle of Dunbeath, an old melancholy deserted pile situated on a narrow neck of land; it impends on one side over the sea, on the other over a deep chasm, into which the tide flows. A few trees, unworthy of notice in a more favoured clime, ornament the neighbourhood. A little beyond the castle, and 6 miles from Berriedale, is the village of Dunbeath, where there is a good inn. The next station is Lybster, from which Wick is 14 miles distant.

## WICK.

[Hotels: New Hotel; Caledonian; Wellington.]
Distances by rail: Thurso 201; Golspie 77; Inverness 161; Parth 305;
Edinburgh 3741. Population 8150.
Stage-coaches to Castletown, Mey, Houna, and John o' Groat's daily.

Wick is a royal burgh of ancient date. It contains a town house, a chamber of commerce, and several branch banks. It lies rather low, is irregularly built, and divided by a small stream, the mouth of which forms the harbour. This harbour has been built at an enormous cost, to afford safety and harbourage to the vast fishing fleet and foreign craft which visit this port during the course of the year. The violent storms to which it is exposed have rendered its construction exceedingly difficult, and the breakwater was almost entirely

destroyed by a terrific storm during the winter of 1871, involving a loss of about £140,000. On the south side of the river is the suburb of Pulteneytown, planned by the British Fishery Society. There is frequent intercourse with Edinburgh, Aberdeen, and Shetland Isles, by means of steamers.

About a mile and a half south is the "Old Man of Wick," a square tower, without window or loop-hole of any description, said to have been the stronghold successively of the De Cheynes, Sutherlands, and Oliphants. A little farther on is a curious natural bridge, formed by a slab of rock thrown across from the mainland to a tall "stack." The chasm is only about 20 feet wide at the top, and the slab is about 300 feet above the level of the sea. Through this rift the waves rush with terrific fury during a storm. Just beyond is the "Stack of the Brough," through which the waves have bored an immense tunnel, which has a very singular appearance.

From Wick a good road (of about 17 miles in length) conducts along the coast by Sinclair Bay, Keiss, and Freshwick Bay to the promontory of Duncanshay Head. It passes at first over an extensive sweep of sands. Farther north the castles of Sinclair, Girnigo, Ackergill, and Keiss, on the verge of the seaward cliffs, give a picturesque character to the scenery. Ackergill, still habitable, gives a very good notion of the rude strongholds which frowned along this iron-bound By some excavations on the property of Keiss, Mr. Laing made some valuable discoveries of prehistoric remains, human bones, and flint implements. On an extreme point upon the rocky shores and shell-banks of the Pentland Firth, about a mile and a half from the inn of Houna, an outline on the turf marks the site of the so-called John o' Groat's House, a house and ferry which, according to Pennant, "belonged to a gentleman of the name of Groat."\* The same early traveller mentions that, owing to the rapid tides of the Firth.

<sup>\*</sup> The legend of John o' Groat is thus told by Mr. Chambers in his Picture of Scotland. "A Lowlander of that name, along with his brother, arrived in Caithness in the reign of James IV., bearing a letter from the King, which recommended them to the gentlemen of the county. They procured land at this remote spot, settled, and became the founders of families. When the race of Groat had increased to the amount of eight different branches, the amity which had hitherto characterised them was interrupted by a question of precedency

"the Péntland throws up vast quantities of most beautiful sea-shells, abundance of which are carried south for shell-work; they are called John o' Groat's Buckies." About  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile to the east is Duncansbay Head, with its numerous deep and lengthened chasms or ghoes, and curious detached stacks or columns of rock rising from the sea.

The Pentland Firth, "that great eastern gulf-stream of the Atlantic," may be seen well from this, flowing with the force of all its united tides through the narrow opening between the mainland and the Orcades. From the Hebrides and Cape Wrath the Western Ocean rolls on in one uniform unbroken stream, which, as it approaches the eastern sea, is dashed and buffeted against the projecting headlands of Caithness and Orkney—the contracted channel imparting to its waters augmented velocity and the utmost agitation. The current then expands; but after crossing the Moray Firth, it again dashes itself with tremendous force on the rocky shores of Banff and Aberdeen shires. The distance from Houna to Thurso is 20 miles, and the road affords varied views of the isles of Orkney, the Pentland Firth, and the projecting points of the mainland of Caithness. Agricultural improvement and the planting and reclaiming of waste lands have been carried on in the district with rapid strides, and at Castlehill a number of labourers are employed in quarrying pavementflags, of which from three to four thousand square feet are annually exported.

The approach to Thurso from the south is by Georgemas Junction, a station on the main line 14 miles from Wick.

The branch is a short one of seven miles running down by the Thurso Water.

or chiefship. One night, in the course of some festivity, a quarrel arose as to who should sit at the head of the table next the door; high words ensued: and the ruin of the family seemed to be at hand by means of their injudicious dissension. In this emergency one of them named John, who was proprietor of the ferry over to Orkney, rose, and having stilled their wrath by soft language, assured them that at next meeting he would settle the point at issue. Accordingly he erected upon the extreme point of their territory an octagonal building having a door and window at every side, and furnished with a table of exactly the same shape; and when the next occasion of festivity took place, desired each of his kin to enter at his own door, and take the corresponding seat at the table. The striking originality of the idea fairly overcame all scruples; and with perfect equality, the former good humour of the fraternity was also restored.

## THURSO.

[Hotels: The Royal, very good; Caledonian.] Distances by rail; Wick 21: Perth 298.

Royal mail steamer sails between Thurso and Stromness every day during the summer months, affording an opportunity of visiting the Orkneys.

Coach to Tongue thrice a week.

Thurso, or Thor's Town, the most northerly town in Scotland, is a burgh of barony, holding of Sir George Sinclair as superior, and containing 3600 inhabitants. It is irregularly built, but contains some neat freestone houses and a handsome church. East of the town stands a fine old castle recently enlarged (Sir George Sinclair of Ulbster, Bart.); and farther on, in the same direction, is Harold's Tower, which was erected over the tomb of Earl Harold, the possessor, at one time, of half of Orkney, Shetland, and Caithness, and who fell in battle against his own namesake, Earl Harold the Wicked, in the year 1190. On the west side of the bay are the ruins of the Bishop's Castle, a residence of the bishops of Caithness.

The bay of Thurso consists of a semicircular sweep of sandy beach, on which the long line of breakers yield their power with hollow moan. It is closed at either extremity by the precipitous rocks which terminate in the high bluff promontories of Holborn and Dunnet Head. Over these, though upwards of 300 feet in height, the spray dashes during storms. In the opening between, the prodigious western precipices of Hoy and other of the Orkney Isles present a range of cliff scenery rarely surpassed in Britain. The view from Holborn Head includes the Clett, a huge detached rock, about 200 or 300 feet high, the boundless expanse and heaving swell of the ocean, and clouds of screaming seabirds.





## THE ORKNEY ISLANDS.

Steamer for Stromness, Orkney, from Thurso every day during summer. The regular steamer from Edinburgh (Granton) via Aberdeen, Wick, and Thurso, sails twice a week in summer from Granton pier. (Office, 16 Waterloo Place, where inquiry should be made as to days and hours.) The distance to Kirkwall from Edinburgh by sea is 241 miles, and a good-weather passage is reckoned at 26 hours. The voyage may be shortened by going on board at Aberdeen, where the steamer calls on its way north.

This group of islands, with the sister group of the Zetlands, forms one of the counties of Scotland. They are separated from Caithness by the Pentland Firth, a strait of about 8 miles in breadth, whose turbulent and angry waters form a terrible barrier between them and the mainland. In number they amount to 67, of which about 27 are inhabited, the population amounting to 31,300. Their general appearance is bleak, owing to the want of wood and the tracts of waste uncultivated land. This latter condition, however.

is diminishing, and both on the Mainland and other islands there are some excellent agricultural and grazing farms. The islands have a considerable export trade in live stock and grain, but more especially in cod, ling, and tusk, crabs, lobsters, and periwinkles, also in geese and eggs.

The climate is variable and damp, although by no means generally unwholesome to the inhabitants. This is borne out by a table in the Registrar-General's report for the ten years 1861-70. "By this table, which includes the whole population of each county, and, of course, all its towns, Sutherland and Orkney would seem to be the most healthy of the counties in Scotland." Spring can scarcely be said to commence until April, and there is but little general warmth before the middle of June. The summer terminates for the most part with August, though sometimes it continues through September. Autumn is a very uncertain period, and winter commences with the middle of October, and occupies the remaining five months of the year.

The best months for visiting these islands are July and August,

-----"when dewy Morning weaves
Her chaplet with the tints that Twilight leaves."

At this season the sun rises about 3 A.M. and sets about 9 P.M., the long days constituting one of the charms of a visit to Orkney, and indeed there may be said to be hardly any night.

The Orkney and Shetland islands formerly belonged to the kingdom of Norway and Denmark, and they were not annexed to the crown of Scotland till the reign of James III. (15th century), when they were received by him as a marriage portion with a daughter of the King of Denmark. They possess a distinct Norse dialect, which, however, is fast disappearing. A curious remnant of the Norwegian government is still left in the Odallers, whose landed possessions are allodial, that is, held in absolute right, independently of any superior.

The largest island is called Pomona or Mainland, and on it Kirkwall, the principal town, is situated. Its distance from Edinburgh by sea is 241 miles.

\* "The Odallers and Odal-born were the Commons of Orkney and Zetland—the Rotthismen and their sons—who constituted the numerical strength of the Althing (Court of Freemen). There is no class in Europe exactly analogous to this Peasant Noble of Orkney and of Norway. He was a peasant, for he tilled his own land, and claimed no distinction among his free neighbours; but he was also a noble, for there was no hereditary order superior to his own."—Memorial for Orkney.

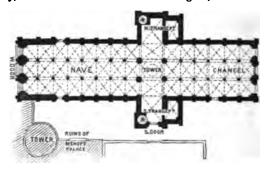
## KIRKWALL

[Hotels: The Kirkwall, Bridge Street; Castle. There is also a Temperance Hotel at No. 7 Broad Street. Private lodgings can also be obtained. There is a newsroom, to which strangers have access.]

Tourists who visit Kirkwall for the first time, especially those or antiquarian tastes, will find much that is attractive and interesting. The town consists mainly of one long street, exceedingly tortuous and narrow, with the houses standing in all manner of curious positions. The names on the sign-boards are strange; those of Baikie, Cursiter, Groat, and Halcro, being common. The town is a royal and parliamentary burgh, the first existing charter bearing the date of 1476, and it contains a population of 3400 inhabitants. The chief object of interest is the

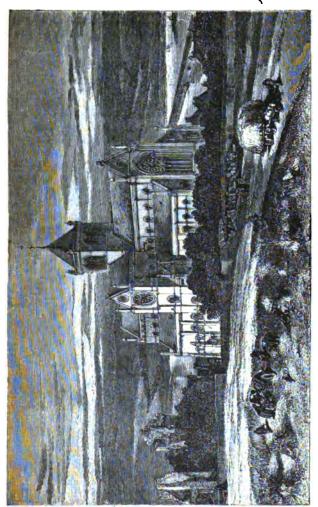
# Cathebral of St. Magnus,

a stately and imposing pile, founded in 1138 by Ronald, Earl of Orkney, and dedicated to his relative Magnus, who had been



QROUND-PLAN OF KIRKWALL CATHEDRAL

murdered some years previously, and canonised by the Pope. It was subsequently enlarged in the beginning of the 16th century by Bishops Stewart and Reid. Besides that of Glasgow it is the only Scottish cathedral remaining in a complete state, with nave, aisles, transepts, and choir. The only part wanting is the spire, which rose above the central tower, and was burned down after being struck by lightning in the year 1671. The style is Norman, of the severest type, with a mixture of the First Pointed Gothic. The length of the



KIRKWALL CATHEDRAL (FOUNDED A.D. 1188). SOUTH-EAST VIEW.

building is 226 feet, and its breadth 56. The arms of the transept are 28 feet beyond the side walls, and 28 feet wide. The height from the floor to the roof is 71 feet, and the top of the central tower is 140 feet from the ground. The roof is supported by 32 pillars, in two rows. 16 feet apart. Four of these support the tower in the centre of the cross, and are 24 feet in circumference; the others are 15 feet in circumference and 18 feet in height. The roof of the side aisles consists of groined arches. The whole building is lighted by 103 windows, including those of the tower, some of them of great size. The east rose-window consists of four pointed arches separated by three shafts, and an upper wheel of 12 compartments, the height being 36 feet and width 12. On the south wing of the transept there is another circular window, and in the nave three doors and a fine pointed window, two side doors forming with the others a porch. The stone used in the building is a red sandstone interspersed regularly, especially on the west side, with white, There are several monumental stones fixed in the side walls, one of which is sacred to the memory of Malcolm Laing, the well-known historian. The choir has been screened off and fitted up as the parish church, which considerably mars the perspective. A dark winding-stair conducts to the top of the tower, whence there is a fine view. Near the top are four bells, three of them suspended. and regularly used. The cathedral was repaired some years ago. and is very well kept.

Adjoining the cathedral are the ruins of the Bishop's and Earl's palaces. the keys of which are kept in a house near the entrance. The Bishop's Palace is of great antiquity, but the date of its erection is unknown. It is in a very dilapidated condition, the most entire portion being a round tower built in 1540 by Bishop Reid, whose effigy is still tolerably well preserved in a niche in the outside wall. It possesses unusual interest as the scene of the death of Haco, King of Norway, who died here of a broken heart, after the battle of Largs in 1263. Close at hand, embowered among trees of considerable size, are the remains of the Earl's Palace, built by Earl Patrick Stewart about the year 1600, whose initials, "P. E. O.," Patrick. Earl of Orkney, are still discernible over the entrance. This Patrick was called the Tyrant Earl, and for his oppressive conduct was beheaded at the Cross of Edinburgh in 1615. On the ground-floor are the kitchen, with fireplace large enough to roast an ox-rooms for retainers, with stanchioned windows, and a deep draw-well. The great banqueting-room is approached by a massive stair, and contains a fireplace at each end; it has once been lighted by a fine Gothic window. In this room Sir Walter Scott places the scene of Jack Bunce's interview with Cleveland the pirate. In 1745 the palace was unroofed, and the slates applied to the present townhouse, which had previously been built with stones from the old castle of Kirkwall. A small gratuity is expected by the beadle who shows the cathedral, as also by the woman who keeps the keys of the Palaces.

Less than a quarter of a mile east of the town is "Cromwell Fort," an old earthwork erected by English soldiers during the time of the Commonwealth, and now used by the Kirkwall Volunteer Artillery.

## PICTS' HOUSES.

By the walk along the Ayre, between the bay and the peerie or little sea, and by the residence of Grainbank, the Picts' houses of Quanterness may be visited. These are contained in a simple green Half-a-mile to the westward, on the slope of Wideford Hill, there is a much finer specimen of an underground house, with four apartments, contained within a heath-covered mound, 140 feet in circumference at its base, and entered by a passage 18 inches high, and about 22 inches wide. The outside wall of the "house," as ascertained by excavation, is built in the usual style, of large stones converging towards the top so as to form a cone, after which it is covered over with a thick layer of turf. From the summit of Wideford Hill, 721 feet in height, in this vicinity, an extensive and varied view may be obtained. By a descent on the south side, the return may be made to Kirkwall by the old Stromness road, whence there is a view of Scapa Bay, about a mile distant on the right. Another pleasant walk proceeds by the eastward of the town to Birstane, the seat of William Balfour, Esq., of Gairsay, on the way to which may be seen several houses, including Papdale, formerly the property of Malcolm Laing the historian, and afterwards the residence, in his early years, of Samuel Laing, Esq.

# MAESHOW TUMULUS AND STANDING STONES OF STENNIS. Nine miles from Kirkwall.

This excursion may be regarded as the most interesting in Orkney. The roads are excellent, and a coach runs to Stromness daily in summer, while gigs or phaetons can be hired at a cost of about 12s. 6d. for the whole journey. At a distance of six miles from Kirkwall is the village of Phinstown, where there are Established, Free, and

United Presbyterian Churches; and a little distance beyond, on a hillside to the right, is the elegant residence of Binscarth House. Half-a-mile farther on, a road on the right hand leads towards the parish of Harray, the only parish in Orkney that is nowhere touched by the sea, in which there are from eighty to ninety little lairds—odallers—and where some remains of the Norse language may still be heard. About nine miles from Kirkwall, close to the road, is the House of Turmiston,—the scene in Scott's *Pirate*, whence Cleveland the pirate witnessed the destruction of his vessel in Stromness Bay. Near at hand, on the north side of the road, stands the

## TUMULUS OF MARSHOW OR MRS HOW,

a conical green mound 85 feet in height, and 120 feet in diameter at its base. This mound was opened under the direction of James Farrer, Esq., in the year 1861, and was found to be a chambered barrow constructed with great care. The passage into the interior on the west side is 52 feet in length, and at the entrance is only 2 feet 4 inches in height and breadth, though it afterwards widens to about 31 feet wide and 41 feet high. The passage opens into a chamber about 15 feet square, of which the roof had fallen in. walls were about 131 feet high, and as they kept gradually protruding over each other, so as to form a cone, the space between them at that height had narrowed to 9 feet square. In each corner is a buttress, one side of which is composed of a single upright block of stone, and in two sides of the building are little chambers in the wall. On the edge of the large block in the south-east buttress is a winged dragon, beautifully carved, and a serpent twined round a pole. On the large stone in the north-east and north-west corners. and on other stones, chiefly about the entrances to the chambers, are many runic inscriptions, the first ever found in Orkney. runes have been generally deciphered and translated by Danish scholars, and belong, it is believed, to the period of about 1150. Most of them are mere names of the engravers, but two of them refer to the barrow, and according to one of these it "was formerly a sorcery-hall erected for Lodbrok." Judging from the weatherworn appearance of the stone, however, and from other circumstances, it is inferred that the building was old and roofless at the time when the ruins were inscribed, and really belongs to a much earlier period. The hall has now been roofed according to the original plan, with a door placed at the entrance, which is kept



THE STONES OF STEINIS, 9 MILES FROM KIRKWALL.

locked; but any one can get admission by applying at a house close at hand, where the key is kept.

## THE STONES OF STENNIS.

The situation of these "standing-stones," as they are called, is altogether remarkable. The great loch of Stennis is here nearly cut in two by opposite promontories, and the shallow strait is bridged over with what Wallace in his History of Orkney has termed a "causey," and which is called the Bridge of Brodgar. The remains still exist of two great circles, one on each side of the loch, consisting of huge unhewn stones, standing erect as if growing out of the earth. Of the circle on the south side only three stones remain, one of which is prostrate on the ground. About 180 years ago, when Wallace wrote his History of Orkney, the circle appears to have been complete, with the addition of two stones between it and the bridge. One of these, called the Stone of Odin, was used as a trysting-place for lovers, where by joining hands through a hole (by which the stone is perforated about 5 feet from the ground), and repeating some formula, they swore eternal fidelity to each other. The custom is appropriated by Sir Walter Scott, with his usual felicity, in The Pirate. This stone, with some others, was destroyed in 1814, and the fragments used for building a cow-house, and all these relics of antiquity would probably have shared the same fate had not Mr. Malcolm Laing interfered to protect them. At the south end of the bridge a gigantic monolith, 17 feet high, is called the Watchstone. Passing along the bridge, and onward for half-a-mile, the visitor reaches the great ring, a space of about two acres and a half, enclosed with a trench, inside of which are the stone pillars. There are traces still left of thirty-seven stones, of which, however, only sixteen are standing entire. Their original number appears to have been about sixty. It is now generally believed that these ponderous monuments of antiquity are not of Druidical origin, although connected with the worship of the people or other public purpose.\*

## STROMNESS.

[Inns: Mrs. Scott's (late Paterson's); Flett's.]

Leaving this interesting locality, we proceed by the Bridge of Waith to Stromness, a village of 1600 inhabitants, with a considerable shipping trade, and situated among the finest scenery of Orkney. There are no monuments of antiquity here, but there is a natural

<sup>\*</sup> See Burton's History of Scotland, vol. i. chap. iv.

history museum which strangers should visit. To the geologist the locality is interesting, as it abounds with petrified fish, and here the famous Asterolepis was found by Hugh Miller. In this district were born Gow or Smith, the hero of *The Pirate*, and Torquil, of whom Byron sings as "the blue-eyed northern child."

From Stromness the tourist may conveniently pay a visit to the island of Hoy, which stands conspicuous among the Orcades for rugged and picturesque scenery. The hire of a boat, to await the return of the passengers, is about 6s. Towards the north-west extremity of the island is the "Old Man," an isulated pillar 300 feet high, with arches below, and supposed, when viewed from a distance, to resemble the human form. The highest peak, called the Wardhill of Hoy, is 1555 feet above the sea-level, and its cliffs are still tenanted by some solitary eagles. One object of interest in the neighbourhood is the Dwarfie Stone, around which Sir Walter Scott has thrown such a halo of romance—a huge block of sandstone. about 18 feet long, 14 feet broad, and 7 feet high, in which three apartments have been hewn many centuries ago. It was once believed to have been the residence of Troll the dwarf, who occupied the larger of the two end apartments, while his wife slept in the other. More probably it has been the shrine of a Christian hermit -a supposition strengthened by the fact, that even till recent times pilgrims were in the habit of leaving some offering at the stone. Whoever inhabited the singular den certainly enjoyed

## "Pillow cold and sheets not warm."

The coast on the west mainland from Stromness to Birsay exhibits some magnificent rock scenery. At Birsay, 12 miles distant, there is an interesting ruin, supposed to have been a palace in the time of the Norsemen, but rebuilt by Earl Robert Stewart, natural son of King James V., after the model of Holyrood. Over the entrance was a stone with the inscription, "Dominus Robertus Stewartus, filius Jacobi Quinti, Rex Scotorum," which was probably only a mistake in grammar, but it was charged against Earl Patrick as if it had been a usurpation of the royal title, and helped to bring him to the block. A stone inscribed with the name of King Bellus is built in the wall of the church. On the Brough, which is insulated at high water, are some remains of Christ Church, where St. Magnus was interred, but whence his body was removed to Kirkwall.

#### SHAPINSHAY.

A short excursion may be made from Kirkwall by packet, sailing

twice a day in summer, to the neighbouring island of Shapinshay, on which is situated Balfour Castle, the seat of David Balfour, Esq. The grounds are open to visitors, and the castle may also be inspected by well-introduced strangers. The library contains many rare works connected with Norse Literature. The farm-steading adjoining is the finest in Orkney.

The adjacent islands of Gairsay, Egilshay, and Rousay, are not very accessible, and can only be visited by boat having an experienced pilot on board, as there are dangerous currents to be encountered. On the island of Eglishay are the remains of St. Magnus Church, with a round tower, a very old edifice, built, as is supposed, by the aboriginal Celts, converted by the missionaries from Iona some time between the years 400 and 848. The island is six miles from Kirkwall. Rousay is a romantic-looking island of volcanic character. Confortable lodgings or refreshments may be obtained at Hullion.

## THE BROUGH OR OLD PICTISH TOWER OF BURRA.

An excursion, interesting to antiquarians, may be made to the islands of Burra and South Ronaldshay, where there are two specimens of the Brough or old Pictish fort. The walk from Kirkwall to St. Mary's village, in the parish of Holm, is about six miles, and from this point we reach Burra by crossing the ferry at Holm Sound (freight of ferry boat 2s.) A few hundred yards distant from the landing-place is the brough, quite entire, but without the roof, a circular building about 40 feet in diameter, and, like other structures of that period, built with the stones protruding inward, so as nearly to close in at the roof. The wall at its foundation is about twelve feet thick, and there are in it two small apartments, opening into the inside of the building. Formerly this edifice presented only the appearance of a green mound till it was opened up some years ago. Walking along the island about two miles, we may cross to South Ronaldshay, by the ferry, for which the charge is sixpence. A mile from the landing-place is the village of St. Margaret's Hope. A short distance beyond this is the howe of Hoxay, where there is another brough, presenting much the same appearance as that already described. It has been partially repaired, and rendered more substantial, while the original form is retained.

## THE NORTH ISLES.

The string of islands stretching in a north-easterly direction, and named respectively Stronsay, Sanday, North Ronaldshay, Eday,

Westray, etc., are distinguished as the North Isles, and a visit to them may be combined in one tour by means of the steamer "Orcadian," which plies twice a week, leaving Kirkwall on the mornings of Saturday and Wednesday, returning Monday and Thursday. The hours of sailing may be learnt from the local newspaper. The accommodation on board is good, and the fares are moderate. Stronsay is generally flat and uninteresting in appearance, but in an advanced agricultural condition. Comfortable quarters can be had at Maxwell's in the village, and at Sampson's Lane. Sanday, as its name indicates, is flat and sandy, but noted for its production of grain and potatoes. Some interesting excavations have been made here by Mr. Farrer. There is an inn at Castlehill. North Ronaldshay is the most northern of the group. and here the inhabitants are to be seen in their most primitive condition. Rivilins are still occasionally used instead of shoes, and the Norse language lingers in ordinary conversation. Eday, with its calf, abounds in peats, but its soil has lately been greatly improved. In Calf Sound there is good anchorage. On reaching Westray, we land at Pierowall, where there is a tolerable inn. the immediate vicinity are the ruins of Notland Castle, built (1420) by Tulloch, bishop of Orkney, whose initials, with the figure of a kneeling bishop, are cut on the capital of one of the pillars. It was this bishop who erected that beautiful part of Kirkwall cathedral where his remains were interred. There is some fine rock scenery at the promontory of Nouphead, and some caves are pointed out where some faithful followers of the Chevalier took refuge after the rebellion.



FAIR INLE: BETWEEN ORKNEY AND SHETLAND,

# THE SHETLAND OR ZETLAND ISLES.

are inhabition being With belonged at one time

The Ultima Thule of the ancients, are separated from the Orkneys by a channel of a dangerous and tide - tossed sea, 50 miles in width. They are 100 in number, but only between thirty and forty

are inhabited—the population being under 32,000.

With the Orkneys, they belonged at one time to the kingdom of Denmark, and formed part of the marriage dowry of the Princess Margaret of Denmark. At various times they were

DOR HOLM, NORTHMAVINE. Denmark. At various times they were bestowed by the crown on different per-

sons, some of whom subjected the inhabitants to great oppression; but, at length, in 1707, the greater part of them was obtained by James, Earl of Morton, from the crown in mortgage, which was rendered irredeemable in 1742, and in 1766 he sold the estate to Sir Lawrence Dundas, the ancestor of the present proprietor.

The great wealth of Shetland is the sea, and thousands of the population are engaged in the fishing of cod, ling, tusk, saithe, and herrings. The amount of money received annually for fish varies from £30,000 to £90,000. Agriculture is very limited, owing to the nature of the soil, though, where practicable, good crops of bere (a sort of barley), oats, turnips, and potatoes are raised. Sheepfarming has been successfully carried on of late years. The valued rental of the county does not exceed £32,000. A large portion of the female population is engaged in knitting Shetland hosiery, some of these articles being extremely beautiful, and delicate in texture. The whole of the coast of Shetland is rugged and romantic, deeply indented by voes, that stretch inland in many cases for several

miles, and the rocks are generally of considerable height, with numerous outlying stacks, and still more dangerous "bas," as the sunken rocks are called.

To the angler Shetland affords excellent sport. Most of the numerous lochs abound in trout of good quality and size, and the fishing is free to all. Good sea-trout fishing is to be had also in autumn.

The Granton mail-steamer leaves Kirkwall for Lerwick on the morning of each Saturday, and an additional steamer leaves during the months of June, July, August, and September, on the morning of Wednesday. Parties in Kirkwall intending to visit Lerwick should ascertain the probable time of sailing at the office of the Shipping Companyon Kirkwall quay. The distance is over 100 miles, and the voyage occupies from eight to ten hours. The whole distance by steamer from Edinburgh is about 340 miles.

## FAIR ISLAND.

which lies midway between the two groups, is a precipitous sea-girt rock about three miles in length, and only accessible by a small creek, into which vessels can enter in fine weather. It contains some good pasturage, and maintains a singularly primitive population \* of fishermen. It is remarkable as the isle upon whose iron girdle the vanguard of the "Invincible Armada" was broken in 1588. The flag-ship of the Spanish admiral, Duke Medina Sidonia, was the chief, and his Excellency, after remaining some time upon the island in miserable plight, became the guest of Mr. Sinclair of Quendale, a gentleman living upon the neighbouring parish of Dunrossness. About 200 of the invaders were rescued, and lived among the hardy islanders upon shell-fish and wild-fowl till famine drove them to the Mainland, where they were hospitably received by Mr. Umphrey of Reawick, who had despatched a vessel for them, and subsequently forwarded them to Scotland. Traces of their visit, moral and physical, have been perpetuated. The art of knitting parti-coloured woollen articles, known as peculiar to Shetland, consisting of gloves, caps, stockings, and waistcoats, of the varied patterns and combinations of colours, is one of their legacies to the Fair Isle women, whose time is chiefly occupied in this pretty work.

<sup>\*</sup> The population, like that of Pitcairn Island, at one time far outgrew the means of subsistence, and a subscription was set agoing for conveying one-half to Canada. Some 250 of the 400 persons were thus taken away, under the direction of the Board of Supervision.

Murillo, who flourished in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, exhibits the patterns alluded to upon a shawl in his beautiful picture of the Flower Girl, in the Dulwich Gallery, which is a strong evidence of their origin.

Betwixt this island and the Mainland of Shetland flows the "Roost of Sumburgh," a raging tideway, twenty miles wide, and almost impassable in stormy weather. This headland takes its name from Sumburgh Head, the southern promontory of Zetland, and it consists of a bold rocky precipice, sloping inland to rich pastures and corn-fields. On the summit stands one of the late Robert Stephenson's lighthouses, at an elevation of 300 feet above the level of the sea, built about 1820 at a cost of £20,000;—a substantial work of art, of the greatest utility to the navigators of those seas, and which has almost entirely prevented the occurrence of shipwrecks on this part of the coast. Some miles to the northwest of Sumburgh may be seen Fitful Head, where Scott fixes the abode of the pythoness Norna. Passing along the bend of the coast in the direction of Lerwick, the shores of Dunrossness and Sandwick parishes are skirted before arriving at the island of

## Mousa,

which is equidistant from Sumburgh Head and Lerwick about 12 miles. The narrow channel between Mousa and the Mainland is bounded on both sides by formidable precipices covered with seafowl, and exhibiting many large caverns, or "helyers," which reverberate with the sound of the rolling and restless waves. In the headland called Noness is one of these famous helyers, fifty yards deep, and frequented by seals or sealkies, and tang-fish, as they are vernacularly called in Zetland. The famous Pictish tower of Mousa, situated above the creek and shelving shore of the island, is a conspicuous and interesting object, about 100 feet high, double walled, built of flat stones without mortar, and shaped like a dicebox, with circular stairs and cells running to the top. It is in a dilapidated condition, but the most entire specimen in the islands of these "Burgs" or watch-towers, which were used formerly for defence and mutual communication along the coast.

A romantic legend exists respecting this castle—that Earl Erlend, a Norwegian Prince, and kinsman of the Earl of Orkney and Zetland, carried off his lady-love to this remote place of security, and fortified it, holding possession till the lady's family consented



PICTISH TOWER OF MOUSA, 12 MILES FROM LERWICK.

to their marriage. The castle was in a state of integrity in 1154. Mousa produces good sheep, and well-fed cattle. Wild-duck and curlew abound, and otters have their well-known haunts or "hads" in the east board and other spots.

Nearly opposite Mousa, situated on the low shore facing the north, is Sand Lodge, the residence of John Bruce, Esq., of Sumburgh, a large proprietor in this county. The abrupt hills on

the left are called the Cliffs of Coningsburg, and their sea-washed shores have been the scenes of many fearful shipwrecks. At the northern declivity in the first gap, and above the sandy beach and islets immediately before us, lies a pretty glen intersected with a trout-burn, on the banks of which are a number of tumuli, supposed to be the graves of men slain in some ancient battle.

The next point is Helliness Head, terminating in a dangerous shoal and "Ba." Just beyond the shore are found the remains of concentric circles of stones, supposed to indicate an open-air law court of the "Fowd," or Judge of the district in ancient times.

A better view is obtained here of the south part of the Islands of Bressa and Noss, with the entrance to the harbour of Lerwick. The precipices of the "Ord" and Bard, and Noss Head, are surpassed in height by the hill immediately behind them, called the Wart or Ward Hill of Bressay, about 750 feet high. Passing the shores of Coningsburg, and farther along, Quarff, Brindister, Gulberwick, the bays of Soundy, and the "Nabb" point, the south entry is made to

## LERWICK,

with two hotels, the Queen's and Mattison's. Private lodgings may also be obtained.

Although in the Lowlands Lerwick would only be entitled to the name of a thriving village, its growth is remarkable, having gradually risen to its present position of a town with 3500 inhabitants from a few rude huts and fishing booths erected in 1670 for traffic with the Dutch fishing busses, whose crews exchanged gin, tobacco, wooden shoes, pipes, and cheese, for hosiery, etc. It is very irregularly built, some of the houses lining the shore, and standing partly in the sea (with loadberrys and piers attached), while the remainder surmount the slope of an abrupt eminence, extending half-a-mile north and south. Commercial Street, which runs zigzag throughout its whole extent, constitutes the only thoroughfare, and here there are numerous shops, where Shetland hosiery is abundantly displayed.

Several Churches are conspicuous on the high grounds, and the walls of a fortification, called Fort Charlotte, occupy the northern boundary. This fort was built in the reign of Cromwell, but rebuilt during that of George III., and for many years strongly garrisoned, but latterly it has been transformed into a court-house and jail.

In Bressay Sound, formed by the opposite island, Lerwick pos-

sesses one of the finest harbours in the world; and one which is made the rendezvous of vessels destined for the whale fishery. Off Bressay is *The Noss*, the most remarkable of the rock phenomena of Shetland, and which consists of a small high island, 500 feet in length and 170 broad, with a flat summit, girt on all sides by perpendicular walls of rock, which rise abruptly from the sea to the



CRADLE OF NOSS.

height of 160 feet. It may be reached by ferry from Bressay, but no one is allowed to land without an order from the proprietor or tenant, or, if the weather permit, it may be visited by boat, and the Orkneyman's Cave explored en route. In former years an ingenious though perilous description of bridge was in use here, to connect the Noss with the neighbouring island of Holm. This contrivance consisted of strong ropes stretched across the gulph, along which passengers were drawn in a cradle or wooden chair, but it was given up some years ago.

Shetland is famous for a species of hardy ponies, which are bred in large numbers, and principally for use in mines and coal pits.

As in Orkney, the principal island is called "The Mainland," and

it is traversed by good roads. The antiquities consist of various burghs and the ruins of Scalloway Castle. The latter is situated



SHETLAND PONY.

eight miles to the west of Lerwick, in the parish of Tingwall. Having been despoiled of its freestone for the rake of supplying iambs and lintels to the neighbouring mansion of Sands, it presents little more than a shell of a square building turreted at the corners: a small doorway, by which it is entered, is surmounted by a Latin inscription. giving the name of the

founder (Patrick, Earl of Orkney, of infamous memory) and the date of its erection.\*

## NORTHMAVINE,

one of the most beautiful parts of Shetland is Northmavine, a peninsula, almost an island, situated at the extreme north of the Mainland. The scenery is attractive in the neighbourhood of Hillswick, but it is not well known nor so much visited as it deserves, owing to its distance, being 40 miles from Lerwick. The road is good all the way, and it can be travelled by dog-cart, or pony, or better still on foot, fishing-rod in hand. Leaving Lerwick by the north road through the parish of Tingwall, there is a small roadside hostelry 12 miles from Lerwick, where substantial refreshment can be obtained. Several trouting lochs are passed on the way, and there is another near this inn. The road proceeds through a dreary valley six miles in extent to the head of Olnafirth voe, where there is one

<sup>\*</sup> PATRICIUS STEWARDUS, Orcadize et Zetlandize Comes, I.V.R.S. Cujus fundamen saxum est, Dom, illa, manebit, Labilis e contra si sit arena perit. A.D. 1600.—An inscription said to have been furnished by the clergyman of Northmavine, probably in bitterness of soul, though the Earl saw not, or affected not to see, the spiritual satire which it poured upon a tyrant, who had endeavoured to establish his kingdom in this world by ruling the people with a rod of iron, and holding them under worse than Egyptian bondage.

of the most extensive and flourishing fishing stations in Shetland. Winding along the banks of this long arm of the sea, which appears almost like an inland lake, Brae is reached 6 miles farther on, where travellers can be put up. Right opposite is the pleasantly-situated House of Busta, surrounded by the few and almost only trees in the island. A short distance from Brae is Mavis Grind, where the Atlantic and North Sea are separated by little more than the width of the road,—the hills are bare and rugged, and intersected by deep chasms. Twelve miles more of road, winding among the hills and round lochs, bring us to Hillswick, a spot of rare beauty of its kind. In the vicinity are high rugged rocks, outlying stacks, and natural arches. A short distance to the west is Rona Hill, 1500 feet high, the loftiest in Shetland, from whose summit on a clear day, a magnificent view of the whole northern archipelago is obtained.

## THE NORTH ISLES.

The steamer "Chieftain's Bride" plies regularly twice a week between Lerwick and the North Isles, and every tourist having the time should avail himself of this opportunity. The accommodation is comfortable, and the fares moderate. Twelve miles north from Lerwick is the island of Whalsay, on which is the fine modern mansion of Symbister. Passing along the coast of Lunnasting, and weathering Lunnaness, we enter the Sound of Yell, with its rapid tide of 9 miles an hour, and in a gale of wind the terror of seamen. Various hamlets or fishing stations are visited, and we cross over to the island of Yell, the second largest and bleakest of the group. It is about 20 miles long, and except along the shore, where there is a little arable land, it contains nothing but peat. From Yell we pass over to the fertile island of Fetlar, where the home-farm of Brugh (the finest sheep-farm in Shetland) and the fresh green tint of the grass present a pleasing contrast to the sombre grey of Yell. Unst, the most northerly island of Great Britain, is about ten miles long by four broad. It is bare and sterile, and towards the north very hilly, but a fertile valley runs through the entire length of the island. It contains some chromate of iron quarries, which were long, and may be again, sources of considerable wealth to the proprietors. There is a tradition that this island was the most ancient seat of the Norwegian Lawtings or Supreme Courts. The president of these courts was named the Great Foud or Lagman, and subordinate to him were several little Fouds or under sheriffs or bailiffs. A hill named Crucified, and a cairn called The House, together with

numerous stone circles and barrows, seem to favour this supposition. On a steep rock towards the north stands the North Unst Lighthouse, which is described by Mr. David Stevenson, in his interesting work on Lighthouses, as built on an outlying rock of a conical form, called a stack, which rises to the height of nearly 200 feet above the sea. Towards the north its face is nearly perpendicular, and exposed to the full fetch of the Northern Ocean. Its southern face is a steep rocky slope, which, previous to the cutting of steps on its surface, could only be scaled with great difficulty. On the north-eastern side of the island the hill of Saxaford rises to the height of 935 feet, and affords a remarkable prospect.

Far rocks on rocks, in mist and storm array'd, Stretch far to sea their giant colonnade, With many a cavern seam'd, the dreary haunt Of the dun seal and swarthy cormorant; Wild round their rifted brows, with frequent cry As of lament, the gulls and gannets fly, And from their sable base, with sullen sound, In sheets of whitening foam the waves rebound.



FITFUL HEAD.

# INDEX.

Names of Mountains beginning with Ben are classed together. The others, such as Schichallion, are placed alphabetically. The same applies to Glens, Lochs, and Straths.

Alves, 394

#### Α

Abbotsford, 110-118 Abercairney Abbey, 254 Abbey Craig, 196 ABERDEEN, 343; Byron's House, 850; Marischal College, 350; Old Aberdeen and King's College, 351; Cathedral, 853 Aberdour, Fife, note, 156 Aberfeldy and Falls of Moness, 276 Aberfoyle, 201 Abergeldie Castle, 366 Abernethy Round Tower, 262; (Inverness-shire), note, 803-5 Aberuchill Castle, 246 Abingdon, 142 Aboyne, 359 Achany House, 582 Acharn, Falls of, 282 Achnasheen, 559, 564 Ackergill Castle, 601 Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, 24 Affleck Castle, 826 Ailsa Craig, 439 Airlie Castle, 322 Airthrey Castle, 204 Aldbar Castle, 337 Aldie Castle, 173 Aldourie House, 542 Alexandria, note, 446 Alford, note, 361; Vale of, 382, 383 Allan Water, 203 Allanton, 428 Allardyce Castle, note, 336 Allean, 288 Alloa, 170; House, note, 170 Alloway Kirk, 431 Almond Glen, Perthshire, 256, 264 Alness, 577 Althea, 570 Altgirneg, 293 Altyre Lodge, 396 Alva, 170 Alvah Bridge, 885

Alvie, 302 Alwyn Water, Vale of, 114 Alyth, 321 Ancrum House and Moor, 130 Annan, note, 119 Annandale, 144 Anstruther, 157 Antoninus' wall, 181 Applecross, 562 Arbroath, 330 Arbuthnott House, note, 336 Arcan, 553 Ardchattan House and Priory, 468 Ardchonnel Castle, 466 Ardchullary, 240 Arden House, 227 Ardenadam, 476 Ardentinny, 452 Ardeonaig (L. Tay), note, 282 Ardgarten House, 455 Ardgay, 581 Ardgowan House, 469 Ardincaple Castle, 449 Ardkinglass Castle, 455 Ardiamont House, 479 Ardle River, 275 Ardmillan House, 489 Ardmore House, 449 Ardnamurchan, note, 486 Ardoch, Roman Camp, 250 Ardrishaig, 479 Ardross Castle, 577 Ardrossan, 469 Ardtornish Castle, 485 Ardveich Castle, 246 Ardverikie, 308 Ardvoirlich House, 246 Ardvourlie Castle, 522 Ardvreck Castle, 591 Ardvrecknish lodge, 236 Argyll, Duke of, seat at Inveraray, 458 Argyll's Bowling Green, 453 Argyll's Stone, 802 Argyllshire, 451

Arisaig, 504, 580 Armadale Castle (Skye), 505 Arniston House, 100 Aros Castle, 485 Arren, 471 Arrochar, 454 Arthur's Seat, Edinburgh, 40 Ashiesticl, 99 Ashton, 448 Assynt, 590 Attadale House, 560 Auchencas Castle, 148 Auchendarroch House, 480 Auchendoun Castle, note, 387 Auchendrane, 432 Auchindrean, 572 Auchinheglish House, 227 Auchline House, 284 Auchmithie, 882 Auchmull Castle, 339 Auchnacarry Castle, 584 Auchnashellach Lodge, 559 Auchterarder, 257 Auchterhouse, 820 Auchtoo, 241 Auldearn, 551 Aultnaharra, 595; Inn, 597 Ausdale, 599 Aviemore, 802 Avoch, 547 Avon Valley, 181 Avondale Castle, 428 Awe River, 467 Ayr, 429 Ayton, 181

В

Bachnagairn, 325 Badcall, 593 Badenoch district, 301 Baillie's, Joanna, birthplace, 425 Balbirnie House, 158 Balcaskie House, 157 Balcony House, 577 Baldovan House, 819 Balfluig Castle, 883 Balfour Castle, 614; House, 360 Balgay House, 819 Balgone, 182 Balgowan, 265 Ballachulish, 288; pedestrian route from Taynuilt and Bunawe, note, 468; from Oban, 496. Ballater, 361 Ballatrich, 363 Ballechin, 275 Ballied, 274 Ballindalloch House, 805 Ballinluig Station, 285 Balloch, Loch Lomond, 446 Ballochmyle, 486. Ballogie House, 360 Balmacarra, 506 Balmaha (Loch Lomond), 227

Balmerino's, Lord, burial-place, 77 Balmoral Castle, 367 Balnagowan, 579 Balnaguard Inn, 275 Balnakiel House, 574 Balquhain Tower, 883 Balquhidder, note, 241 Balruddery, Den of, 820 Banavie, 528 Banchory, 858; House, 856 Banff, 885 Bankton House, 187 Bannatyne House, 820 Bannockburn, 188 Barclay Castle, 384 Barmekyne of Echt, note, 358 Barnbougle Castle, 98 Barncluith Gardens, 428 Barnhill, 819 Barnton House, 93 Barracks, The, 291 Barra Island, 524 Barrisdale House, 506 Barrow of Mes How, 610 Barskimming House, 437 Bass Rock, note, 136 Baxter Park, Dundee, 317 Beattock, 143 Beaufort Castle, 552 Beauly, 552; paths to Wester Ross, Belhaven, 135 Bell, Henry, first steamer, 400 ; monument, 442; burial-place, 449 Belladrum House, 552 Belleville House, 801 Bell Rock, 831 Belmont Castle, 820 Bemerside Hill and House, 114 Benarty, 176 Bennachie Hill, 886 Ben-aan, 220 -a-bourd, 877 -a-Chroin, 236 Alder, 801, 307 Arthur (Cobbler), 458 Attow, 575 Bhain, 562. Bhraggie, 584. Blabhein (Blaven), 508. Brack, 453 Clouch, 170. Clibrick, 576 Cruachan, 468, 467 Dearg, 572 Dubh, 227 Eay, 566, 578 evachart, 574 Feach, 587 Hope, 595 Lawers, 282 ledi, 218 Lochan, 456 Lomond, 228, 458

Ben Loyal, 596 Bona Ferry, 529 Bonar Bridge, 581 Luigeach, 573 More (Perthshire), 243, 284; (Mull). 480; (Rum), 496; (Sutherland), Muich-dhui, 873 Nevis, 580 Bonskeld, 288 rinnes, 388 Screel, 506 Bleoch, 568 Spionna (Spenue), 593 Vane, 232 425 Venue, 223 Vorlich (Lochearn), 246; (Loch Boturich Castle, 227 Lomond), 232 Vracky, 286 Bowden Church, 109 Bowhill, 102 . Bowland, 101 Wyvis, 556. -y-Gloe, 298 Benholme Castle, note, 336 Benuchara Castle, 228 Beregonium, Pictish capital, 469 Braedownie, 825 Bernera Barracks, 506 Berriedale, 599 Bervie Railway, note, 336 Berwick-on-Tweed, 125 Bessie Bell and Mary Gray tradition, note, 264 Bettyhill of Farr, note, 597 Beil House, 135. Bighouse, 596 Binscarth House, 610 Birkhill, note, 143 Birnam, 267; Hill, 272 Birnie Church, 394 Bressay Sound, 621 Birsay Castle, 613 Birse Church, 360 Bridge of Allan, 203 Birstane House, 609 Black Dwarf's Cottage, 98 Black Isle, 547 Alford, 383 Awe, 468 Cruich, 387 Black Mile, 584 Laggan, 807 Blackford Hill, Edinburgh, 74: village. Earn, 257 250 Blackhall House, 858 Blackmount, 236 Blackness Castle, 94; House, 819 Brigg of Turk, 219 Blackwater, 557 Brisbane House, 470 Blackwood, 147 Broadford, 507 Broadmeadows, 103 Blairadam, 176 Brochel Castle, 513 Blair-Athole, 294; Castle, 295 Brodick (Arran), 472 Brodic House, 897 Blair-Drummond, 204 Blairgowrie, 274 Blairmore, 452, 476 Broomhall, 94, 160 Broomhill, 305 Blair, Mount, 822 Blairs R. C. College, 856 Blairvadock, 450 Brora, 587 Bloody Bay, 486 Blue Hill (Aberdeen), note, 355 Brough Tower, 614 Blythswood House, 443 Boatford, 149 Boat of Garten, 803 Boat of Insh, 802 Bochastle, 239 Boddam, 379 Bodsbeck, 143

Bog of Gicht, 888 Bonjedward Bank, 180 Bonhill, nots, 446 Bonnington House, 188 Boquhaun, 198 Borthwick Castle, 100 Boston's Monument, 103 Bothwell, 425; Bridge, 424; Castle. Bothwellhaugh House, 425 Bowling, 443
Boyne Castle, ruins of, note, 387
Braan Falls (Dunkeld), 271
Bracklinn Falls, 214 Braemar, 870; route from Pitlochrie by Strathardle, note, 299 Brae Moray district, 306 Braeriach, nots, 303 Brahan Castle, 556 Braid Hills (Edinburgh), 74 Brander, Loch Awe, 465 Branksome Tower, 117 Breadalbane's, Earl of, seat at Tay-mouth, 280; burial-place, 284: Breehin, 335; Round Tower, 336 Brewster's, Sir David, birthplace, 129 Roy, 308 Bridgend (Islay), 494 Brig o' Balgownie and Don, 854 Broomielaw (Glasgow), 415 Brotherton House, note, 386 Brougham's, Lord, birthplace, 68 Broughty Ferry, 319 Brown's, Dr. Thomas, birthplace, 152 Broxmouth Park, 183 Bruar, Falls of, 296 Bruce's, King Robert, tomb, Dan-fermline, 160

Camasunary, note, 510 Bruce, Abyssinian traveller's grave, | Cambusdoon, 431 Brunton's, Mrs., scene of novel, 275 Cambusmore, 211 Cambuskenneth Abbey, 194 Brydone, traveller, 124 Cameron, Colonel, monument, 529; of Lochiel, 527 Buachaille Etive, 288 Buccleuch's, Duke of, seats: Palace, Dalkeith, 90; Bowhill (Selkirkshire), Cameron House, 244 Cammus May, 360 102; Drumlanrig (Dumfriesshire), 148 Campbell, Castle, 171 Buchan, note, 379 Buchan Ness, 879 Campbeltown (Cantire), 478; (Fort-George), 549 Buchanan House, 227 Camperdown House, 519 burying-ground of clan, Callander, 239 old parish church, 227 Buckle, note, 387 Buckle, note, 387 Campfield House, 359 Camstradden House, 227 Canna Island, 503 Cannobie, 119 Canonby, 141 Cantire (Kintyre), Mull of, 479 Buck of the Cabrach, 386 Buddonness, 380 Buittle Castle, 151 Capel, Mount, 325 Bullers of Buchan, 379 Capenoch, 149 Bunawe, 468 Cape Wrath, 594 Bunchrew, 562 Carberry Hill, 81 Carbuddo House, 326 Burghead, 395 Burn, The, 330 Cardrona House, 99 Burn of the Vat, 368 Burn of the va. 300 Burnmouth, 131 Burns, birthplace, 430; monument, (Ayr), 432; statue and monument (Edinburgh), 60, 67; mausoleum, (Dumfries), 146 Burnswark, Roman antiquities at, 142 Cardross, 446 Carlingwark Loch, 151 Carnoustie, 830 Carrick Castle (Loch Goll), 456 Carron Iron Company, 181; river (Ross-shire), 559 Carse of Gowrie, 311 Carstairs House, 141; Junction, 142 Cartland Crags, 140 Cassley River, 589 Burntisland, 156 Burra, Tower of, 614 Busta House, 623 Bute, 477 Castle Dangerous, Scott's, 141 Bute's, Marquis of, seat, 477 Castle-Douglas, 151 Butterstone, 274 Castle Island, 363 Buxburn, 878 Bynack, 298 Castledyke, 146 Castlehill, 602 Castleton, New, 119; of Braemar, 370 Byron's birthplace at Ballatrich, 363 Cathcart Castle, 417 Cattle, wild, 424 Catrail, the, 101 Cadzow Castle, 424 Catrine village, 437 Caenlochan, note, 323 Cauldron Linn (Rumbling Bridge), 172 Caerlaverock Castle, 150 Cauldshiels Loch, 111 Caileanmore's Cairn, 467 Cawdor Castle, 550 Cairn-a-quheen, 867 Chapelhope, 143 Charles I., birthplace, Dunfermline, Cairnbaan, 480 Cairndow Inn, 448 Cairngorm, note, 802; mountains, 373; Charles', Prince, Cave near Portree, 514; monument, Glenfinnan, 505 summit, 376 Cairnsmuir hill, 153 Chatelherault, 424 Caithness-shire, 598 Chesthill House, note, 277 Calder House, 95 Chiefswood, 110 Calder River, 421 Calderwood Castle, 428 Chisholm's Pass, 575 Caledonian Railway, 142; forest, 424; Christ's Kirk, 386 Cinn Trolla Tower, 587 Canal, 526 Callander, 212 Callander House, 181 Callater, Loch, 374 Clackmannan Tower, 170 Cladich (Loch Awe), 465 Clathick, 247 Callerniah, Temple of, 521 Cally House, 153; Bridge, 2' Calton Hill (Edinburgh), 17 Clava, plain of, note, 549 Claverhouse (see Dundee) Claypots Castle, 880

807;

Cleghorn, 141 Cloch Lighthouse, 448 Cloch-na-ben, 358 Closeburn, 147 Clova, Milton and Castle of, 825 Clovenfords, 99 Clunie Castle, 274 Cluny Castle (Macpherson's), House (Alford), 882 Cluny's charter-chest, 370 Clyde, Falls of, 137-140; river works, 400 Clynder, 450 Coatbridge, 421 Cobbler, the, 458 Cockburnspath, 132 Collantogle Ford, 217 Coille, Pictish tower, 588 Collsfield, 433 Coir nan ceud Creach, 573 Coir nan Urisken, 223 Coiresalach fall, 572 Coldingham Priory, 131 Coldstream, 123 Colinton, 75, 94 Colintraive, 479 Colliston House, 832 Colonel's Bed, 872 Colonsay, 493 Colquhonny, 861 Coltness House, 428 Colzean Castle, 439 Comet steamer, 400 Compass Hill, 504 Compstone House, 152 Comrie, 247 Cona stream, 500 Conan, River, 558 Connell Ferry and Hotel, 468 Coningsburg cliffs, 620 Contin Inn, 556 Cora Linn, 138 Coran Ferry, 526 Corehouse, 139 Cornhill Station, 123 Corpach, 528 Corrichie, House of, 358 Corrie (Arran), 472 Corriemulzie Falls, 371 Corrivreckan, 480 Corry Pot, 562 Corryarder Hill, 308 Corryarrick Pass, note, 307 Corse Castle, 361 Corstorphine, 177 Cortachy Castle, 324 Coshieville Inn, 277; note, 289 Cossans, sculptured stone, 329 Cothouse, 476 Coul House, 556 Courthill, 581 Cove, 452 Coveses caves, 894 Cowal, 476

Cowdenknowes, 114 Cowlairs, note, 449 Coxton Tower, 894 Cradle of Noss, 621 Craganour Lodge, 290 Craig, Castle, 98 Craiganeilan deer-forest, 559 Craigcrook Castle, 98 Craigellachie, 302 Craigendarroch, 862 Craigenputtock, 149 Craigforth, 193 Craighall (Blairgowrie), 274 Craigie cliff, 319 Craigieburn, 143 Craigleith Quarry, 93 Craig-lour-achin, 377 Craigmillar Castle, 92 Craignethan Castle, 141 Craig-Phadrick, 546 Craigrownie Castle, 452 Craigstone Castle, 384 Craig-y-barns, 272 Crailing, 130 Cramond Bridge, 93 Crathes Castle, 857 Crathie, 366 Crawfurd Priory, 161 Creetown, 152 Crianlarich, 243, 285 Crichton Castle, 100 Crichton, Admirable, 274 Crickhope Linn, 147 Orieff, 251; waterfalls near, 258 Crinan Canal, 480 Cringletie House, 96 Croftinloan, 274 Cromar district, 860 Cromartie, Earl of, 586 Cromarty and House, 548 Cromwell, Forts, Leith, 77; Ayr, 429; Inverness, 547; Kirkwall, 609 Crookston Castle, 421 Crossmount House, 289 Crossraguel Abbey, 438 Cuchullin Hills, 510 Cuinneag (Quinag), 590 Culbleen, 363 Culdees, 489; Castle, 251 Cullen, and House, 387 Culloden, 542 Culhorn, 151 Culross Abbey, 160; town, 161 Culter House, 356 Cultoquhey, 254 Cumberland, Duke of, 537 Cumbrae Islands, 470 Cupar-Fife, 161 Curling, game of, note, 145 Dalbeattie, 151

Dalgety Castle, 884

Dalginross Roman Camp, 247

Dalguise, 273 Dalhousie Castle, 92 Dalkeith Town and Palace, 90 Dall (Loch Rannoch), 277; House, 290 Dalmahoy Castle, 96 Dalmally, 465 Dalmellington, 431 Dalmeny Park and church, 93 Dalmuir, 443 Dalmacardoch, 800 Dainaspidal, 300 Dalnottar Hill, 443 Dalrymple, 432 Dalry or Kingsfield, 236 Dalswinton House, 146 Dalwhinnie, 300 Dalwick, 97 Dalziel House, 428 Darnaway Castle, 397 Darngaber Castle, 428 Darnhall, 96 Darnick, 103-110 Darnley, scene of murder, 42 Dava, 306 De Quincey's grave, Edinburgh, 70; Cottage, Lasswade, 90 Deans, Jeanie, cottage, Edinburgh, 41; grave, Irongray, 151 Deanston cotton-works, 211 Dec River, 885; Linn, 372; Wells of, 874 Deer Abbey, 381 Deeside, 356 Delvine House, 278 Den Finella, 335 Denholm, 117 Dennystoun, 446 Deveron River, 384 Devil's Cauldron (Crieff), 247; Mill, 172; Staircase, 287 Devon Valley and Falls, 169-172 Dhivach Falls, 542 Dhu Heartach Lighthouse, 493 Dingwall, 554 Dinnet, 360 Dirk Hatteraick's Cave, 152 Dochart Castle, 284; Glen, 243 Dochfour House, 542 Dole Glen, 825 Dollar, 170 Dolphinton, 96 Don River, 1855 Donaldson's Hospital, Edinburgh, 71 Donavourd, 274 Donibristle House, note, 156 Doon Hill, 134 : River, 431 Dorlin House, 527 Dornie Ferry, 507 Dornoch, 581 Douglas Dale and Castle, 141; Room g (Stirling), 187; burial-place (Melrose Abbey), 107 Douglas, Gavin, note, 270 Doune, 219

Dowally, 278 Down Reay Castle, 596 Downie Park, 324 Dreghorn Castle, 75 Drimnin House, 486 Dronach Haugh, 264 Drum House, 357 Drumclog, note, 425 Drumfin Castle, 486 Drumlanrig Castle, 148 Drumlithie, 340 Drummelzier, 97 Drummond Castle, 252 Drummond of Hawthornden, note, 89 Drummossie Moor, 548 Drummuir House, note, 386 Drumnadrochit, 542 Drumore Farm, 551 Drumouchter Forest, 300 Dryburgh Abbey, 114; House, 117 Drygrange House, 114 Duart Castle, 485 Dubton, 839 Duddingston, 41 Dudhope Castle, 317 Duff House, 885 Dufftown, 383 Duffus Castle, 894 Duirinish, 518 Dull, 277 Dulmain river, 305 Dumberton, 444 Dumcrieff, 148 Dumfries, 145 Dumyat, 169 Dun Alastair, 289 Dun Dornadilla round tower, 595 Dunaverty Castle, 479 Dunbar, 183 Dunbeath Castle, 600 Dunblane, 205 Duncansbay Head, 601 Duncraggan, 218 Duncraig Castle, 560 Duncrub House, 257 Dundas Castle, 93 Dundee, 312 Dundee of Claverhouse, notes, 293, 295; burial-place at Old Deer, 381 Dunderaw Castle, 455 Dundonnell House, 551 Dundrennan Abbey, 152 Dunecht House, 358 Dunfallandy, 274 Dunfermline, 158 Dungias House (Berwickshire), 132; (Clyde), 443 Dunimarle Castle, 160 Dunion Hill (Jedburgh), 130 Duniquoich, 458 Dunira House, 246 Dunkeld, 267; House and Grounds, 270; Falls of Braan, 271 Dunmore Park, 193

Dunmyat, 169 Dunnet Head, 608 Dunnichen House, 326 Dunnideer Hill, 886 Dunninald House, 833 Dunning, 257 Dunnottar Castle, 340 Dunolly Castle, 481 Duncon, 476 Dunphail, 306 Dunrobin Castle, 384 Dunse, 131 Dunskey, 154 Dunstuffnage Castle, 482 Duntroon Castle, 480 Duntrune (Dundee), 319 Duntulm Castle, note, 516 Dunure Castle, 439 Dunvegan Castle, 518 Dupplin Castle, 258 Durie Den, 162; House, 157 Durris House, 857 Durness, 594 Dwarfie Stone (Hoy), 613 Dyce, 379 Dysart, 156

E

Eagle, Scotch, note, 277 Earlshall, 163 Earlstoun, 109

Earthquakes, note, 247 Easdale, 480 Eastwood House, 273 Eathie House, 832 Ecclesgreig House, note, 335 Eday, 615 Edderachalda, 591 Edderachylis, 593 Edderton, 581 Eden House, 385 Edenkillie, 306 Edgerston, 130 Edinample Castle, 246 Edinbane, 517 Edinburgh, Castie, 8; St. Giles', 18; Parliament House, 22; Knox's house, 26; Holyrood, 32; Arthur Seat, 40; University, 41; Museum of Science and Art, 44; Heriot's Hospital, 50; Scott Monument, 54; Antiquarian Museum, 56; National Gallery, 58; Theatres, 62 and 70; Calton Hill, 64; Botanic Garden, 75; Environs, 78, 82 Edinchip, 243 Edin's Hall, 181 Ednam, 123 Edzell, 837 Egilshay, 614 Eglinton Castle, 488 Eig, 504 Eilan Donan Castle, 507 Eilangheirrig island, 479

Eildon Hills, 109 Elcho Castle, 811 Elderslie, 420 ; House, 442 Migin, 389 Elibank Tower, 99 Elie, 157 Ellisland, 147 Ellon, 381 Elvanfoot, 142 Erchless Castle, 553 Ericht river, 274 Erigmore, 278 Errol Park, 311 Erskine House, 448 Eskadale House, 553 Esk, South, river, 325 Essie, 329 Ettrick vale, 103 Ettrick Shepherd (see Hogg), Ewen Castle, 516 Eyemouth, 131

F

Fair Isle, 617 Fairholm, 428 Fairlie, 470 Falkirk, 181 Falkland Palace, 168 Falloch, Falls of, 236 Fare Hill, 358 Farragon, 275, 288 Fascrinneach, 572 Faskally House, 291 Fasnacloich, 468 Fasnakyle Éridge, 574 Pasque, 339 Fast Castle, 182 Fearn Abbey, 579 Fender Falls, 297 Fern Tower, 254 Ferniehirst Castle, 130 Ferrindonald, 577 Fetlar, 623 Fettercairn, 839 Fetternear House, 382 Fetteresso House, 834 Fettes College (Edinburgh), 72 Feugh Valley, 358 Fiddes Castle, 340 Fife and Kinross shires, 156 Fife's, Earl of, seat, 385 Fillan River, 236 (Harris), 522 268; Fincastle Tummel), Findhorn, 396 Findlater Castle, note, 887 Fingal's Cave (Staffa), 487; grave (Killin), 284 Fingask Castle, 311 Finlarig, 284 Fintray House, 881 Finzean House, 360 Fionn Bhein, 558

Fir-trees (Roseneath), 450 Fitful Head, 618 Flodden Field, note, 124 Floors Castle, 122 Flora Macdonald, 516 Flowerdale House, 569 Fochabers, 387 Forbes Castle, 883 Ford, Loch Awe, note, 479 Fordoun, 339 Forfarchire, 310 Forfar, 326 Forglen House, 885 Forgandenny, 257 Forneth House, 274 Forres, 895 Forss House, note, 596 Fort-Augustus, 537 Forter Castle, ruins of, 323 Forteviot, 257 Fort-George, 549 Fort-William, 526 Forth Bridge, note, 94 Forth and Clyde Canal, 443 Fortingall, 277 Fortrose, 547 Foss, 289 Foulis Easter, 820 Foulshiels, 102 Fowd, 620 Fowlis Wester, 254, 256 Foy, 572 Foyers, Falls of, 538 Fraserburgh, 881 Freeland House, 257 Friars' Carse, 147 Fungal River, 860 Fyvie Castle, 384

#### a

Gairloch (Ross-ahire), 569
Gala Water, 101
Galashiels, 101
Galashiels, 101
Gallery House, 339
Galloway, New, 153
Galloway House, 155; Mull of, note, 155
Gannochy Bridge, 338
Gardiner's, Col., monument, 137
Gareloch (Clyde), 449
Garelochhead, 450
Garleton Hills, 156
Garlieston, 158
Garrawalt, Falls, 371
Garrison House, 471
Garry Bridge, 287, 291; river, 294.
Garth House, Glen Lyon, 277; Castle, ruins, note, 238
Gartly, 386
Gartur, 192
Gartmore, 200; mausoleum, 196
Garve, 557
Garrock Hills, 839

Garynahine, 522 Gatehouse of Fleet, 153 Gaudy Valley, 386 Gelston Castle, 152 Georgemas junction, 588, 602 Gillian Castle, 481 Gilmerton cave, note, 91 Girdleness Lighthouse, 342 Girvan, 438 Gladsmuir, 136 Gladswood House, 114 Glamis Castle, 327 Glasciune Castle, 274 Glasgow, 398; Cathedral, 405; Nocro-polis, 410; University, 411; Broomie-law, 415; waterworks, 203 Glasmeal Mountain, note, 323 Glasven (Sutherland), 576 Glen House, 99 Glen Almond, 256; Trinity College, 265 Ample, 246 aray, 463 Artney, 215 Caladh House, 479 Cannich, 574 corse House, 96 ooe, 237, 278, 497 croe, 455 daruel, 479 dearg, 114 Dochart, 284 Docharty, 564 Dole, 325 Douglas, 230 Dye, 358 eagles House, 257 elg, 506 Errochie, 300 Esk (Forfarshire), 337 falloch, 234 Farg, 850 fiddoch, note, 387 finart House, 453 finlas, 218 finnan, 529 fintalg House, 535 Fishle, 302 Fruin, note, 228 Garry (Inverness), 536 Grant distillery, 388 gyle, note, 222 Halladale, note, 596 iffer, 421 innich, 302 isla, 821, 386 kindie, weems at, 883 luce Abbey, 154 Lyon, 277 More, 302, 804 Morriston, 538 Muick, 825; House, 365 Nevis, 582 Ogle, 243

Glenorchy, 465 ormiston House, 99 Roy, 308 Rothes, note, 888 Sannox, 473 Shee, 275; Spital of, 370 8lumba, 561 Spean, 308 Strathfarrar, 574 tanner, 360 Tilt, 297, 377 Tromie, 302 Truim House, 301 Udale, 560 Glomak, Falls of, 574 Goatfell, 472 Gold in Sutherland, 576 Golf Links (Musselburgh), 79; (8t. Andrews), 168
Golspie, 584 Gorbals (Glasgow), 416 Gordon Castle, 388 Gordonstone, 394 Gorebridge, 100 Gosford House, 136 Gourdon, 336 Gourock, 448 Govan (Glasgow), 442 Gow, Niel, 272 Gowrie House, note, 258 Gowrie, Carse of, 311 Graham's Dyke, 181 Grandfully Castle, 275 143 Grange House and Cemetery (Edinburgh), 74 Grangemouth, 181 Granite quarries, 878, 882; works (Aberdeen), 351 Grant Castle, 306 Granton, near Edinburgh, 78; and Burntisland ferry, 156 Grantown (Inverness-shire), 305 Grant's House, 182 Great Glen of Scotland, 556 Great North of Scotland Railway, 378 Greenan Castle, 439 Hoy, 613 Greenloaning, 250 Hume's, Greenock, 447 Grey Mare's Tail, note, 143 Grudie Falls, 558 Gruinard, 570 Gualin, the, 593 Guisachan, 575 Guy Mannering, scene of, 152 H

Habbie's Howe, 96
Haco, King, scene of his death, 608
Haddington, 136
Haddo House, note, 384
Hafton House, 476
Hailes Castle, 135
Haining, The, 101

Halforest Tower, 382 Hallgreen Castle, note, 336 Hamilton, 421; Palace and family of, Handa Island, 598 Hardmoor, 897 Harlaw battlefield, 384 Harris, 522 Hartfell Mountains, note, 143 Hartfield House, 452 Hatteraick's, Dirk, cave, 152 Hatton Castle, 320, 384; House, 339 Hawick, 117 Hawkhead House, 421 Hawthornden, 82, 88; station, 95 Haystoun, 97 Heads of Ayr, 439 Hebrides, Western, 519 Heilim Inn, 595 Helensburgh, 449 Hell's Glen, 457 Helmsdale, 588 Hendersyde Park, 122 Herdsman rock, 489 Heriot's Hospital, Edinburgh, 50 Hermitage Castle, 118 Highland Railway, 266 Highland Widow, Scott's, 468 Hillswick, Shetland, 622 Hirsel, The, 124 Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd (Yarrow), 103; monument at St. Mary's Loch, Holborn Head, 603 Holy Island, 125; (Arran), 473 Holy Loch, 476 Holyrood Palace and Abbey, 32 Home Castle, 123 Hopetoun House, 93; monument. Edinburgh, 68 Horsburgh Castle, 98 Hospitalfield, 832 Houna, 601 Howe of Corrichie, 358 Howff, Dundee, 315 David, monument, Edinburgh, 63 Hunter's Quay, 476 Huntingtower, 264 Huntly, 386; Castle (Perth), 311 Huntly Burn, 111 Huntly's Cave, 806 Hydropathic establishments, Bridge of Allan, 203; Crieff, 252; Deeside, 856; Dunblane, 205; Forres, 895; Melrose, 103; Pitlochry, 286; Rothesay, 477 Hynd Castle, 326

I

I Mor, 495 Icolmkill, 489 Inchaffray Abbey, 258

Inchbraikie, 254 Incheailliach, 227 Incheape lighthouse, \$31 Inchcolm, note, 156 Inchdrewer Castle, 385 Inchkeith, 156 Inchkenneth, 486 Inchmahome, 196 Inchmarlo House, 359 Inchmarnock, 479 Inch murrin, 227 Inchnadamph, 591 Inchyra House, 311 Inclian, 476 Inglismaldie Castle, 337 Inis Fraoch, 464 Inishail (L. Awe), 464 Innerleithen, 99 Innerpeffray, 256 Innerwick Castle, 133 Innes House, 394 Innisandaimh (Inchnadamph), 591 Innistrynich, 463 Inach, 886 Inah, 302 Inver (Braemar), 367; (Dunkeld), 271; (Sutherland), 591 Inveramsay Junction, 384 Inversray, 457 Invergram (L. Lomond), 233 Inverbroom, 572 Invercannich, 574 Invercanny, 358 Invercauld House, 370 Invercee House, 238 Inverernan Castle (Aberdeen), note, 361 Invereshie, 302 Inveresk, 79 Inverey, 372 Inverfarikaig, Pass of, 540 Invergarry Castle, 535 Invergordon, 577 Invergowrie House, 319; old Kirk, 311 Inverhadden House, 290 Inverkip, 469 Inverlochy Castle, 809, 527 Inverloy, 472 Invermark Castle and Lodge, 339 Invermay, Birks of, 260 Invermoriston, 506 Invernan Castle, note, 361 Inverness, 543 Inverouran, 286 Inverquharity Castle, ruins, 324 Invershin, 582 Inversnaid, 224, 232 Invernglas, 230-232 Inverurie, 383 Iona, 489 Irongray, 151 Isla River, 322 Islay, 494; House, 495 Isle Ewe, 570 Isle Marce, 567

Jacob's Pillow, 483 James L's poem, "Peblis to the Play." scene of, 96, 386; assassination, 259; James IL., murder of Douglas, Stirling Castle, 187; killed at Roxburgh, 122; James III.'s birthplace, 166; scene of his death near Stirling, 184; burial-place at Cambuskenneth, 194; James IV., defeat at Flodden, 124: James V., anecdotes of, note, 178, 189; James VI., birthplace, Edinburgh, 11 Jeanie Deans's grave, 151 Jeantown, 561 Jedburgh, 125 Jeffrey's residence, Craigcrook, 93 Jerviswood, 140 John o' Groat's House, 601 Johnshaven, 335 Johnson's, Samuel, residence, Edinburgh, 18; scenes visited in the Hebrides, 502 Jura, 495

#### K

Kaimes, 479 Katrine (see Loch) Keen, Mount, 360, 365 Keir, 204 Keiss, remains at, 601 Keith, 386; Hall, 383; Inch, 382 Keithock House, 837 Kelburn Castle, 470 Kellhead, 149 Kelly House, 470 Kelly's, Earl of, seat at Alloa, note, 170 Kelso, 120 Keltney Falls, note, 289 Kelty stream, 215 Kelvin Grove, Glasgow, 411 Kemnay House, 382 Kenmore, 278 Kenmure Castle, 153 Kennedy's, Bishop, tomb, St. Andrews. Kennedy Castle, 154; family, 440 Keppoch murder, 535 Kerloch, 358 Kerrera Island, 481 Kerrie Pass and Waterfalls, 568 Kerrisdale House, 568 Kessock Ferry, 547 Kibble Crystal Palace, Glasgow, 414 Kilchrenan, 466 Kilchurn Castle, 465 Kilcreggan, 450 Kildonan Castle (Arran), 474; Stream (Sutherland), 576, 588 Kildrummie Castle, 383 Kilgraston House, 257 Killiecrankie, Pass of, 291

Killin, 284; Station, 243 Killundine Castle, 486 Kilmallie, 529 Kilmaronaig House, 468 Kilmartin, 479 Kilmorack Falls (Beauly), 553 Kilmory Castle, 479 Kilmuir Church, Skye, 516 Kilmun, 476 Kilouran House, note, 494 Kilpatrick Hills and village, 443 Kilravock Castle, 551 Kilwinning, 538 Kinblethmont, 832 Kinbuck, 250 Kincardine Castle (Crieff), 257; ruins (Kincardineshire), 339 Kincardineshire, 310, 339 Kincraig House, 302 Kinfauns Castle, 258, 311 King Edward Church (Banff), 385 King's Field (Dalry), 236 King's House (Balquhidder), 237; Giencoe, 237 Kingcaussie House, 856 Kinghorn, 158 Kingsburgh House, Skye, 515 Kingussie, 301; to Fort-William, 307 Kinloch Aylort, note, 580 Kinlochewe, 565 Kinloch House, 274; Lodge, 273. Kinloch Luichart Lodge, 545 Kinloch-Luichart, 558 Kinloch Rannoch, 290 Kinlochmore, note, 238 Kinloss Abbey, 395 Kinnaird Castle, 837; Old, 811; House, 273 Kinnethmont House, 386 Kinnord, Castle of, 363 Kinnoul Hill, 258 Kinross, 173 Kintail, 575 Kintore, 382 Kintradwell, Pictish Tower, 587 Kintyre (see Cantire) Kippenross, 204 Kirkcaldy, 156 Kirkoudbright, 152 Kirkiboli, 596 Kirklands, 180 Kirkmichael, Strathardle, 275 Kirkton of Glenisla, 322 Kirkwall, 606 Kirn (Dunoon), 476 Kirriemuir, 324 Kishmul Castle, Barra, 524 Kittybrewster, 378 Knock Castle (Largs), 470 ; (Skye), 506 Knockfarrel, 554 Knox's House (Edinburgh), 26; birthplace, 137 Kyle Akin, Skye, 507 Kyle of Sutherland, 581

Kyle Rhes, 506 Kyle Sku, 592 Kyles of Bute, 477

#### L

Lady of Lake scenery, 209. Lady's rock, 485. Ladykirk, 125 Laggan Bridge and Loch, 307; (Caledonian Canal), 535 Lairg, 582, 589 Lake dwellings, Arisaig, 505 Lake Menteith, 196 Lamberton Kirk, 131 Lamington, 142 Lamlash, 473 Lammermoor, Bride of, scene of, 132 Lanark, 137 Land reclamation, Sutherland, 583 Langbank, 446 Langholm (note), 119 Langside battlefield, 417 Lanrick castle, 211 Larbert, 182 Largo, 157 Largs, 470 Lasswade, 90 Lauder, 101 Lauderdale's, Earl, seat, 101 Laurencekirk, 839 Lauriston Castle (Edinburgh), 93; (Forfarshire), note, 835 Lawers (L. Tay), 282 Lawers House, 247 Lay of Last Minstrel, scene of, 117 Leader River, 114 Leadhills, 142 Leckie House, 193 Led Gowan Lodge, 559 Ledburn, 96 Ledmore, 590 Lednock River, 247 Ledyard, 202 Lee House, 141 Lees House, 124 Leith, 76 Lennel House, 124 Lennox Castle, 227 Lennoxlove, 187 Leny Pass, 239 Leod Castle, 556 Lerwick, 620 Leslie House, 175 Lesmore Castle, 383 Letham Grange, 832 Letter, 242 Letterewe, 568 Letterfourie, 387 Leuchars Church, 162 Levan Castle, 448 Leven, Fife, 157 Lewis, 520 Leyden's, poet, birthplace, 117

Lia Fail, 483	Loch Etive, 468
Liddesdale, 118	Eure, 284
Lilliard's Edge, 130	Fannich, 558
Lincluden Abbey, 146	Fleet, 581
Lindisfarne Abbey, 125	Garve, 557
Lindsay, old family seat, 337	Goil, 455
Linlithgow, 178 Linn of Dee, 372	Hope, 595
Linn of Quoich, 372	Hourn, 506 Inchard, 593
Linton, E., 185; W., 96	Innich, 308
Lismore, 485	Insh, 802
Lochaber Braes, 528	Inver, 591
Lochbaladern, 802	Katrine, 222; water supply, 417
Lochesrnhead, 242, 243, 244	Ken, 153
Lochee (Dundee), 819	Kinardlochy, note, 288
Lochend House, 135	Kinnord, 336
Lochgair House, 479	Kishorn, 561
Lochgilphead, 479	Laggan, 807 Laxford, 593
Lochgoilhead, 456	Lee, 337
Lochiel's seat at Auchnacarry, 534 Lochlee, 339, 366	Leven (Argylishire), 238
Lochleven Castle, 173; fishery, note,	Leven (Kinross), 175
176	Ling, 507
Lochmaben, town, 145	Lingard, 574
Lochnagar, 365; from Castleton, 876	Linnhe, 496
Lochnaw Castle, 154	Lochy, 534 ·
Loch A'an, 874	Lonond, 226
Achray, 219	Long, 452
Achilty, 556	Lows, 143, 274
Affrick, 575	Lubnaig, 239
Alsh, 502 -an-dorb, 306	Luichart, 557 Lydoch, 291
-an-eillan, 302	Lyon, note, 277
Ard, 202	Maben, 143
Arkaig, 534	Maree, 565, 570
Arklet, 224	Marlee, 274
Assynt, 590	Meikly, 542 Menteith, 196
Awe, 463	Menterth, 196
Aylort, 504 Benneveian, 575	Moidart, 504 Monar (Inverness-shire), 574;
Brandy, 825	(Sutherlandshire), 597
Broom, 571	Morlich, 304
Butterstone, 274	Muick, 365
Buy, 496	Na Naugh, 504
Callater, 876	Naver, 596
Carlingwark, 151	Ness, 588
Carron, 559, 565	of the Lowes (St. Mary's L.), 143
Chon, 202 Chullen, 558	of the Lows (Dunkeld), 274 Oich, 535
Cluny, 274	Ossian, 308
Corulak, 510	Rannoch, note, 238, 290
Cran, 464	Ranza, 473
Creran, 468	Resort, 522
Dochart, 243, 284	Restal, 455
Dochfour, 542	Ridden, 477
Doon, 432	Roag, 521
Dubh, 365 Dughall, 559	Rusque, 564 Ryan, 154
Duich, 507	Scavaig, Skye, 509
Earn, 244	Scaven, 559
Eck, 458	Seaforth, 522
Eil, 529	Sgamhan (see Scaven)
Ericht, 800	Shiel, 486, 505
Erriboll, 595	Shin, 588
	•

Loch Skene, note, 143 Slapin, 507 Bloy, 232 Spelve, 496 Striven, 477 Sunart, 486 Swin, 495 Tay, 282 Torridon, 569, 573 Treig, 808 Trool, 158 Tulla, 286 Tummel, note, 238, 288 Venachar, 21 Voil, note, 242 Lockerbie, 144 Lockhart's, J. G., cottage near Mel-rose, 110; tomb at Dryburgh, 117 Logie Elphinstone, 386 Logieralt, 278 Long Island (Hebrides), 520 Longforgan, 311 Lora Falls, 469 Lord Ullin's Daughter, 456 Lords of the Isles, 485, 505 Lorne, brooch of, 236; Lordship of, Lothian's, Marquis of, seats, 91, 130 Louther Hills, 142 Lovat estate, 552 Lubcroy lodge, 590 Lude House, 294 Lugar River, 438 Lulb, 284 Luing sound, 480 Lumphanan, 359 Lunan Bay, 333 Luncarty, 266 Lundin, Standing stones of, 157 Luss, 227 Lybster, 600 Lynedoch Cottage, 264 Lyne, near Peebles, 98 Lyon, Glen, 277

Macarthur, clan, 464 Macbeth's Cairn (Lumphanan), 359 Macdonald's, Lord, seat in Skye, 505 Macdonald, Flora, 516 Macdonalds of Glencoe, 497; of Keppoch, 535 Macdonell of Glengarry, 536 Macdougal family, 458; of Dunolly, 481 : of Lorne, 467 Macduff town, 885; scene of murder of Lady, 160 MacGregors, burial-place at Balquhidder, 241; Country of, 465; Loch Lomond, 227; Mackintosh's, Sir James, birthplace, MacIntyre's monument, 465

MacKinnon, Abbot's, tomb, 493 MacLean's Cross, 490 MacLeod's Tables, 518; Maiden, 519 MacNab, burial-place, 284 MacNaughton, seat of, 464 translator of Ossian, Macpherson, tra monument, 801 MacRimmon pipers, 518 Machar, Old, note, 886 Machrireoch Lodge, 479 Madderty, 253 Maelruba's seat, 572 Maeshow Tumulus, 610 Mam-Rattachan, 506 Mamsoul, 575 Mangerton Tower, 119 Manor Valley, 98 Mansfield's, Earl of, seat, 260 Mar, Earls of, ancient seat of, at Allos. note, 170 Marjoribanks' monument, 124 Markinch, 158 Marlie House, 274 Marmion, scene of, 125 Marriage tree, Inversary, 461
Mary, Queen, birthplace, 178; childhood at Menteith, 196; scene of betrothal, 421; Room, Edinburgh Castle, 11; Holyrood, 36; escape from Lochleven, 174; defeat at Langside, 417 Marykirk, 839 Mauchline, 435 Maude Castle, 859 Maud Junction, 881 May, Isle of, 157 Maybole, 438 Meaileyse Hill, 566 Mealfourvonie, 541 Meggerney Castle, 277 Megginch Castle, 311 Meigle, 320 Meikle Ferry, 581 Meikleour, 273 Mellerstain House, 123 Melrose, 104 Melvich, 596 Melville Castle, 90 ; House (Fife), 161 ; Monument, Edinburgh, 67 Menteith Lake, 196 Menzies Castle, 276 Merchiston Castle, Edinburgh, 74 Mertoun House, 117 Mes How Tumulus, 610 Methven, 264 Midcalder, 95 Midmar Castle, 859 Migvie Church, 361 Millden Lodge, 839 Miller's, Hugh, monument (Cromarty). 548 Millport, 470 Milltown, Applecross, 562 Milne-Graden, 124

Minard Castle, 479 Mingarry Castle, 486 Minto House, 117 Moffat, note, 143 Moidart, 504 Monaghlea Mountains, 80 Monaltrie House, 362 : street of, 370 Monar House, 574 Moncrieffe Hill, 258; House, 257 Monega, 324 Monesa, Falls of, 276 Moniaive (Minihive), 147 Monikie, 326 Montgomerie Castle, 488 Montrose, 333
Montrose, Duke of, seat at Loch
Lomond, 227 Montrose, Marquis of, tomb, Edinburgh, 19; capture, 582 Monymusk, 882 Monzie Castle, 254 Moorfoot Hills, 96 Moore's, Sir John, statue (Glasgow), 400 Morsy, Earl of, seats, Donibristle, nots, 156; Doune Lodge, 211; Darna-way Castle, 897 Moray, Regent, tomb, 19; he (Edinburgh), 28; murder of, 181 Moray Firth, 549 house Moray of Abercairney, family, note, 254 Morgan Hospital (Dundee), 817 Mormond Hill, 879 Mortisch Church, note, 886 Morton Hall (Edinburgh), note, 7 Morven Mountain (Aberdeen), 861; (Caithness-shire), 600 Mossgiel, 485 Moulin, 286 Moulinearn, 274, 285 Mound, The (Loch Fleet), note, 581; station, 584 Mount Alexander, 289 Mountbenger, 103 Mount Blair, 275, 822 Mountblairy, 385 Mount Keen, 860, 865 Mount Oliphant, 431 Mountstuart House, 477 Mount Teviot, 180 Mouse (Shetland), 618
Mouse Water, 140
Moy (Loch Laggan), 808
Moy Castle, 496
Muchalls Castle, 342
Muchalls Castle, 342 Muick Loch, and Spital of, 825 Muirtown House, 546 Mull, Sound of, 485 Murthly Castle, 272 Muschat's Cairn (Edinburgh), 40 Musselburgh, 79 Muthill, 252

N

Nairn, 550

Nethy Village and Bridge, 305 New Abbey, 149 Newark Castle (Selkirk), 102; (Port-Glasgow, 446; Ayr, 431 Newbattle Abbey, 91 Newbyth, 135 News Castle, note, 361 New Galloway, 153 Newhaven, Edinburgh, 78 New Kelso, 559 New Lanark, 138 Newliston, 177 Newton Castle, 274 Newton-Don, 122 Newton Mill House, 837 Newtonmore, 301, 307 Newton Stewart, 153 Nevis, Ben, 529; glen, 530; river, 527 Niddry Castle, 177 Nidpath Castle, 98 Norham Castle, 125 Norman Dikes, 857 North Berwick, note, 186 Northesk's, Earl of, seat, 333 North Isles, 614, 623 Northmavine, 622 Noss (Shetland), 621 Notland Castle, 615

Oban. 481 Ochil Hills, 169 Ochtertyre (Stirling), 212; (Crieff), 347, 258 Odallers, 605 Ogilvie Castle, 250 Old Deer, 881 Old Kilpatrick, 443 Old Man of Wick, 601 Old Mortality, grave, Caerlaverock, 151 Olnafirth Voe, 622 Oliphant Castle, 38 Orbiston House, 428 Ord, Muir of, 558; of Caithness, 599 Orkney Islands, 604 Oronsay Island, 494; Inn, 506 Ossian's grave, Glen Almond, 256; Hall, Dunkeld, 271 Otterferry, 479 Oykel Bridge, 589 Oyne, 886

P Painley, 418 Panmure House, 830 Pannanich mineral wells, 362 Parallel roads of Glen Roy, 808 Park House (Deeside), 857 Park's, Mungo, birthplace, 102 Partick, Glasgow, 442 Pavilion, The, 103 Peaths Bridge, 132 Peebles, 96 Peffery River, 554

Penicuick House, 96 Penielheugh, 130 Penninghame, 154 Pentland Hills, 95; Firth, 602 Perthshire, 248 Perth, 258 Perth, Earl of, family, note, 252 Peterhead, 881 Phantassie, 135 Philiphaugh, 102 Phinstown, 609 Pictish Capital of Beregonium, 469; houses (Orkney), 609; Towers near Golspie, 587, 588; Towers of Burra and Mousa, 618 Piershill Barracks (Edinburgh), 77 Pierowall, 615 Pinkie House and battlefield, 79 Pirn House, near Peebles, 99 Pitcaple House, 386 Pitfour Castle, 311 Pitkeathly mineral wells, 257 Pitlochrie, 286 Pladda, 474 Plockton, 560 Pluscarden Priory, 394 Pollok, Robert (post's) birthplace, 421 Polmaise Castle, 198 Polmont Junction, 181 Poltalloch House, 480 Pomona (Orkney), 605 Poolewe, 570 Port Askaig, 495 Port-Glasgow, 446 Portgower, 588 Portknockie, 887 Portmoak Priory, 175 Portellen, 494 Portmore House, 96 Portobello, 78 Portpatrick, 155 Portree, 513 Port Sonachan, 468 Portsoy, note, 885 Posso, nots, 98 Powis House, 193; Aberdeen, 378 Preshome Chapel, 387 Prestonpans battlefield, 81, 187 Prestongrange, 187 Presmennan lake, 185 Prince's Well, 866 Prosen, River, 824

Quanterness, 609 Queensberry family, 148 Queensferry, 93 Quinag, 590 Quiraing, Skye, 517 Quoich, Linn of, 872

12

Reassy Island, 513

Rachan House, 97 Rachills, 148 Rahane, 450 Raid of Ruthven, 264 Rait Castle, 550 Ramsay's, Allan, monument, 56; house (Edinburgh), 15; scene of his Gentle Shepherd, 96 Rannoch Moor, 236; Lodge, 291 Rattray, old and new, 274 Ravelstone, 93 Reay, note, 596 Redcastle, 888; (Inverness), 552 Redhead promontory, 833 Reekie Linn, 821 Regalia of Scotland, 9; at Dunnottar, · > 840 Renfrew, 443 Renton, note, 446 Renwick the martyr's monument, 149 Restairig Church, 77 Rest and be Thankful, 455 Restennet Priory, 326 Reston, 131 Rhiconich, 593 Rhymer's Glen, 111 Riccarton House, 94; Junction, 118 Richmond's, Duke of, seat, 388
Rob Roy's birthplace, 285; Grave, Balquhidder, 241; Prison and Cave,
Loch Lomond, 231, 232; Ballater, 363 Robertson's, Principal, mausoleum, 67 Rocking-stone, Dunkeld, 272 Rodona, note, 144 Rogie, Falls of, 556 Rohallion, 278 Roman Camps at Ardoch, 250; Callander, 215; Carbuddo, 826; Dalginross, 247; Glenlyon, 277; Lyne, 98; Norman Dikes, 857. Causeway (Watling Street), near Jedburgh, 130; Bu-renswark, and Middlebie, 142. Wall of Antoninus, 181 Rona hill, 628 Ronaldshay, 614, 615 Rosebery's, Earl of, seat, 93 Rosehall, Sutherland, 589 Rosehaugh, 547 Roselle House, 430 Rosemarkie, 548 Roseneath, 450 Roslin, 82 Ross Park and Priory, 227 Ross, Wester, 564 Rossie Priory, 311; Castle, Montrose, 333 Rosyth Castle, 161 Rothes, 888 Rothesay, 477 Rothiemay, 386 Rothiemurchus, 302 Round Tower of Abernethy, Brechin, 885 : Dun Dornadilla, 595 Rousey, 614

Sanday, 615

Sandbank, 476

Row, 449
Rowardennan, 228
Rowdill Church, 522
Roxburghe Castle, 122; Duke of, seat
at Kelso, 122; burial-place, 109
Roy Castle, 206; Bridge, 308
Rullion Green, 96
Rum Island, 504
Rumbling Bridge, 171; (Dunkeld),
271
Ruthrieston, note, 355
Ruthven Barracks, Kingussie, 301;
Castle, scene of Raid of Ruthven, 264

#### E

St. Abb's Head, 132 Adrian's Cave, Wemyss, 157; Chapel, Isle of May, 158 Andrews, 163 Anthony's Chapel, Edinburgh, 40 Bernard's Well, Edinburgh, note, 72 Blane's Chapel, 246 Boswells Station, 117 Bride's Chapel, 239 Catherine's, Inversray, 457 Columba, 489 Cyrus, 833; old burying-ground, note, 885 Duthac's Church, Tain, 580 Fillan's, 246, 266; Chapel and Holy Pool. 236 Giles's Church, Edinburgh, 18 John's Rock, 498 Kentigern or St. Mungo of Glasow, note, 405 Kilda, island of, 524 Machar's Cathedral, Aberdeen, 353 Madoes Kirk, 811 Maelruba, Applecross, 563, 567 Magnus Cathedral, Kirkwall, 606; Church, Egilshay, 614 Margaret's Chapel, Edinburgh, 12 Mary's Isle, seat of Earl of Selkirk, 152: Loch Maree, 567 Mary's Loch and Kirk, 143, 144; Mary's Cathedral, Iona, 492; Tower, Birnam, 273 Michael's Church, Linlithgow, 180 Mirren's Aisle, Paisley, 419 Modan's Chapel, Dryburgh, 116 Molios, Holy Island, 478 Monance, 157 Mungo's Cathedral, Glasgow, 405 Ninian's Cave, Whithorn, 154: village, 183 Oran's Chapel, Iona, 491; note, 494 Regulus's Tower, St. Andrews, 167 Serf's Cave, Dysart, 157; Island, 175 Vey's Chapel, Cumbrae, 471 Vigeans old Church, 832 Salen, 485; notes, 486, 526 Salisbury Crags, Edinburgh, 40

Sandlodge, 619 Sandside House, 596 Sandyknowe Tower, 123 Sanguhar House, 306 Sauchieburn, 184 Scalloway Castle, 622 Scarabhein, 600 Schichallion, 288, 290 Scone Palace, 260 Scotston Inn. 276 Scott's, Sir Walter, monument, Edinburgh, 53; his father's house, 52; house, Castle Street, 73; cottage, Lesswade, 90; Ashiestiel, 99; Abbotsford, 110; tomb at Dryburgh, 116 Scott, Michael, the Wizard's tomb at Meirose, 106 Scuir Vuillin mountain, 558 Scour-Eig, 504 Scourie, 593 Scour-na-gillean, 510 Sculptured stones, Balquhidder, 241; Cossans, 329; Dunfallandy, 274; Forres, 396; Foulis Wester, 256; Iona, 491; Kilmartin, note, 179; Meigle, 320; Migvie Church, 361; St. Vigeans, 332 Seafield's, Earl of, seats, 313, 884, 413 Selkirk, 101; Earl of, seat, 152; Alexander (Robinson Crusce), birthplace, note, 157 Seton House, 137 Shandon House, 450 Shapinshay, 613 Sharpe, Archbishop, monument. St. Andrews, 167 Sheen River, 558 Shelter Stone, 374 Sheriffmuir, 208 Shetland Islands, 616 Shieldaig, 561 Shin River, 582 Sinclair's, Miss, monument, Edinr., 73 Skelbo Castle, 584 Skelmorlie, 470 Skerryvore lighthouse, 486 Skye, Island of, 501 Slains Castle, note, 381 Slateford, 94 Sleat Sound, 505 Sligachan, 512 Slitrig River, 117 Slumba, 547; Pass of, 561 Small Glen, 256 Smeaton House, 135 Smith's, Adam, burial-place, Edinburgh, 30 Smollett's birthplace and monument, note, 446 Smoo, Cave of, 594 Solway viaduct, note, 119

Somerled, 451	Strathyre, 240
Somerville's, Mrs., birthplace, 129	Strathy, 596
Soulseat, monastery, 155	Street of Monaltrie, 370
Soutars, The, 548	Strichen, 381
South Hall, 478	Strome (Ross-shire) and ferry, 502, 560
Southesk's, Earl of, seat, 337	Stromness, 612
Spanish Armada, 617	Stronachlachar, 228
Spar Cave of Strathaird, Skye, 508	Stron-each, 561
Spean River, 308; Bridge, 309	Strone (Clyde), 476
Spey Bridge, 306, 307; River, 388	Stronsay, 615
Spital of Glenshee, 275, note 870	Stronmiolchon, 467
Spoutrollie Falls, note, 282	Stronyar, 242
Springwood House (Kelso), 122	Strowan, 247
Spynie Palace, 393	Struan Station, 296, 800
Stack Hill, 598	Struy Bridge, 553; Inn, 574
Staffa, 487	Stuckgown House, 281
Stair's, Earl of, seat, 154	Stuckochroan, 246
Steinscholl Inn, Skye, note, 514	Suil Bhein, 591
Stennis, Standing stones of, 612	Sumburgh Head and Roost, 618
Stenton, 278	Sutherlandshire, 576
Stewart, David, author of "Sketches of	Sweno's Stone (Forres), 895
Highlands," 277	Swin Castle, 496
Stewart's, Dugald, monument, Edin-	Swinton, 124
burgh, 64	Symbister House, 623
Stewart's Hospital, Edinburgh, 72	Symington Junction, 142
Stewart Castle, 549	DJ mingson & ancoron, 142
Stirling, 185	T
Stirling Hill granite quarries (Buchan),	Tain, 580
879	Taghan, 566
Stitchell House (Kelso), 122; Lyn, 123	Tallabheitha House, 290
Stobbs Castle, 118	Talladale, 568
Stobo, 97	Tanna river and glen, 860
Stone of Destiny Scone 260 · Dun-	Tannahill, the poet, 421, 452
Stone of Destiny, Scone, 260; Dun- staffnage, 483; of the Tube, Inver-	Tantallon Castle, note, 136
ness, 548	Tap o' Noth, 383
ness, 543 Stonebyres Fall, 140	Tap o' Noth, 383 Tarbat House (Cromarty), 579
ness, 548 Stonebyres Fall, 140 Stonehaven, 340	Tap o' Noth, 383 Tarbat House (Cromarty), 579 Tarbet (Loch Lomond), 231
ness, 543 Stonebyres Fall, 140 Stonebaven, 340 Stornoway, 520	Tap o' Noth, 383 Tarbat House (Cromarty), 579 Tarbet (Loch Lomond), 231 Tarbert (Loch Fyne), 479
ness, 543 Stonebyres Fall, 140 Stonehaven, 340 Storneway, 520 Storr Rock, Skye, 513	Tap o' Noth, 383 Tarbat House (Cromarty), 579 Tarbat (Loch Lomond), 281 Tarbart (Loch Fyne), 479 Tarbotton, 433
ness, 543 Stonebyres Fall, 140 Stonebaven, 340 Stornoway, 520 Storr Rock, Skye, 513 Stow, 101	Tap o' Noth, 383 Tarbat House (Cromarty), 579 Tarbat (Loch Lomond), 231 Tarbat (Loch Fyne), 479 Tarbolton, 433 Tarf River, 298
ness, 543 Stonebyres Fall, 140 Stonebaven, 340 Stornoway, 520 Storr Rock, Skye, 513 Stow, 101 Stracathro Kirk and House, 337	Tap o' Noth, 383 Tarbat House (Cromarty), 579 Tarbat (Loch Lomond), 231 Tarbert (Loch Fyne), 479 Tarbolton, 433 Tarf River, 298 Tarfside village, 339
ness, 543 Stonebyres Fall, 140 Stonehaven, 340 Stornoway, 520 Storr Rock, Skye, 513 Stow, 101 Stracathro Kirk and House, 337 Stranzaer, 154	Tap o' Noth, 383 Tarbat House (Cromarty), 579 Tarbat (Loch Lomond), 231 Tarbat (Loch Fyne), 479 Tarbotton, 433 Tarff River, 298 Tarfside village, 339 Tarland, note, 361
ness, 543 Stonebyres Fall, 140 Stonebaven, 340 Stornoway, 520 Storr Rock, Skye, 513 Stow, 101 Stracathro Kirk and House, 337 Stranraer, 154 Strath (Gairloch), 569	Tap o' Noth, 383 Tarbat House (Cromarty), 579 Tarbat (Loch Lomond), 231 Tarbat (Loch Fyne), 479 Tarbotton, 433 Tarf River, 298 Tarfside village, 339 Tarland, note, 361 Taymouth, 280
ness, 543 Stonebyres Fall, 140 Stonebaven, 540 Stornoway, 520 Storr Rock, Skye, 513 Stow, 101 Stracathro Kirk and House, 337 Stranzasz, 154 Strath (Gairloch), 569 Strathaffrick, 575	Tap o' Noth, 383 Tarbat House (Cromarty), 579 Tarbet (Loch Lomond), 231 Tarbett (Loch Fyne), 479 Tarbotton, 433 Tarff River, 298 Tarfsito village, 339 Tarland, note, 361 Taymouth, 280 Taynabruich, 479
ness, 543 Stonebyres Fall, 140 Stonehaven, 340 Stornoway, 520 Storr Rock, Skye, 513 Stow, 101 Stracathro Kirk and House, 337 Stranraer, 154 Strath (Gairloch), 569 Strathaffrick, 575 aird Spar Cave, 508	Tap o' Noth, 383 Tarbat House (Cromarty), 579 Tarbat (Loch Lomond), 231 Tarbat (Loch Fyne), 479 Tarbotton, 433 Tarff River, 298 Tarfside village, 339 Tarland, note, 361 Taymouth, 280 Taynabruich, 479 Taynuit Hotel, 468
ness, 543 Stonebyres Fall, 140 Stonebaven, 540 Storr Rock, 5kye, 513 Stow, 101 Stracathro Kirk and House, 337 Stranzaer, 154 Strath (Gairloch), 569 Strathaffrick, 575 aird Spar Cave, 508 allan Castle, 251	Tap o' Noth, 383 Tarbat House (Cromarty), 579 Tarbet (Loch Lomond), 281 Tarbetr (Loch Fyne), 479 Tarbotton, 433 Tarff River, 298 Tarfside village, 339 Tarland, 206, 361 Taymouth, 280 Taymath, 280 Taymath, 280 Taynath Hotel, 468 Tayport, 330
ness, 543 Stonebyres Fall, 140 Stonehaven, 540 Storneway, 520 Storr Rock, Skye, 513 Stow, 101 Stracathro Kirk and House, 337 Stranraer, 154 Strath (Gairloch), 569 Strathfrick, 575 aird Spar Cave, 508 allan Castle, 251 appin, note, 288	Tap o' Noth, 383 Tarbat House (Cromarty), 579 Tarbet (Loch Lomond), 231 Tarbets (Loch Fyne), 479 Tarbotton, 433 Tarff River, 298 Tarfside village, 339 Tarland, note, 361 Taymouth, 280 Taymouth, 280 Taynapriich, 479 Taynulit Hotel, 468 Tayport, 330 Terregies, 151
ness, 543 Stonebyres Fall, 140 Stonehaven, 340 Stornoway, 520 Storr Rock, Skye, 513 Stow, 101 Stracathro Kirk and House, 337 Strantaer, 154 Strath (Gairloch), 569 Strathaffrick, 575 aird Spar Cave, 508 allan Castle, 251 appin, note, 288 ardle, 275	Tap o' Noth, 383 Tarbat House (Cromarty), 579 Tarbat (Loch Lomond), 231 Tarbat (Loch Fyne), 479 Tarbotton, 438 Tarff River, 298 Tarfside village, 339 Tarland, note, 361 Taymouth, 280 Taymouth, 280 Taynabruich, 479 Taynuilt Hotel, 468 Tayport, 330 Terregles, 161 Thainstone House, 382
ness, 543 Stonebyres Fall, 140 Stonebaven, 540 Storneway, 520 Storr Rock, Skye, 513 Stow, 101 Stracathro Kirk and House, 337 Stranraer, 154 Strath (Gairloch), 569 Strathaffick, 575 aird Spar Cave, 508 allan Castle, 251 appin, note, 288 ardle, 275 bran, 558	Tap o' Noth, 383 Tarbat House (Cromarty), 579 Tarbet (Loch Lomond), 231 Tarbets (Loch Fyne), 479 Tarbotton, 433 Tarff River, 298 Tarfsite village, 339 Tarland, note, 361 Taymouth, 220 Taymouth, 220 Taynabruich, 479 Taynuit Hotel, 468 Tayport, 330 Terregles, 161 Thainstone House, 382 Thirlestane Castle (Lauder), 101; Et-
ness, 543 Stonebyres Fall, 140 Stonehaven, 340 Storneway, 520 Storr Rock, Skye, 513 Stow, 101 Stracathro Kirk and House, 337 Stranraer, 154 Strath (Gairloch), 569 Strathafrick, 575 aird Spar Cave, 508 allan Castle, 251 appin, note, 288 ardle, 275 bran, 558 don, 383	Tap o' Noth, 383 Tarbat House (Cromarty), 579 Tarbat (Loch Lomond), 231 Tarbat (Loch Fyne), 479 Tarbotton, 433 Tarff River, 298 Tarfside village, 339 Tarland, note, 361 Taymouth, 290 Taynabruich, 479 Taynuit Hotel, 468 Tayport, 330 Terregles, 151 Thainstone House, 382 Thirlestane Castle (Lauder), 101; Ettrick), 103
ness, 543 Stonebyres Fall, 140 Stonebaven, 540 Stornoway, 520 Storr Rock, Skye, 513 Stow, 101 Stracathro Kirk and House, 337 Stranzaer, 154 Strath (Gairloch), 569 Strathaffrick, 575 aird Spar Cave, 508 allan Castle, 251 appin, note, 288 ardle, 275 bran, 558 don, 888 earn, 252	Tap o' Noth, 383 Tarbat House (Cromarty), 579 Tarbet (Loch Lomond), 281 Tarbets (Loch Fyne), 479 Tarbotton, 433 Tarff River, 298 Tarfside village, 339 Tarland, note, 361 Taymouth, 280 Taymouth, 479 Taynulit Hotel, 468 Tayport, 330 Terregles, 151 Thainstone House, 382 Thirlestane Castle (Lauder), 101; Ettick), 103 Thomas the Rhymer (Earlstoun), note,
ness, 548 Stonebyres Fall, 140 Stonehaven, 540 Storneway, 520 Storr Rock, Skye, 513 Stow, 101 Stracathro Kirk and House, 337 Stranraer, 154 Strath (Gairloch), 569 Strathafrick, 575 aird Spar Cave, 508 allan Castle, 251 appin, note, 288 ardle, 275 bran, 558 don, 383 earn, 252 farrar, 574	Tap o' Noth, 383 Tarbat House (Cromarty), 579 Tarbet (Loch Lomond), 231 Tarbets (Loch Fyne), 479 Tarbotton, 433 Tarff River, 298 Tarfside village, 339 Tarland, note, 361 Taymouth, 280 Taymouth, 280 Taynautich, 479 Taynuilt Hotel, 468 Tayport, 330 Terregles, 151 Thainstone House, 382 Thirlestane Castle (Lauder), 101; Ettick), 103 Thomas the Rhymer (Earlstoun), note, 109
ness, 543 Stonebyres Fall, 140 Stonebaven, 540 Storneway, 520 Storr Rock, Skye, 513 Stow, 101 Stracathro Kirk and House, 337 Strantaer, 154 Strath (Gairloch), 569 Strathaffrick, 575 aird Spar Cave, 508 allan Castle, 251 appin, note, 288 ardle, 275 bran, 558 don, 383 earn, 252 farrar, 574 fleet, 583	Tap o' Noth, 383 Tarbat House (Cromarty), 579 Tarbet (Loch Lomond), 281 Tarbets (Loch Fyne), 479 Tarbotton, 433 Tarff River, 298 Tarfside village, 339 Tarland, note, 361 Taymouth, 280 Taymouth, 479 Taynulit Hotel, 468 Tayport, 330 Terregles, 151 Thainstone House, 382 Thirlestane Castle (Lauder), 101; Ettick), 103 Thomas the Rhymer (Earlstoun), note, 109 Thomson the poet's birthplace, 123
ness, 543 Stonebyres Fall, 140 Stonebaven, 540 Storneway, 520 Storr Rock, Skye, 513 Stow, 101 Stracathro Kirk and House, 337 Stranraer, 154 Strath (Gairloch), 569 Strathafrick, 575 aird Spar Cave, 508 allan Castle, 251 appin, note, 288 ardle, 275 bran, 558 don, 388 earn, 252 farrar, 574 fieet, 583 garry House, 294	Tap o' Noth, 383 Tarbat House (Cromarty), 579 Tarbet (Loch Lomond), 281 Tarbets (Loch Fyne), 479 Tarbotton, 433 Tarff River, 298 Tarfside village, 339 Tarland, note, 361 Taymouth, 280 Taymouth, 479 Taynulit Hotel, 468 Tayport, 330 Terregles, 151 Thainstone House, 382 Thirlestane Castle (Lauder), 101; Ettick), 103 Thomas the Rhymer (Earlstoun), note, 109 Thomson the poet's birthplace, 123
ness, 548 Stonebyres Fall, 140 Stonehaven, 540 Storneway, 520 Storr Rock, Skye, 513 Stow, 101 Stracathro Kirk and House, 337 Strantaer, 154 Strath (Gairloch), 569 Strathafrick, 575 aird Spar Cave, 508 allan Castle, 251 appin, note, 288 ardle, 275 bran, 558 don, 383 earn, 252 farrar, 574 fleet, 583 garry House, 294 glass, 574	Tap o' Noth, 383 Tarbat House (Cromarty), 579 Tarbat House (Cromarty), 579 Tarbat (Loch Lomond), 231 Tarbat (Loch Fyne), 479 Tarbotton, 433 Tarff River, 298 Tarfside village, 339 Tarland, note, 361 Taymouth, 280 Taymouth, 280 Taynaprich, 479 Taynuilt Hotel, 468 Tayport, 330 Terregles, 151 Thainstone House, 382 Thirlestane Castle (Lauder), 101; Ettrick), 103 Thomas the Rhymer (Earlstoun), note, 109 Thomson the poet's birthplace, 123 Thornhill (Dumfries), 147 Thornton Tower, 133; Castle, note, 339
ness, 548 Stonebyres Fall, 140 Stonebaven, 540 Stornoway, 520 Storr Rock, Skye, 513 Stow, 101 Stracathro Kirk and House, 337 Stranzaer, 154 Strath (Gairloch), 569 Strathaffrick, 575 aird Spar Cave, 508 allan Castle, 251 appin, note, 288 ardle, 275 bran, 558 don, 383 earn, 252 farrar, 574 fleet, 583 garry House, 294 glass, 574 ire, 240	Tap o' Noth, 383 Tarbat House (Cromarty), 579 Tarbet (Loch Lomond), 231 Tarbets (Loch Fyne), 479 Tarbotton, 433 Tarff River, 298 Tarfsite village, 339 Tarland, 206, 361 Taymouth, 280 Taymouth, 280 Taymouth, 479 Taynuit Hotel, 468 Tayport, 330 Terregles, 161 Thainstone House, 382 Thirlestane Castle (Lauder), 101; Ettick), 103 Thomas the Rhymer (Earlstoun), note, 109 Thomson the poet's birthplace, 123 Thornhill (Dumfries), 147 Thornton Tower, 135; Castle, note, 339 Thornton Junction, 158
ness, 548 Stonebyres Fall, 140 Stonehaven, 540 Storneway, 520 Storr Rock, Skye, 513 Stow, 101 Stracathro Kirk and House, 337 Stranraer, 154 Strath (Gairloch), 569 Strathafrick, 575 aird Spar Cave, 508 allan Castle, 251 appin, note, 288 ardle, 275 bran, 558 don, 383 earn, 252 farrar, 574 ficet, 583 garry House, 294 glass, 574 ire, 240 leven House, 446	Tap o' Noth, 383 Tarbat House (Cromarty), 579 Tarbet (Loch Lomond), 231 Tarbets (Loch Lomond), 231 Tarbets (Loch Fyne), 479 Tarbotton, 433 Tarff River, 298 Tarfside village, 339 Tarland, note, 361 Taymouth, 230 Taymouth, 230 Taymouth, 230 Taynaprich, 479 Taynuilt Hotel, 468 Tayport, 330 Terregles, 151 Thainstone House, 382 Thirlestane Castle (Lander), 101; Ettrick), 103 Thomas the Rhymer (Earlstoun), note, 109 Thomson the poet's birthplace, 123 Thornhill (Dumfries), 147 Thornton Jower, 133; Castle, note, 339 Thornton Junction, 158 Threave Castle, 151
ness, 548 Stonebyres Fall, 140 Stonebaven, 540 Stornoway, 520 Storr Rock, Skye, 513 Stow, 101 Stracathro Kirk and House, 337 Strantaer, 154 Strath (Gairloch), 569 Strathaffrick, 575 aird Spar Cave, 508 allan Castle, 251 appin, note, 288 ardle, 275 bran, 558 don, 383 earn, 252 farrar, 574 fleet, 583 garry House, 294 glass, 574 ire, 240 leven House, 446 mashle, 317	Tap o' Noth, 383 Tarbat House (Cromarty), 579 Tarbet (Loch Lomond), 231 Tarbet (Loch Lomond), 231 Tarbett (Loch Fyne), 479 Tarbotton, 433 Tarff River, 298 Tarfside village, 339 Tarland, note, 361 Taymouth, 280 Taymouth, 280 Taymouth, 479 Taynuilt Hotel, 468 Tayport, 330 Terregles, 151 Thainstone House, 382 Thirlestane Castle (Lauder), 101; Ettick), 103 Thomas the Rhymer (Earlstoun), note, 109 Thomson the poet's birthplace, 123 Thornhill (Dumfries), 147 Thornton Tower, 133; Castle, note, 339 Thornton Junction, 158 Threave Castle, 151 Three Kings of Cullen, 387
ness, 543 Stonebyres Fall, 140 Stonebaven, 540 Stornoway, 520 Storr Rock, Skye, 513 Stow, 101 Stracathro Kirk and House, 337 Stranraer, 154 Strath (Gairloch), 569 Strathaffick, 575 aird Spar Cave, 508 allan Castle, 251 appin, note, 288 ardle, 275 bran, 558 don, 388 earn, 252 farrar, 574 fieet, 583 garry House, 294 glass, 574 ire, 240 leven House, 446 mashie, 317 more, Earl of, seat, 332	Tap o' Noth, 383 Tarbat House (Cromarty), 579 Tarbet (Loch Lomond), 231 Tarbets (Loch Lomond), 231 Tarbets (Loch Fyne), 479 Tarbotton, 433 Tarff River, 298 Tarfside village, 339 Tarland, note, 361 Taymouth, 230 Taynabruich, 479 Taynuilt Hotel, 468 Tayport, 330 Terregles, 161 Thainstone House, 382 Thirlestane Castle (Lauder), 101; Ettick), 103 Thomas the Rhymer (Earlstoun), note, 109 Thomson the poet's birthplace, 123 Thornhill (Dumfries), 147 Thornton Tower, 133; Castle, note, 339 Thornton Junction, 158 Three Kings of Cullen, 387 Thurso, 603
ness, 543 Stonebyres Fall, 140 Stonebaven, 540 Stornoway, 520 Storr Rock, Skye, 513 Stow, 101 Stracathro Kirk and House, 337 Strantaer, 154 Strath (Gairloch), 569 Strathaffrick, 575 aird Spar Cave, 508 allan Castle, 251 appin, note, 288 ardle, 275 bran, 558 don, 383 earn, 252 farrar, 574 fileet, 583 garry House, 294 glass, 574 ire, 240 leven House, 446 mashie, 317 more, Earl of, seat, 332 more (Forfarshire), 327	Tap o' Noth, 383 Tarbat House (Cromarty), 579 Tarbet (Loch Lomond), 281 Tarbets (Loch Fyne), 479 Tarbotton, 433 Tarff River, 298 Tarfside village, 339 Tarland, note, 361 Taymouth, 280 Taymatuch, 479 Taynuilt Hotel, 468 Tayport, 330 Terregles, 151 Thainstone House, 382 Thirlestane Castle (Lauder), 101; Ettrick), 103 Thomas the Rhymer (Earlstoun), note, 109 Thomson the poet's birthplace, 123 Thornhill (Dumfries), 147 Thornton Tower, 133; Castle, note, 389 Thornton Junction, 158 Threa (Castle, 151 Three Kings of Cullen, 387 Thurso, 603 Thurso, 603 Thurston, 188
ness, 543 Stonebyres Fall, 140 Stonebaven, 540 Stornoway, 520 Storr Rock, Skye, 513 Stow, 101 Stracathro Kirk and House, 337 Stranzaer, 154 Strath (Gairloch), 569 Strathaffrick, 575 aird Spar Cave, 508 allan Castle, 251 appin, note, 288 ardle, 275 bran, 558 don, 383 earn, 252 farrar, 574 fleet, 583 garry House, 294 glass, 574 ire, 240 leven House, 446 mashie, 317 more, Earl of, seat, 332 more (Forfarshire), 327 nairn (Inverness), 640	Tapo 'Noth, 383 Tarbat House (Cromarty), 579 Tarbet (Loch Lomond), 231 Tarbets (Loch Lomond), 231 Tarbets (Loch Fyne), 479 Tarbotton, 433 Tarff River, 298 Tarfsite village, 339 Tarland, note, 361 Taymouth, 280 Taymouth, 280 Taymouth, 479 Taynuit Hotel, 468 Tayport, 330 Terregles, 161 Thainstone House, 382 Thirlestane Castle (Lauder), 101; Ettick), 103 Thomas the Rhymer (Earlstoun), note, 109 Thomson the poet's birthplace, 123 Thornhill (Dumfries), 147 Thornton Tower, 135; Castle, note, 339 Thorrave Castle, 151 Three Kings of Cullen, 387 Thurston, 133 Thurston, 133 Tibbis Shiels Inn, 143
ness, 548 Stonebyres Fall, 140 Stonehaven, 540 Stoneway, 520 Storr Rock, Skye, 513 Stow, 101 Stracathro Kirk and House, 337 Stranraer, 154 Strath (Gairloch), 569 Strathafrick, 575 aird Spar Cave, 508 allian Castle, 251 appin, note, 288 ardle, 275 bran, 558 don, 383 earn, 252 farrar, 574 fieet, 583 garry House, 294 glass, 574 ire, 240 leven House, 446 mashie, 317 more, Earl of, seat, 332 more (Forfarshire), 327 nairn (Inverness), 540 naver, 556	Tap o' Noth, 383 Tarbat House (Cromarty), 579 Tarbets (Loch Lomond), 231 Tarbets (Loch Lomond), 231 Tarbets (Loch Fyne), 479 Tarbotton, 433 Tarff River, 298 Tarfside village, 339 Tarland, note, 381 Taymouth, 230 Taymouth, 230 Taymouth, 280 Taymouth, 280 Taymouth, 280 Taymouth, 279 Taynulit Hotel, 468 Tayport, 350 Terregles, 151 Thainstone House, 382 Thirlestane Castle (Lauder), 101; Ettick), 103 Thomas the Rhymer (Earlstoun), note, 109 Thomson the poet's birthplace, 123 Thornhill (Dumfries), 147 Thornton Jower, 133; Castle, note, 389 Thornton Junction, 158 Threave Castle, 151 Three Kings of Cullen, 387 Thurston, 138 Tibhailue, 291
ness, 543 Stonebyres Fall, 140 Stonebaven, 540 Stornoway, 520 Storr Rock, Skye, 513 Stow, 101 Stracathro Kirk and House, 337 Stranzaer, 154 Strath (Gairloch), 569 Strathaffrick, 575 aird Spar Cave, 508 allan Castle, 251 appin, note, 288 ardle, 275 bran, 558 don, 383 earn, 252 farrar, 574 fleet, 583 garry House, 294 glass, 574 ire, 240 leven House, 446 mashie, 317 more, Earl of, seat, 332 more (Forfarshire), 327 nairn (Inverness), 640	Tapo 'Noth, 383 Tarbat House (Cromarty), 579 Tarbet (Loch Lomond), 231 Tarbets (Loch Lomond), 231 Tarbets (Loch Fyne), 479 Tarbotton, 433 Tarff River, 298 Tarfsite village, 339 Tarland, note, 361 Taymouth, 280 Taymouth, 280 Taymouth, 479 Taynuit Hotel, 468 Tayport, 330 Terregles, 161 Thainstone House, 382 Thirlestane Castle (Lauder), 101; Ettick), 103 Thomas the Rhymer (Earlstoun), note, 109 Thomson the poet's birthplace, 123 Thornhill (Dumfries), 147 Thornton Tower, 135; Castle, note, 339 Thorrave Castle, 151 Three Kings of Cullen, 387 Thurston, 133 Thurston, 133 Tibbis Shiels Inn, 143

Tillycairn Castle, 382 Tillyfour House, 383 Tillyfourie, 382 Tilt, Glen, 297 Tinto Hill, 142 Tippermuir, scene of battle, 264 Tobermory, 486 Tolly, 570 Tongue, 596 Tongueland, 152 Tonley House, 383 Tor Alvie, 302 Tor Castle, 534 Torridon Loch, etc., 573 Torrie House, 160 Torrin (Skye), 507 Torwood, 182 Tough Church, 383 Toward Point and Castle, 477 Towie Barclay Castle, 384 Tranent, 137 Traprain Law, 136 Traquair House, 99 Trees, larch, introduction of, note, 98; Beeches, Inverary, 461; Firs, Rose-neath, 450; old at Birnam, 272; yew at Fortingall, 277 Trinity, near Edinburgh, 78 Trinity College, Glenalmond, note, 265 Trossachs, The, 219 Trotternish rock, 515 Truim River, 300 Tulchan (Crieff), 254; lodge (Forfar), Tulliallan Castle, note, 170 Tullibody House, note, 170 Tullochgorum, 305 Tullymet, 274 Tummel Bridge, 277; Falls and Loch, 286, 287; Inn. 288 Tumulus, Meikle Earnock, 428; Mes How, 610 Turmiston House, 610 Turnberry Castle, 441 Turret Glen, 253 Turriff, 384 Tushielaw, 103 Tweed, vale of, 95, 125 Tweedale's, Marquis of, seat, 137 Tweedmouth, 126
Twisel Castle, 124
Tynalin (see Tighnaline) Tyndrum, 236, 244 Tyninghame House, 135 Tynron Doon, 149 Tyrebagger, 378 Tyrim Castle, 504

U

Uam Var, 211; note, 216

Udale river, 560 Uid, Skye, 516 Ullapool, 571 Unst, island of, 623 Urchay Bridge, 236 Urrard House, note, 293 Urquhart Castle, 541 Urie House, 341

#### V

Varrich Castle, 596

#### W

Wallace, Sir Wm., birthplace, Elderslie, 420; cave, and other scenes, Lanark, 140; monument near Stirling, 195; sword, 444; Tower, Ayr, 429 Wark Station and Castle, 123 Wardhill, Hoy, 613 Wardhouse, 386 Warthill, Bressay, 620
Warthill, Bressay, 620
Watting Street, Roman Causeway, 130;
Watt, James (Glasgow), 400; statue
(Greenock), 447 Waverley Route, 100, 119 Weem, Aberfeldy, 276 Well of Seven Heads, 535 Wells of Dee, 374 Wemyss Castle and caves, Fife, 157 Wemyss Bay Castle, 469 Wemyss, Earl, seat of, 136 Westray, 619 Whalsay, 623 Whistlefield Inn (Loch Eck), 453 Whithorn, 154 Whiting Bay, Arran, 474 Whittingham, 135 Wick, 600 Widefordhill, 609 Wigtown, 153 Wilson's (Chris. North), birthplace, 420; statue (Edinburgh), 55 Wilson, ornithologist, birthplace, 420 Winchburgh, 182 Wishaw House, 428 Woodhall, 428 Woods in Scotland, 98; Inveraray, 461 Woodhouselee, 96 Woodside (Aberdeen), 878 Wrath, Cape, 594

X

Yair, 99 Yarrow, vale, 102; ford and village, 103 Yell, sound, 623 Yester House, 137

Z

Zetland (Shetland), 616

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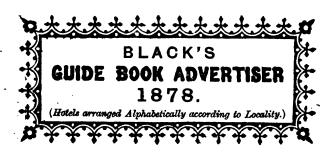
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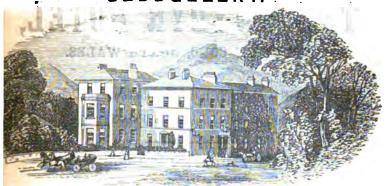
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Hotel.

A handsome Billiard and Smoking Boom.

Fishing Tickets for all the Neighbouring Rivers can be obtained at the Bar.

POSTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

L. B. M'CULLOCH, PROPRIETOR.

# BIDEFORD, DEVONSHIRE. TANTON'S

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL HOTEL AND POSTING HOUSE.

This Hotel is pleasantly situated, facing the river Torridge, noted for its Salmon, Trout, and other fishing.

An Omnibus meets every train; private Omnibuses and Carriages can be had at the shortest notice.

#### BILLIARDS.

N.B.—The Mail-Coach starts from this Hotel daily at 7.15 a.m., taking passengers, parcels, etc., for Clovelly, Hartland, and its neighbourhood.

CHAS. E. CLEMOW, PROPRIETOR.

and at Anderson's Horal, Fleet Street, London.

# THE BIRNAM HOTEL,

BIRNAM, N.B.

J. B. POPLE, Proprietor.

NEAR TO THE DUNKELD STATION OF THE HIGHLAND RAILWAY.

SALMON AND TROUT FISHING.

#### CUISINE AND WINES

Of the most recherché description.

#### BLAIR ATHOLE.

# ATHOLE ARMS HOTEL.

Adjoining the Railway Station. No Omnibus necessary.

THE recently completed additions render this Hotel one of the largest and best-appointed in the Highlands.

Very elegantly furnished Drawing-Room for Ladies, and considerably enlarged Sitting-room, Bedroom, Smoking, and Bath-room accommodation.

Table d'Hôte daily during the season in the magnificent Dining Saloon.

Board by the week at a reduced rate except during August.

Blair Athole is much the nearest and most central point from which to visit Killiecrankie, the Queen's View, Loch Tummel, Rannoch, Glen Tilt, Braemar; the Falls of Bruar, Garry, Tummel, and Fender; the grounds of Blair Castle, &c.; and it is the most convenient resting-place for breaking the long railway journey to and from the North of Scotland.

THE POSTING DEPARTMENT is thoroughly well equipped.

Experienced Guides and Ponies for Glen Tilt, Braemar, and Mountain excursions.

D. & P. T. MACDONALD, Proprietors.

#### BLAIR-ATHOLE.

## BRIDGE OF TILT HOTEL.

Within Five Minutes' Walk from the Railway Station, ALEXANDER STEWART, PROPRIETOR.

THIS HOTEL, under new Management, is beautifully situated opposite the entrance of famous GLEN TILT, BLAIR CASTLE GROUNDS, and within walking distance of the FALLS OF FENDER, THE SALMON LEAP, and other objects of interest.

Visitors and Tourists honouring this Hotel will find every attention paid to their comfort and convenience, combined with Moderate Charges.

POSTING IN ALL ITS DEPARTMENTS.

The Drives include Glea Tilt, the Pass of Killiecrankie, Queen's View, Loch Tummel, Falls of Tummel, Falls of Bruar, &c. &c.

Letters and Telegrams for Apartments or Conveyances punctually attended to.

An Omnibus to and from the Station free of Charge.

Parties boarded by the week at a reduced rate except during August.

Guides and Ponies for Glentilt, Braemar, and other Excursions.

# ROYAL HOTEL.

BLAIRGOWRIE.

TAMILIES, Tourists, and Commercial Gentlemen will find every endeavour being made to render this Hotel equal to its long-known reputation. Salmon Fishing on the Tay by the Day; or longer. Families Boarded Werkly By Agreement.

Sparious Billiard Room, with a Coz and Yeoman Champion Table.

A1 Stud of Horses and Vehicles.

Coach to and from Braemar daily in July; Seats secured by post or telegram, 'Bus meets all trains.

SHOOTINGS INSPECTED AND VALUED.

JOHN ANDERSON, Proprietor.

#### BLAIRGOWRIE.

# QUEEN'S HOTEL.

THE above long-established and first-class HOTEL has recently been much enlarged and improved, so that Families, Tourists, and Commercial Gentlemen will find in it every comfort and attention. Blairpownie is on the shortest and most direct route to Braemar and Balmoral, the drive to which is very grand, passing Craighall (Col. Clerk-Rattray), one of the most picturesquely-situated massions in Scotland. Post Horses and Carriages of every description, with careful Privers.

Charges strictly Moderate.

Coaches to Braemar early in July. Passengers booked at the Hotel.

An Omnibus waits all Trains.

D. M'DONALD, Proprieror.

Orders by Post or Telegram for Rooms, Carriages, or Coach seats, carefully attended to.



# THE FIFE ARMS HOTEL

### BRAEMAR, BY BALMORAL.

M.R. M'NAB begs respectfully to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Tourists, that the extensive additions to the Hotel are now completed. The Hotel, as now constructed, comprises over 100 Bedrooms, a Dining Saloon (one of the largest and most elegant in Scotland), elegant Private Sitting-Rooms, Ladies Drawing-Room, Billiard-Room, and Bath-Rooms.

Charges strictly moderate. Letters or Telegrams will receive the most careful attention. Posting in all its varied departments. Coaches during the Season to Ballater and Blairgowrie Stations.

#### Parties Boarded by the Week or Month,

NOTE.—Gentlemen staying at the Hotel can have excellent Salmon or Trout Fishing free of all charge.

#### BRAEMAR

### THE INVERCAULD ARMS.

The finest Hotel situation in Scotland.

MR. MACGREGOR begs to announce that the extensive additions to this Hotel are completed,—comprising magnificent Dining Salcon, exquisitely finished Ladies' Drawing Room, Billiard Hall, Smoking Room, and numerous suites of Bed Rooms, all furnished in the most modern style. These additions are entirely after plans by J. T. Wimperis, Kaq., Sackville Street, London, and comprise all that is elegant and comfortable in style and handsome furnishings. Beautiful Croquet and Pleasure Grounds. Posting in all its branches. Guides and Ponies to the different hills. Gentlemen staying at the Hotel can make arrangements to fish for Salmon and Trout on upper reaches of the Invercauld Dee waters, which are considered the most productive for Salmon in Scotland. Coaches during the season to Blairgowrie, Dunkeld, and Ballater. Letters and Telegrams punctually attended to.

#### INTERNATIONAL HOTEL,

Bray, County Wicklow.

THE Proprietor, having made considerable alterations in various departments of this FIRST-CLASS HOTEL calculated to promote the Comfort and convenience of Visitors, solicits a continuation of patronage during the coming season.

Tariff moderate. A few Boarders accommodated.

Terms on application to the Manager,

C. DUFRESNE, Proprietor.

#### BRIDGE OF ALLAN.

THE

# ROYAL MOTEL

THIS well-known First-Class Hotel has extensive and superior accommodation for Tourists and Families, with a large Drawing Room and Dining Room for Laddes and Gentlemen, and beautifully laid out Pleasure Grounds. Oharges strictly moderate. It is situated in the centre of this famous Spa, and is within easy access to Callander, the Trossachs, Loch Lomond, and most of the finest sozency in Sociland. Posting establishment complete. A Bus belonging to the Hotel awaits all the Trains.

ROBERT PHILP, Proprietor.



#### BRIDGE OF ALLAN.

#### QUEEN'S HOTEL.

This Hotel affords excellent accommodation for Tourists and Visitors.

The Hotel 'bus meets all Trains.

A. ANDERSON, Proprietor.

THE

# BRIDGE OF ALLAN HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT.

OCHIL PARK, STIRLINGSHIRE,

Medical Adviser-Dr. Hunter,

COMBINES Salubrity of Climate, Dry Soil, and Exquisite Scenery. The House is well appointed, and provides a good Table with cheerful society.

Terms, including all charges, £2:12:6 per week.

Applications regarding accommodation, &c., to be addressed to Mr. M'KAY, House Superintendent.

#### BRIGHTON

#### HOTEL. GRAND

Fucing the Sea, Esplanade, and Pier.

CEA Baths and Swimming Bath attached to Hotel. Table d'Hote at 6-45 p.m. Large and small rooms, all well furnished. Prices moderate. The ventilation and appointments admirable.

D. COLLEDGE, MANAGER.

#### BRIGHTON

THE largest and most complete Marine and Fresh Water Aquarium in the world.

The Collection of Fishes and other aquatic Animals in this magnificent Establishment is unequalled for variety and the number and size of the specimens exhibited.

Sea Lions, and baby Sea Lion, born in the Aquarium, May 1877, Porses, Royal Sturgeons, baby Sturgeons, Telescope Fish, Sea Horses, Herring, Mackerel, Sterlet, Mud Fish (Gambia), Electric Esls (Amazon), Groups of Alligators and Crocodiles, Sea Brids (Northern Divers), and thousands of other rare Specimens, many of which are not to be seen in any other Aquarium.

The Aquarium Engl extractoric states and except and the second of the control of the contro

seen in any other Aquarium.

The Aquarium Band at litervals daily, and every evening at 7,3%. Vocal and Instrumental Concerts, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3.

Admission — Daily, is. Schools Engli-Price. Evening 61.

Periodical Tickets.—One Month, 7a, dd.; Three Months, 10a, 6d.

G. REEVES SMITH, General Manager.

#### BRISTOL

#### ROYAL HOTEL, COLLEGE GREEN.

PIRST-CLASS, Central, and pleasantly situated. Very spacious Coffee, Dining, Reading, Smoking, and Billiard Rooms. Private Apartments en suite. One Hundred and Twenty Bed-Rooms. Steam Lift and Laundry. Hot and Celd Baths. Postal Telegraph Office and Post-Office in the Hetel. Fixed Charges. The Hotel Omnibus meets all principal Trains. Night Porter kept. F. SWANSON, Manager.

#### CALLANDER

#### M'GREGOR HOTEL.

ALEXANDER THOM, PROPRIETOR.

TOURISTS and Families visiting the above long-established and firstclass Hotel will have every comfort and attention, and the charges will be found strictly mederate. Posting in all its branches. 'Bus awaits all the Trains. Letters and Telegrams for Rooms or Conveyances promptly attended to.

N.B.—This Hotel has recently been furnished in the most modern and comfortable style.

# BUXTON, DERBYSHIRE.

# CRESCENT HOTEL.

THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL for FAMILIES and GENTLEMEN forms the South Wing of the Crescent. It is only ONE MINUTE from RAILWAY STATIONS, and is connected by Covered Colonnade with the Hot and Matural Baths, Drinking Wells, and the New Pavilion and Gardens, where a splendid BAND performs Four Hours daily.

#### THE ASSEMBLY ROOM

in this Hotel, which has long been celebrated for its elegant proportions, has recently been re-decorated in the first style, and is now converted into the

#### DINING-ROOM OF THE HOTEL.

Public, Dining, Drawing, Smoking, and Billiard Rooms.

SUITES OF APARTMENTS FOR PRIVATE FAMILIES.

TABLE D'HOTE AT 6 P.M.

FIRST-CLASS STABLING AND LOCK-UP COACH-HOUSES.

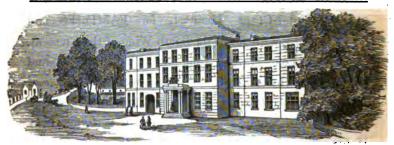
JOHN SMILTER, Proprietor.

### CARLISLE.

### THE COUNTY HOTEL,

TATHICH affords every accommodation for Families and Gentlemen, is Fireproof, and connected with the Platform of the Central Railway Station by a covered way. Porters in attendance on arrival of Trains.

Ladies' Coffee-Reom.



#### CARNARVON, NORTH WALES. THE

(LATE UXBRADGE ARMS),

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY & COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENT Beautifully situated on the Banks of the Menai Strait and in close proximity to the Railway Station.

#### EDWARD HUMPHR

An Omnibus will regularly attend the arrival of each Train at the Railway Station.

Billiards in detached premises.

On and after June 19th, a Coach round Snowdon, after the arrival ving at the hotel for dinner, and in time for the train for Llandudno, Rhyl, &c.

# CHATSWORTH HOTEL, EDE

DERBYSHIRE

This Hotel is beautifully situated in Chatsworth Park, and within ten minutes' walk of the princely residence of the Duke of Devonshire.

The hotel is the largest in the neighbourhood, and its proximity to Station, on the Midland Railway, affords every facility to Tourists desiron the beauties of Haddon Hall, Matlock, the Mines at Castleton, Dove Dale. Omnibuses from the hotel meet all the principal trains at Rowsley Stat. A spacious Coffee-Room for Ladies. Private Sitting and well-appointed the Rowsley s of visiting

on. Bed-Rooms Post-horses, etc.

HENRY HARRISON, PROPRIETOR:

IN CONNECTION WITH ST. ANN'S HOTEL, BUXTON. Railway Station, Rowsley. Postal address, BAKEWELL Day Tickets for the Chatsworth Fishery.

#### CHELTENHAM.

### BELLE VUE HOTEL

FOR FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN.

This Hotel is delightfully situated in the healthiest part of the town, TERMS MODERATE.

G. ROLPH, Proprietor.

#### CLIFTON-DOWN HOTEL.

CLIFTON.

Facing the Suspension Bridge.

THE popularity of this Hotel has compelled the proprietors to extend the accommodation by the addition of several Bedrooms, Ladies' Drawing Rooms, a Suite of Apartments for Wedding Breakfasts, Ball Suppers, &c. &c. Visiters will find all the comforts of home, with fixed and moderate charges. The situation of the Hotel is unrivalled, being on the Downs, and within ten minutes' walk of the new Clifton-Down Ballway Station.

N.B.—From this Hotel the following Trips are easy, returning to the Hotel the same day:—Chepstow Castle, the Wynd Cliff, Tintern Abbey, Wells Cathedral, Glastonbury Tor, Bath, Weston-super-Mare, Clevedon, Portishead, Cardiff, Newport, And Channel Docks.

D. GITTINB, Manager.

Clifton Hotel Company (Limited).

#### CORK.

#### STEPHENS' COMMERCIAL HOTEL

(Opposite the General Post Office, Cork),

**DOSSESSES** first-class accommodation for Tourists, Commercial Gentlemen, and Families.

It is very centrally situated, being opposite the General Post Office-close to the Bank, Theatre, &c. &c.

Charges extremely Moderate.

WILLIAM D. STEPHENS, PROPRIETOR, From the West of England.

EXTRACT from a "Tour through Ireland," published in the North Briton, 1864:-

"When we arrived in Cork we took up our quarters at Stephens' Commercial Hotel, where we obtained excellent accommodation.

"What this Hotel lacks in external show is amply compensated by unremitting attention on the part of the Proprietors and their attendants to the comfort of their Guests."

# IMPERIAL

# HOTEL.

#### CORK.

#### P. CURRY, Proprietor.

THIS long-established and well-known Hotel is conducted on the most approved and modern system. It possesses every requisite to promote the Comfort and Convenience of Tourists. The Hotel contains

#### OVER ONE HUNDRED BEDROOMS,

Three Coffee Rooms, Commercial Room, a Drawing Room for Ladies and Families, Suites of Private Apartments, Smoking and Billiard Rooms, Bath Rooms, &c.

#### TABLE D'HOTE DAILY AT HALF-PAST SIX O'CLOCK.

The Hotel adjoins the General Post Office; as also the Commercial Building, where Merchants meet on "Change," and the earliest Telegraphic News is received, to the Reading Room of which Visitors to the Hotel have free access. It has been patronised within the last few years by their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Duke of Connaught, Prince Afred, Prince Napoleon, the Duc D'Orleans, the Comte de Paris, and the Count de Flandres, the encoessive Lords Lieutenant of Ireland—Clarendon, Eglinton, Carlisle, and Abercorn—as well as by the Nobility, and most of the leading Gentry visiting Cork.

#### The Charges will be found most Moderate.

The Imperial Omnibuses attend the arrival and departure of each Train.

#### Extract from Sir CUSACK RONEY'S "Month in Ireland:"

"Judge Haliburton (Sam Slick) says, 'There are two things to be recommended to the notice of visitors to Ireland:—If you are an admirer of beautiful scenery, go to the Cove of Cork; if you want a good hotel, go to the Imperial.' The Hotel in question is situated in Pembroke Street, having an entrance also in the South Mall, through the Commercial Buildings, the splendid News Room of which is open to visitors to the Hotel. For convenience and comfort there is not a hotel superior to it in the Empire."

#### COLWYN BAY, NORTH WALES.

### POLLYGROCHON HOTEL,

(Late the Residence of Lady Erskine).

THIS First-class Family Hotel is most beautifully situated in its own finely-wooded park in Colwyn Bay, commanding splendid land and sea views; there are miles of delightful walks in the adjacent woods. It is within a few minutes' walk of the Beach and ten minutes' of Colwyn Bay Station, and a short drive of Conway and Llandudno.

Sea-Bathing, Billiards, Posting.

J. PORTER, Proprietor.

#### CRIEFF.

#### THE DRUMMOND ARMS HOTEL.

The only First-Class Hotel in Crieff. Families boarded by Week or Month. Large Posting Establishment.

PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL COMMUNICATIONS.

The Hotel Omnibus meets every Train.

D. MACKENZIE, PROPRIETOR.

#### DOVER

#### MARP PAMILY MOTEL

A DJOINING the Harbour Station of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway.

One of the best-appointed Houses on the Coast for Families and Tourists. Good attention and reasonable Charges.

THOS. WICKENS FRY, Proprietor.

#### DUBLIN.

#### JURY'S HOTEL, COLLEGE GREEN.

Established 40 Years.

Greatly Enlarged and Improved.

Situated in the centre of the City, close to the Bank of Ireland, Trinity College, the Castle, Theatres, &c.

TABLE D'HOTE AT THREE AND HALF-PAST SIX.

Charges Moderate. A Drawing Room for Ladies.
TWO NIGHT PORTERS IN ATTENDANCE.

HENRY J. JURY, Proprietor.

#### DUBLIN.

#### SHELBOURNE HOTEL.

SITUATED in most central and fashionable part of Dublin.
Contains magnificent Public Rooms, Elevator, Telegraph
Office, &c. &c. First-Class. Charges Moderate.

JURY & COTTON, Proprietors.

#### · DUBLIN.

### THE "ABBEY" HOTEL,

Commercial and Family Hotel (Scotch House),

102 & 103 MIDDLE ABBEY STREET (OFF SACKVILLE STREET),
MBS. ARTHUR, Proprietress,

COMBINES the Comfort of a Heme with Moderate Charges. Is contrally situated, being within two minutes walk of the General Post Office, and near the Bank, College, Steamboats, and Railway Stations.

Show Rooms for Commercial Gentlemen.

#### DUBLIN.

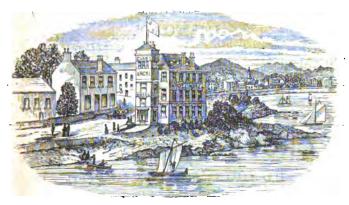
#### SALT HILL HOTEL,

MONKSTOWN, CO. DUBLIN.

FIRST-Class Hotel for Families and Gentlemen. Pleasantly situated in its own grounds (twenty minutes by rail from Dublin). Elegantly furnished suites of apartments, spacious Coffee, Reception, and Drawing Rooms, facing the sea. An excellent Billiard Room, provided with a champion Billiard Table; Lawn Tennis and Croquet Grounds. Table d'Hote during the season. Carriages in every variety. The whole under the personal superintendence of the Proprietor, William Parry.

N.B. - Special arrangements for families sojourning.

#### THE BRIGHTON OF SCOTLAND.



DUNCON.

# ARGYLL HOTEL.

ALEXANDER GUNN, Lessce.

THIS HOTEL, which has lately been enlarged and refurnished, will be found second to none in Scotland, and which, for comfort and cleanliness, cannot be surpassed.

Charges strictly moderate.

Arrangements made by the Week or Month. Table d'Hote daily. Dinners a la Carte.

The "Argyll" is the principal Hotel in Duncon, and is situated within one minute's walk of the Pier, commanding a magnificent view of the Firth of Clyde. Visitors staying at the Hotel will be supplied with Guide-Books for the following Excursions, viz.—Kyles of Bute, per "Iona" or "Columba;" Inverary and Lochfyre, per "Lord of the Isles;" Arran, Ayr, Lochlomond, Loch Katrine, Trossachs, Lochlong, Lochgoil, and Gareloch, all returning the same day.

Coaches leave the Hotel daily for Loch Eck.

#### HOTEL, ROYAL

DUNCON.

Situated within two minutes' walk of the Pier.

THIS central and old-established Hotel remodelled, and large addition of Bed Rooms, with Ladies' Room, Coffee Room, Bath Room, and Lavatory, so that Visitors may rely on good accommodation at Moderate Charges. Special Terms by Week or Month.

J. KILPATRICK, Proprietor.

# CROWN



### HOTEL,

DUNOON (Situated close to the Pier).

OSCAR TROEGER, Lesses,

Begs to intimate to Tourists and Travelling Public that the Crown Hotel has lately been enlarged and refurnished, and affords new superior accommodation and comforts, combined with Moderate Charges. The Hotel commands a aplendid view of the Firth of Clyde.

· German and French spoken. Table d'Hete daily.

# TEMPERANCE HOTEL,

DUNOON.

HENRY HAYES (late of Glasgow) begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he has now OPENED that Commodious HOUSE, formerly known as Hamilton Villa. East Bay, Dunoon, as a FIRST-CLASS TEMPERANCE HOTEL, with every accommodation for Private Families.

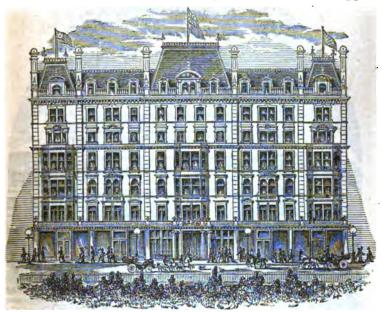
CHARGES MODERATE. The House is beautifully situated, and commands an extensive view of the sea.

#### ROYAL ALEXANDRA THE

11, 12, & 13 SHANDWICK PLACE, EDINBURGH.

West End of Princes Street, and in the immediate neighbourhood of the Caledonian and Havmarket Stations.

THIS First-class Family Hotel was opened on the 1st of June 1874 by
MISS BROWN, formerly of the Windsor Hotel, Moray Place, and the Clarendon Hotel, Princes Street. The ROYAL ALEXANDRA HOTEL has been entirely rebuilt, and fitted up with every modern improvement required for the convenience and comfort of visitors, and Miss Brown hopes to merit a continuance of the favours she has already received. Coffee-room and public drawing-room.



Opposite the Scott Monument and Gardens.

# ${ t HOTEL},$

(MacGregor, late GIBB'S)

# 53 PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH. The Royal Hotel is within a hundred yards of Railway Terminus, and occupies the finest position in the City.

In answer to the inquiries of his numerous patrons, Mr. Macgregor has the pleasure to announce that the GRAND ENTRANCE, with all the PUBLIC ROOMS connected therewith, is now open and ready for their reception.

PLACES OF INTEREST SEEN FROM HOTEL:—Arthur's Seat, over 800 feet high. Assembly Hall. Calton Hill. Edinburgh Castle. East and West Princes Street Gardens. Free Church College and Assembly Hall. Royal Observatory, Sir Walter Scott's Monument. Salisbury Crags. St. Giles's Cathedral. Parliament House. The Royal Institution. The Royal Scottish Academy and National Gallery. The Antiquarian Museum. From tower of Hotel are seen the Firth of Forth, Bass Rock, the Lomond, Corstorphine, and Pentland Hills, and a part of four or five of the neighbouring counties.

#### Charges Moderate. An Elevator. Night Porters.

CAUTION. - Visitors intending to put up at the Royal must be careful to see that they are taken there, as mistakes have occurred, causing great disappointment,



## THE OSBORNE HOTEL,

146 PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH.

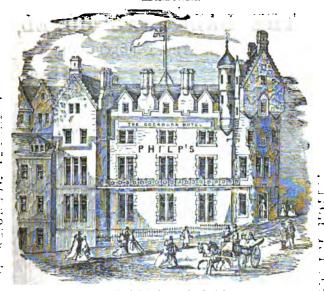
(Immediately opposite the Caledonian, and within Three Minutes' Drive from the Waverley and Haymarket Railway Stations.)

#### FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

SITUATION and Views unrivalled. Magnificent Drawing Room for Ladies. Lofty, Blegant Coffee-Room. Handsome Sitting Rooms. Large Spacious Smoking Room, and every modern convenience. Table D'Hote daily at 6.30 P.M. Comfort of Visitors studied. Charges Moderate. The Hotel has been again all re-decorated, and several additional Bed Rooms acquired on the Drawing Room floor.

Wines supplied to the Hotel at exceptionally moderate prices by the following Wine Merchants: Messrs Bell, Rannie & Co., Leith; Messrs Cockburn & Campbell, Edipburgh; and Messrs. Gibb, Bruce & Co., Glasgow.

JOHN WILSON, Manager.



# PHILP'S COCKBURN HOTEL.

Immediately adjoining the Terminus of the Great Northern Trains.

THIS commodious and well-appointed Hotel is beautifully situated, overlooking Princes Street Gardens, and commanding some of the finest views in the city.

A large and elegantly-furnished Saloon—admitted to be the finest in Scotland—set apart for Ladies, Gentlemen, or Families, wishing to avoid the expense of Sitting-Rooms.

The views from the immense windows of this Saloon are, without ex-

ception, the finest in Edinburgh.

Private Suites of Apartments, Bath-Rooms, Coffee and Smoking Rooms, and every accommodation for Gentlemen.

#### PIANOS IN ALL THE PARLOURS AND SALOONS.

Charges, including Attendance, strictly Moderate.

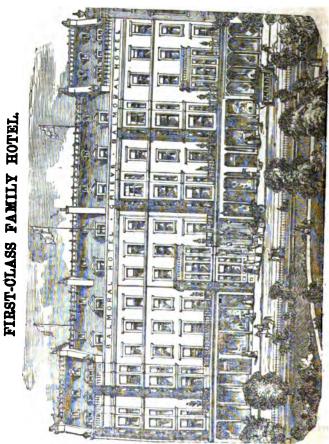
P.S.—Mr. Cook (of London) makes this Hotel his headquarters when in Scotlan where every information may be obtained of his Tourist arrangements.

#### FIRST-CLASS TURKISH BATHS:

and in connection with the COCKBURN HOTEL, GLASGOW.

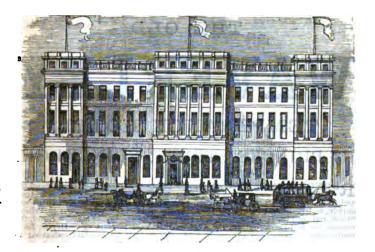
# THE BALMORAL HOTEL,

PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH.



Commands the Finest: Views of the "MODERN ATHENS,"

J. GRIEVE, Proprietor.



### WATERLOO HOTEL,

WATERLOO PLACE, PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH.

JOHN GRIEVE, PROPRIETOR.

M. GRIEVE having Purchased and Refurnished in an elegant style this Old-Established and First-class Hotel, begs to announce to Families and Commercial Gentlemen that it is now OPEN for Business.

Rest assured nothing will be left undone to secure convenience and comfort to Customers in all departments.

# THE ROYAL BRITISH HOTEL,

22 PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH.

Public Drawing-Room. Suites of Apartments for Families and Gentlemen.

Table d'Hôte in the Grand Saloon.

Public and Private Billiard-Rooms.

J. GRIEVE, PROPRIETOR.

#### THE OLD

# WAVERLEY

#### TEMPERANCE HOTEL,

#### 43 PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH.

DOBERT CRANSTON, is returning thanks to his numerous Friends and the Public, begs to inform them that the above Hotel has been re-constructed, fitted, and furnished with all the most modern improvements which the present times can supply, and that, notwithstanding the great rise in the value of property in Princes Street, and the high prices of labour and material in the erection of his New Hotel, the charges for Bed-Rooms remain the same as they were 33 years ago. Hoping for a continuance of their kind patronage, R. C. will make it his constant endeavour to attend to the comfort, convenience, and interest of his Friends.

TO STRANGERS, unacquainted with Edinburgh, R. C. bage to intimate that the situation of the Oto Wavelley is within one minute from the Great Central Hailway Station, and commands the Grandest Views in the City; while the atreet itself is said to be the finest in the world. Immediately opposite the Hotel, and forming the south side of Princes Street, is the Garden Terrace, a public promended, upon which stand the unequalled "Soct" and other noble monuments, while the gardens below form the valley betwixt the Old and New Towns. To the west, the grand old Castle, towering over the city; to the south, the romantic Old Town, with St. Glies Cathedral and other prominent structures; and to the east, Arthur's Seat, Holyrood Palace, and Calton Hill, the view from the latter of which is said to surpass even that of the Bay of Naples.

Uniform Charges are made at the following Hotels, belonging to the same Proprietor;—

EDINBUBGH		OLD WAVERLEY, 43 PRINCES STREET.
EDINBURGH		NEW WAVERLEY, 18 WATERLOO PLACE.
GLASGOW .	•	185 BUCHANAN STREET.
LONDON .		87 KING STREET, CHEAPSIDE.

Breakfast or Tea		ls	. 8d.	, <del>l</del> a.	€d.,	1s. 9d.
Public Dinner ,				•	•	. 2s.
Bed-Room						1s. 6d.
Private Parlours						. 3s.
Service						

Recommended by Bradshaw's Tourists' Guide as "the cheapest and best Temperative Hotel they had ever seen," and by J. B. Gough as "the only Home he had found since leaving his own in America."

### THE WINDSOR HOTEL,

(LATE DEJAY'S)

100 PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH.

THIS First-class Family Hotel, having recently been considerably improved, is situated in the most pleasant and central part of the Metropolis, opposite the Castle, and overlooking West Princes Street Gardens. Private suites of Apartments, handsome Coffee Room, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Drawing Rooms, Smoking Room, and Bath Rooms.

The Culinary Department is under the personal superintendence of the Proprietor, whose thorough practical experience as Chef de Cuisins of the Balmoral Hotel is well known, and will be a sufficient guarantee for efficiency.

Continental Languages Spoken.

Charges Strictly Moderate.

French and German Newspapers kept.

A. M. THIEM, Proprietor.

### THE CLARENDON HOTEL,

104 and 105 PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH,

Directly opposite the Castle, and overlooking West Princes Street Gardens.

THIS First-Class Hotel, after having been entirely built, and Furnished in the most elegant manner, was opened May 1876 for the reception of Visitors.

The view from the large oriel windows of Public and Private Sitting Rooms is unsurpassed, the Bed Rooms large and airy, and fitted up with every regard to comfort.

Charges Strictly Moderate.

JAMES M'GREGOR,

Proprietor.



# CAFE ROYAL HOTEL,

WEST REGISTER STREET, EDINBURGH.

The Largest Dining Establishment in Scotland.

BED AND ATTENDANCE, 3s.

W. ANDERSON.

### EDINBURGH.

#### CALEDONIAN HOTEL.

115, 116, & 117 PRINCES STREET, AND 1 CASTLE STREET.

#### Established 40 Years.

(Exactly opposite the Castle.)

R. B. MOORE. LATE J. BURNETT.

### THE LONDON HOTEL,

ST. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

Established upwards of Fifty Years.

THIS COMMODIOUS and COMFORTABLE HOTEL, entirely RE-MODELLED and RE-FURNISHED throughout, has been opened by

HENRY WHITE, late Clubmaster to the UNIVERSITY CLUB, Princes Street, Edinburgh.

From its Central Situation and the spacious character of its Accommodation, the London will be found, as hitherto, an Extremely Convenient Hotel; while from Mr. White's experience as Clubmaster and otherwise, he can confidently ensure to the Public an Exceptionally Superior Cussine.

The BILLIARD and SMOKING BOOMS have been fitted up in the most comfortable manner.

#### THE

### PALACE HOTEL

109 AND 110 PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH.

#### THIS FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL

OCCUPIES the BEST POSITION in PRINCES STREET, immediately opposite EDINBURGH CASTLE, and commands BEAUTIFUL VIEWS over the GARDENS, with the CALTON HILL and ARTHUR'S SEAT in the distance.

EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS have just been completed, not only adding to the precommodation, but supplying increased Besidestral Composes.

TARIFF on application. | CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.
Special Arrangements made with Families or others during the
Winter Months.

. . . . 1

J. MEPHIUS, Manager.

# VEITCH'S FIRST-CLASS

### PRIVATE HOTEL.

120 AND 122 GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH.

Charges strictly Moderate.

Established ever 30 Years

### GUNN'S (LATE MOORE'S) PRIVATE FAMILY HOTEL

(Established over Twenty Years).

2 FORRES STREET & 1 ST. COLME STREET, WEST END OF QUEEN STREET, EDINBURGH.

THIS First-Class Family Hotel occupies one of the best and quietest positions in Edinburgh, and only three minutes' walk from the Caledonian Railway Station, Princes St. Bed-Booms and Attendance from 2a. 6d. Sitting-Rooms from 3a. per day. Plain Breakfasts and Teas from 1a. Full Dinners from 2a. 6d.

JOHN GUNN, PROPRIETOR, TO WHOM ALL COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED.

### DARLING'S REGENT HOTEL

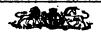
20 WATERLOO PLACE, EDINBURGH.

Nearly apposite the General Post-Office.

Situated in the Principal Street of the City, in the immediate vicinity of the Calton Hill and Public Buildings. Large comfortable Coffee-Room for parties with Ladies, free of charge. Also Private Parlours.

This is admitted to be one of the best Temperance Hatels in Sextland.

CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.



# ROYAL CLARENCE HOTEL

CATHEDRAL YARD.

This Old-Established and Fashionable Hotel has just undergone entire renovation, and is fitted with every convenience for the comfort of Ladies and Gentlemen. Hot and Cold Baths. Ladies Coffee Room.

W. BIRKETT, Proprietor.

#### EXETER

### POPLE'S NEW LONDON HOTEL,

·FOR FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN.

This Hotel contains all the appointments found in First-Class Establishments, adjoining Northernbay Park, and within three minutes' walk of the Cathedral. Visitors will find the comfort and attention of home with fixed moderate charges. A Ladies' Coffee Room. Night Porter. Omnibuses to every Train. Posting in all its branches.

#### CAMPBELL'S ROYAL

### STATION THE HOTEL

FORRES, Adjoining the Railway Platform.

(Patronised by the Royal Family and Leading Members of the Nobility and Aristocracy of Europe.)

APARTMENTS EN SUITE. SPACIOUS BILLIARD AND SMOKING ROOM JUST ADDED.

Boots in attendance at all Trains.

JAMES CAMPBELL, Proprietor and Lessee.

#### FORT-WILLIAM.

#### CALEDONIAN HOTEL.

DODERICK M'DONALD, of long experience as Hotel-keeper in Scotland and Lu England, begs most respectfully to intimate that he has become Lessee of the above first-class Hotel, which contains excellent accommodation for Families, Tourists, and Travellers, combined with reasonable charges. Three minutes' walk from the Pier, where the daily 5.30 a.m. steamer to Glasgow calls half-a-mile from the foot of the far-famed Ben-Nevis. Guides, Ponies, &c., kept for ascending the mountain.

An Omnibus from the Hotel to and from the Inverness steamers on the Caledonian

Canal at Bannavic twice a-day.

The Royal Mail Coach to and from Kingussie daily, on the route to Glencoe and Lochlomond.

CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.

#### FORT-WILLIAM.

#### CHEVALIER HOTEL.

NEW First-Class Hotel. Nearest the Pier. Commanding excellent views. Accommodation comfortable. Coach leaves the Hotel daily to join the Steamer at Banavie for the North, by Caledonian Canal. Miss C. SMITH, late of the Caledonian Hotel, Ohan, while thanking her Patrons for past favours, having entered on a lease of this fashionable Hotel, assures the Travelling Public of her continued attention to their comfort.

POSTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Guides and Ponies to ascend Ben Nevis.

#### GALWAY.

#### MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

### RAILWAY HOTEL.

THIS magnificent building has recently passed into new hands, and has been handsomely refurnished and fitted with every requisite for the convenience and comfort of Families. Anglers, Tourists, and the Travelling Public in General.

It contains forty-four Bed Rooms, and separate Coffee Rooms for Ladies and Gentle-men, and suites of Apartments for Families. A superior Billiard Room with first-class

Table.

The Hotel is a convenient centre, whence may be visited on short excursions the various points of interest around Galway. A delightful trip on Lough Corrib may be made to Cong, and by ear through Connemara back to the Hotel. Another tour can be taken by Steamer to Ballywaughan for Liedonavarna, the Grand Cliffs of Moher, and Kilkee, and back. This Steamer occasionally runs to the Isles of Arran.

Tourists destring to follow this plan should ask, at Broadstone, for Tourist Nobel

No. VII. to Galway and back.
Boats (sailing and row) always available. Good Fishing.
The Wines, Prendict, 2c., wee.guaranteed to be of the choicest description, being imported direct.

EDWARD HOLEHAN, Proprietor.

The Refreshment Rooms at Broadstone, Mullingar, and Athlone, are conducted by the same Lessee. At Broadstone Breakfast can be served before the departure of the morning Trains, for the convenience of Passengers arriving from England, &c.; and Dinners between 3 and 7 o'clock r.m., so that Passengers for England, arriving in Dublin by trains due at 4.40 and 5.5 p.m., will have time to dine.

#### MACLEAN'S HOTEL.

ST. VINCENT STREET, GLASGOW.

MR. MACLEAN begs to announce to his Patrons and the Public that his New Hotel is now open for the reception of Visitors. Having been built specially for a Hotel from the foundation, it combines all modern improvements and appliances for securing comfort and convenience.

The situation is central, quiet, and healthy, and being on the level summit of Blythswood Hill, commands the most extensive views of Glasgow and surroundings.

The House has been furnished in the most luxurious style.

The following Official Report on the Hotel, submitted to the Dean of Guild Court of Glasgow, speaks for itself :- "In terms of your Lordship's remit, we have inspected the New Hotel in St. Vincent Street, just completed by Mr. Maclean, and are satisfied that, in point of stability and construction, it is well suited for the purpose intended. Externally it is handsome, and internally the arrangement and appliances for the safety, comfort, and convenience of Visitors are unsurpassed in the kingdom. - We are, &c.

"GROBGE BELL, I.A. JAMES HENDERSON"

"Glasgow, 3d November 1877.

Notwithstanding the great expense of completing such an Establishment. Mr. MACLEAN has resolved to maintain a moderate scale of charges.

Arrangements can be made for Boarding Families during the Winter Months at Reduced Rates.

TARIFF ON APPLICATION.

# COCKBURN HOTEL,

141 BATH STREET, GLASGOW.

PLEASANTLY situated, and within easy distance of all the Railway Stations and Steamboat Wharves.

JAMES PHILP, Proprietor and Manager.

### MANN'S RAINBOW HOTEL.

6 BRIDGE STREET, GLASGOW.

THIS Hotel has undergone extensive Alterations and Improvements, and is now, in point of Comfort, all that could be desired. Its immediate proximity to the various Railway Termini, the arrival and departure Wharves of the American, Highland, and Coasting Steamers, renders it unquestionably convenient alike for Commercial Gentlemen, Families, and Tourists.

Numerous Suites of Private Booms.

LARGE AND ELEGANT COMMERCIAL ROOM.

Superbly Furnished Coffee Room for Ladies and Gentlemen.

SMOKING ROOM. BILLIARD ROOM. BATH ROOMS.

Wines of Choicest Brands carefully selected.

Man Spricht Deutsch. On Parle Française.

CHARLES MANN, Proprietor.

. . . IONA BERTH DIRECTLY OPPOSITE.

### ALEXANDRA HOTEL.

148 BATH STREET, GLASGOW.

JOHN MACRAE begs to announce that he has entered on a lease of this Establishment, and trusts, by personal superintendence, to make it one of the Most Comfortable Hoyels in Glasgow. The House has been erected from the foundation for a First-class Hotel, and is most extensive and commodious. It is situated in the quietest and healthiest part of the City, and being constructed with all modern improvements, is most complete.

Suites of Apartments, spacious Coffee-Room, Reception-Room, Writing-Room, Reading-Room, Ladies' Drawing-Room, Private Parlours, lofty and airy Bed-Rooms (elegantly furnished), Billiard-Rooms, Smoking-Rooms, etc. Baths of all descriptions. Within easy distance of all the Railway Termini and Steamboat Wharves. All Charges strictly Moderate.

The Wines, which have been selected with great care, are of the highest character.

JOHN MACRAE, Proprietor and Manager.

#### REGENT HOTEL,

221 SAUCHITHALL STREET, GLASGOW.

First-Class for Families and Visitors.

Bed and Attendance, 3s. and 3s. 6d.

Pariours from 6s, per day.

Spacious Coffee-Room, capable of dining over 150 persons.

AN ELEGANT DRAWING-ROOM,

JOHN KENNEDY, Proprietor.

GLASGOW.

### BLAIR'S HOTEL,

80 BATH STREET, GLASGOW.

THIS New First-Class TEMPERANCE HOTEL, stuated within Four Minutes' walk of the Principal Railway Stations, is unsurpassed for Cleanliness, Quiet, and Comfort.

Private Parlours and Stock Rooms,

Breakfast, 1s. 6d. 1s. 9d. 2s. DINNER, From 1s. 9d. BED ROOM,

ATTENDANCE, 1s. GLASGOW.

### ROYAL HANOVER HOTEL,

HANOVER STREET, GEORGE SQUARE, GLASSOW.

MERTON R. COTES, Proprietor.

"The Editor of 'BRADSHAW' highly recommends this Hotel for its Superior Arrangements, Excellent Management, and Domestic Comforts."—Sept. 7, 1871.
"First-Class Hotel for Families and Gentlemen, replete with the comforts of Homes."—Macrona's Guide to Scalland, 1871.

Home."—Marray's Guids to Scotland, 1871.

"Quiet Family Hotel, combining excellence in every department,"—Black's Guids to Scotland, 1871.

#### NORTH BRITISH IMPERIAL HOTEL

(AT THE NORTH BRITISH TERMINUS).

GEORGE SQUARE, GLASGOW.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL.

PETER MACDONALD, Proprietor.

GJ.ASGOW.

# HIS LORDSHIP'S LARDER AND HOTEL, 10 ST. ENOCH SQUARE, GLASGOW.

BREAKFASTS, LUNCHEONS, DINNERS, TEAS; OYSTER, FISH, and TRIPE SUPPERS. Good Rooms for Dinner and Supper Parties.

Excellent Bedrooms. Coffee-Room. Good Lavatory and Smoking-Room. Charges Moderate.

Opposite St. Enoch Station Booking Office.

E. SALMON, PROPRIETOR.

### CITY COMMERCIAL DINING ROOMS,

54 & 60 UNION STREET, AND 85 MITCHELL STREET, GLASGOW.

ONE of the most Extensive and Comfortable Dining Establishments in Scotland, capable of accommodating upwards of 2000 Visitors daily. Breakfasts, Dinners, and Teas, served with comfort, economy, and despatch.

Bill of Fare, EXTRA MODERATE.

LADIES' PRIVATE DINING ROOM. GENTLEMEN'S LAVATORY.

No Gratuities to Waiters.

MATTHEW WADDELL, Proprietor.

#### ATHOLE ARMS HOTEL

(Opposite the Entrance of the North British Railway Station),

#### DUNDAS STREET, GLASGOW.

THE Proprietor begs respectfully to announce that, having found the "ATHOLE ARMS" much too small for his increasing business, he has made extensive Alterations and Additions. The Hotel has been thoroughly Re-decorated and Re-furnished, consisting of a spacious COFFEE ROOM for Ladies and Gentlemen; COMMERCIAL ROOM; SHLLIARD ROOM; SMOKING ROOM; several Elegantly Furnished PRIVATE PARLOURS. Upwards of Thirty Extra BED ROOMS have been added. Hot, Cold, Shower, and Spray Baths. Bed Room, including attendance, from 2a, 6d, to 3s, 6d. The Wines and Spirits are of the Best Quality, having been specially selected. NIGHT PORTEE.

JAMES M'KENZIS, Proprietor.

P.S.—New Entrances, Nos. 13 and 21 Dundas Street.

### WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE HOTEL,

172 to 184 SAUCHIEHALL STREET, GLASGOW.

A First-Class Family and Commercial Hotel, within Three Minutes' drive of the Railways.

Just added, Ladies' Drawing Room, free of charge.

Breakfast and Tes, 1s. 6d. and 2s. Bed and Attendance, 2s. 9d.

GLOUCESTER.

#### THE BELL HOTEL.

Situate in the centre of the City, near the Cathedral, and is the LEADING HOTEL for

#### FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN.

Excellent Stabling. Post Horses and Carriages. Omnibuses to and from every Train. Night Porter. Tariff on application to

THOMAS ALLEN, MANAGER.

#### GOLSPIE

### ROYAL SUTHERLAND ARMS HOTEL.

BEAUTIFULLY situated within a mile of Dunrobin Castle, the Grounds of which are open to the Public. Free Trout Fishing on Loch Brora for parties staying at the Hotel. Five minutes' wulk from sea-shore. Horses and Carriages on Hire. An Omnibus meets Trains. Charges moderate.

JAMES MITCHELL, Proprietor.

### WINTER HEALTH RESORT, GLENGARRIFF,



IS strongly recommended by Eminent Physicians for its equable, mild but not relaxing, climate. The excursions by land and water are numerous—amongst others, the celebrated drive to the LAKES OF KILLARNEY, thus described by Lord John Manners:—"The twenty miles from Kennare to Glengarriff form the grandest road, barring the Alpine passes, that I know." The celebrated Thackcray writes:—"What sends picturesque tourists to the Rhine and Saxon Switzerland? Within five miles of the pretty Inn of Glengarriff there is a country of the magnificence of which no pen can give an idea. The journey from Glengarriff to Kennare is one of astonishing beauty; and I have seen Killarney since, and am sure that Glengarriff loses nothing by the comparison with this most famous of lakes." From "Happy Thought Notes," Punch:—"Glengarriff.—Eccles Hotel. Charmingly situated. Facing the bay, and on the road. Old-fashioned, covered with creepers and roses, and bed-rooms commanding the bay. Eccles Hotel, Glengarriff, is worth far more than a passing visit. I am delighted with it. It is, as far as attendance and cuisine, and general comfort, the best hotel I have been in. The coffee-room seems to have been litted up to the very latest fashion of taste; the climate is so mild, that even at nine o'clock on an early spring evening you can sit out in front of the hotel, and enjoy your coffee and cigar. And here also I will introduce a useful piece of advice for the tourist who may be passing the same route as myself. Only hire your car from Killarney to Glengarriff. You can get another at your corn convenience, and just as good at Glengarriff. to take you on."
"Murray's Handblook for Ireland" describes this hostely as one of the best of the

"Murray's Handbook for Ireland" describes this hostelry as one of the best of the South of Ireland Hotels. Over Fifteen Thousand Pounds have recently been expended on

#### THE ECCLES HOTEL

and its extensive pleasure-grounds, through which are five miles of beautiful walks. The Hotel is replete with indoor conforts, library, picture gallery, etc. The telegraph office and pier adjoin the Hotel. Sea-bathing, boating, fishing, shooting, etc. Beduced tariff during the winter months.

CAUTION.—Tourists are recommended not to be misled by the interested statements of car-drivers and others, but insist on being set down at the Eccles Hotel.

#### . . GRANTOWN.

### GRANTOWN, ON THE HIGHLAND RAILWAY. THE GRANT ARMS HOTEL,

Patronised by Her Majesty the Queen.

THIS well-known Hotel has lately been rebuilt and greatly enlarged. Coffee Room, Private Parlours, en suits. Grantown is acknowledged to be one of the very healthlest places in Scotland. The summer climate being peculiarly salubrious, with delightfully bracing air, which is invariably experienced by Visitors in One Day's time. Cairngorm and the surrounding Mountains, Huntly's Cave, and Castle Grant, are specially interesting, besides the famed scenery of Rothiemurchus and Banks of the Spey, which afford beautiful drives. Good Trout Fishing can be had in the neighbourhood, and Salmon occasionally. The Hotel Bus attends the Trains. Posting. Carriages of every description for Hiring. Parties Posted on to Balmoral, Braemar, and Ballater.

A. FRASER, Proprietor.

GREENOCK.

#### TONTINE HOTEL.

First-Class Family and Commercial,

(Nearly Opposite the Caledonian Railway Station),
GREENOCK.

MRS. M'DERMOTT, Proprietrix.

GREENOCK.

#### WHITE HART HOTEL,

CATHCART SQUARE, GREENOCK.

Dinners from 1 till 4.

Within Three Minutes' Walk of the Railway Stations and Steamboat Wharves.

GUERNSEY.



#### OLD GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

GARDNER'S PRIVATE HOTEL

TPHIS establishment, being elevated above the town, commands a sea and panoramie view of all the Channel Islands. Visitors should be particular in mentioning the "Old Government House." Table d'Hôte. Terms on application.

J. GARDNER, Proprietor.

#### : THE ISLAND OF GURBNARY.

#### GARDNER'S

### ROYAL 🛣 🔂 HOTEL.

#### FAMILY & COMMERCIAL HOUSE, ESPLANADE, GUERNSEY.

THIS Hotel is situated in the most commanding part of the Island, facing the spacious harbours and the approaches thereto, also having a full front view of the adjacent islands of Sark, Herra, Jersey, and Alderney. Visitors should be especially careful on landing to sak for the "Royal." Table d'Hôte.

JAS. B. GARDNER, Proprietor.

#### GUERNSEY, CHANNEL ISLANDS.

### VICTORIA HOTEL,

FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL.

THIS Hotel commands the finest sea view in the Island. The established reputation of this Hotel is the best guarantee that every attention is paid to the comfort of its Patrons. Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

A MODERATE FIXED TARIFF. INCLUDING ATTENDANCE.

Table d'Hôte at Six o'clock.

A Porter in attendance on the arrival of Steamers.

#### GUERNSEY.

## AUCTION, VALUATION, AND ESTATE OFFICE,

Intending Visitors or Residents should apply at the above Old Established Office for particulars of PROPERTIES, HOUSES, and APARTMENTS to be Sold or Let, Furnished or Unfurnished, sending stamps for reply to FRANK COLLETT, Proprietor.

N.B.—The equable Climate, and excellent educational advantages, combined with the non-existence of Tenants' Rates and Taxes, and low Rents, render this charming little Island most desirable as a place of Residence.

#### GWEEDORE—DONEGAL HIGHLANDS.

#### LORD GEORGE HILL'S GWEEDORE HOTEL

Romantic Scenery. Excellent Salmon and Trout Fishing. Sea Bathing.

Tourists will find every Comfort at the

#### GWEEDORE HOTEL.

CHARGES MODERATE. Hot and Cold Baths, Post Cars, Ponies, and Boats for Hire. Boute from Dublin and Belfast, by Strabane and Letterkenny.

GWEEDORE, LETTERKENNY, March 1878.

JOSEPH CUNNINGHAM, Manager,

#### HARLECH, NORTH WALES.

#### CASTLE HOTEL.

THE above Hotel, which has been newly built and elegantly furnished with all the latest improvements conducive to comfort and health, is now ready for the reception of Visitors. It is situate opposite the Old Castle, and in the most picturesque part of North Wales, in close proximity to Dolgelley, Barmouth, Festiniog, Snowdon, Llanberis, Carnarvon, and other favourite resorts.

Harlech possesses an excellent beach for bathing (to which access is attained by

tram-car from the Castle Hotel), where bathing-machines are provided.

Billiard Table by one of the best Makers.

POST HORSES AND CARS.

FIRST-CLASS STABLING.

W. J. LOVEGROVE, Proprietor.

#### HELENSBURGH.

THE Finest Watering-Place in the West of Scotland. Trains and Boats to Loch. I Lomond and Trossachs, and Steamer every morning to Duncen at 8.45, in time to meet the "Iona" for the Highlands by that most celebrated Route—Ardrishaig, Crinan, and Oban, to Staffa and Iona. The alterations and improvements at the QUEEN'S ROTEL are now completed, and the Suites of Apartments for Pamilies cannot be surpassed. The view of the Clyde and Lake is most magnificent. Tourists conveniently arranged. A magnificent Coffee-Room. Smoking and Billiard Room.

All Charges strictly Moderate.

Omnibuses and Carriages to all Steamers and Trains.

A. WILLIAMSON, Proprietor.

HELENSBURGH.

### IMPERIAL HOTEL

(WITHIN A MINUTE'S WALK OF THE RAILWAY STATION AND OPPOSITE STEAMBOAT PIER.)

HELENSBURGH is delightfully situated on the Clyde, at an easy distance from Glasgow. Tourists will find it convenient for staying overnight, joining the 'IONA' or other Steamers for Ohan, Dunoon, Rothesay, Gareloch, Loch Long, &c., Trains leave Helensburgh for Balloch in time for Steamers on Loch Lomond and Loch Katrine for the Trossachs. Terms moderate.

JAMES FRASER, PROPRIETOR.

#### ILFRACOMBE

# ROYAL CLARENCE FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL HOTEL

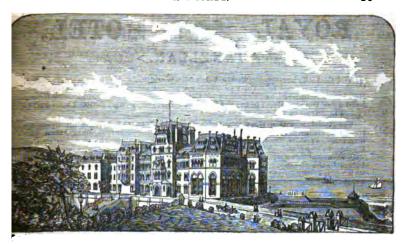
REPLETE with every Home comfort. Spacious Ladies' Coffee-Room. Moderate Charges. R. LAKE, Proprietor.

First-Class Billiard-Room. Good Post Horses.

Omnibus meets every Train.

N.B.—General Coach Office and Delivery Agent.

Coaches daily to Lynton.



### ILFRACOMBE HOTEL.

#### SITUATION.

Stands in its own Grounds of Five Acres, extending to the Beach. The Private Terraces afford the finest Marine Promenades attached to any Hotel in the Kingdom.

#### ACCOMMODATION.

250 Rooms elegantly furnished.
Splendid Dining Saloon.
Table d'Hote daily.
Billiard Room.
Reading Room. &c. &c.
Excellent Cuisine.
Choice Wines.
Moderate Charges.

#### COMMUNICATION, &c.

Ilfracombe is accessible from all parts by Steam and Rail, and for those preferring it, there is a charning coaching route. For full particulars see Time Tables.

Tariff on application to T. W. Hussey, Manager, Ilfracombe, North Devon.

### THE ROYAL BRITANNIA HOTEL,

ILFRACOMBE.

Redecorated and Refurnished.

GOOD PUBLIC ROOMS. MODERATE TERMS.

Address—THE MANAGER.

# ROYAL HOTEL,

#### INNELLAN.

JOHN CLARK, in returning thanks to his friends and the Public for past patronage, begs to announce that the new additions to this already large and commodious. Hotel are now finished, and include one of the largest and most handsome Dining Room and Ladies' Drawing-Room of any Hotel on the Firth of Clyde, also Parlours with suites of Bed Rooms on each flat.

The Hotel is within three minutes' walk of the Pier, and, being built upon an elevation, commands a sea-view of the surrounding country, including Bute, Arran, the Cumbraes, Ayrahire, Renfrewshire, and Dumbartonshire, making the situation one of the finest in Scotland. The grounds of the Hotel are laid out in walks and interspersed with shrubs and flowers, and is quiet and retired for families. There are also beautiful Drives in the vicinity. The Dining Room has a large Fernery, with water founds which plays daily during the summer, making it cool and refreshing during the hot weather.

Steamers call at the pier nearly every hour for the Highlands and all parts of the coast. Tourists arriving at the Hotel the night before can have breakfast at Table at 9 a.m., and be in time to join the "Iona" at 10 a.m., for the North, calling at Innellan on her return at 4 p.m.

The Cuisine and Wines are of the finest quality. Large Billiard Room attached. Hot, Cold, and Spray Baths.

Horses and Carriages kept for Hire. Families Boarded by the Day or Week.

#### INVERARAY.

### ARGYLL ARMS HOTEL

INVERARAY, at the head of Lochfyne, is one of the most desirable, as well as the most romantic and beautiful retreats for Tourists and Visitors. His Grace the DUKE of ARGYLL kindly allows Parties staying at the Hotel the privilege of Walking or Driving through the Castle Grounds at all times.

Gentlemen staying at the ARGYLL ARMS HOTEL can have excellent SALMON and TROUT FISHING on the Rivers Aray and Douglas, Free of Charge.

Ponies kept for ascending Duniquoich Hill.

D. MACPHERSON, Proprietor.



INVERNESS.

### THE ROYAL HOTEL.

Opposite the entrance to the Railway Station.

J. S. Christie begs to solicit the attention of the travelling Public to the ROYAL HOTEL, which has been greatly improved and enlarged, and now comprehends, besides extensive First-class Bed-Room accommodation, a SPACIOUS and LOFTY LADIES' and GENTLE-MEN'S DINING SALOON, with handsome DRAWING-ROOM en suite, and several elegant and handsomely furnished SUITES of PRIVATE ROOMS; also SMOKING-ROOM, HOT, COLD, and SHOWER BATH ROOMS, etc.

Though immediately opposite and within a few yards of the Railway Station entrance, the Hotel is entirely removed from the bustle, noise, and other disturbing influences which usually affect the comfort of Hotels situated in close proximity to the Railway.

#### Table d'Hote at 5.30 and 7.30.

The Porters of the Hotel await the arrival of all trains, and an Omnibus attends the Caledonian Canal Steamers. Posting.

#### INVERNESS.

### CALEDONIAN HOTEL

(Two minutes' walk from the Railway Station).

THIS well-known first-class Family Hotel, patronised by the Royal Family and most of the Nobility of Europe, has recently undergone extensive additions and improvements. A large and elegant Dining-Saloon and Ladies' Drawing-Room, also a spacious Billiard and Smoking Room.

In point of situation this Hotel is the only one in Inverness that commands a wide and extensive view of the Ness and the great gleft of "Caledonia."

TABLE D'HOTE DAILY, AND DINNERS À LA CARTE.

An Omnibus attends all the Canal Steamers.

JOHN MENZIES,

Proprietor.

INVERNESS.

### THE IMPERIAL HOTEL.

Opposite the General Station.

THIS new, large, and comfortable Hotel is taken on lease by Mr. Robertson, late of the Beauly Hotel. The house is specially built for a Hotel, and is elegantly furnished, having all the modern improvements, and contains suites of private Parlours, including Ladies' and Gentlemen's Coffee Rooms, also large Commercial and Stock Rooms, upwards of 40 Bed Rooms, Billiard and Smoking Rooms, Bath Rooms, etc. Boots will attend the arrival and departure of Steamers, and a handsome Omnibus will attend the arrival and departure of the Steamers.

WHEN YOU ARE

IN

#### THE HIGHLANDS

VISIT

macdougall & co.'s.

ISLE OF WIGHT.

### THE MARINE HOTEL,

PARADE, WEST COWES.

### JAMES DROVER, PROPRIETOR.

#### PLEASANTLY SITUATED, FACING THE SEA.

The comfort of Visitors studied in every way.

N.B.—Board at low Rates during the Winter Months.

ISLE OF WIGHT—SHANKLIN.

#### HINTON'S ROYAL SPA HOTEL.

(On the Esplanade, directly facing the Sea.)

Aspect' south-south-east. Well sheltered by surrounding cliffs. Tariff on application. Table-d'Hôte at Seven o'clock.

Drawing-room and Billiards for Families staying in the Hotel only.

#### JERSEY.

### BRITISH HOTEL,

#### FOR FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN.

THIS Hotel enjoys an established reputation of more than fifty years, and affords Visitors every accommodation at moderate charges.

### JERSEY.—STOPFORD HOTEL.

THIS first-class Hotel, situated in the best part of St Heliers, has for upwards of thirty years been successfully conducted under the name of

#### BREE'S BOARDING HOUSE.

It has recently been altered, enlarged, and improved, and is now the largest and best appointed Hotel in St. Heliers.

The Dining Room can accommodate one hundred persons, and is lofty and well ventilated.

The Ladies' Drawing Room is new and unequalled by any in the Channel Islands.

The Ouisine is perfect, and the Wines excellent. - Table d'Hote every day at Six P.M.

PRIVATE SITTING ROOMS, IF REQUIRED.

Carriages of every description at a moment's notice,

Public and Private Dinners served in the best possible style.

CHARGES MODERATE.

For Tariff, etc., apply to

E. BREE, PROPRIETOR.

#### KENMORE.

#### PERTHSHIRE HIGHLANDS.

### BREADALBANE HOTEL.

THIS comfortable Hotel is picturesquely situated at the east end of Loch Tay, quite close to Taymouth Castle, the princely seat of the Earl of Breadalbane. From its central position, it forms an admirable point from which to make excursions to the historic and romantic scenes with which the district abounds, while its quiet and retired situation eminently suits it for the invalid and lover of nature.

A large and commodious Billiard-room has been added to the Hotel. Visitors staying at the Hotel are allowed the privilege of fishing for Trout

and Salmon in the river Lyon free—and in Loch Tay for a specified charge.

Coaches run daily during the summer months to and from Aberfeldy and

Killin, and the Hotel 'Bus awaits the arrival of the principal trains at Aberfeldy.

There is a daily post to and from Aberfeldy and Killin.

Letters and Telegrams for Apartments, Conveyances, &c., punctually

Letters and Telegrams for Apartments, Conveyances, &c., punctually attended to.

N.B.—The Trout Fishing of Loch Tay, which is free to Parties staying at this Hotel, is considered one of the best in Scotland.

W. MUNRO, Proprietor.

#### KESWICK.

DERWENTWATER LAKE.

#### THE BORROWDALE HOTEL

(Late ARMSTRONG'S)

Patronised by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Prince Arthur, and the Nobility of Great Britain.

THE above large establishment is the only Hotel situated immediately at the head of Derwentwater, at the entrance of the picturesque Vale of Borrowdale, and commands the grandest views of the Lakes, Mountains, and Valleys of this the most romantic, part of the Lake District. Parties visiting this Hotel may safely rely upon the best attendance and all thecomforts of Home.

An Omnibus meets all Trains at the Koswick Station.

Posting in all its Branches, Mountain Ponies, experienced Guides, Boatmen, &c., and good Boating on the Lake.

Fishing Free to those staving in the Hotel.

HOT, COLD, AND SHOWER BATHS.

Parties Boarded by Day, Week, or Month, on the most reasonable terms. E. B. GOODFELLOW, Proprietor.

THE ENGLISH LAKES—SKIDDAW.

#### FAMILY & COMMERCIAL TEMPERANCE HOTEL, KESWICK.

Rebuilt, and is now the largest and best Temperance Hotel in the North of England,

In connection with the above Hotel are to be had POST HORSES, MOUNTAIN PONIES, and GUIDES, on the shortest notice, to any part of the Lake District.

PONTER, and CUIDES, on the shortest notice, to any part of the Land District.

Good and extensive Strahmo, and Lock-up Coach-House. Also, a large Hall, suitable for Pic-mic Parties, School Trips, or Excursion Parties.

N.B.—A Coach leaves the above Hotel every morning during the Season, at 10 o'clock, for Buttermere, through Borrowdale, returning by way of Newlands, and arriving at Keswick at 6 P.M.

J. GILLESPIE, Proprietor.

#### KESWICK.

#### DERWENTWATER HOTEL

PORTINSCALE, one mile from Keswick.

· The Favourite Hotel of the Lake District.

THIS Hotel stands on the margin of Derwentwater Lake, and commands an extensive

view of Lake and surrounding Scenery.

Large Coffee Room and Ladies' Drawing Room, also Private Sitting Rooms.

Billiards, Pleasure and Fishing Boats, Conveyances, Ponies, and Guides.

An Omnibus meets every train; also Coach for Buttermere daily at 10 A.M.

TABLE D'HOTE DAILY AT SIX P.M. MRS. BELL, Proprietress.

#### KILKEE

#### KILLARNEY TO CONBEMARA, THE LOWER SHARNON, AND KILKEE.

MOORE'S HOTEL, KILKEE.—Tourists purposing to visit the delightful Scenery of the Western Coast are respectfully informed that this Establishment has been fitted up in a style that will ensure them every comfort and accommodation. Every exertion is used by the Proprietor to secure from each individual a confirmation of the character his house bears. Tourists will find this to be the most convenient as well as most interesting route from Killarney to Connemara, as, together with the grand and varied Coast Scenery in the immediate vicinity, the road leads by the stupendous Cliffs of Moher, and the interesting Coast Drive by Black Head and Galway Bay. All from Killarney to Galway two days' journey.

\* Omnibuses attend the Steamer at Kilrush, and Public Cars convey from here

to Ballyvaughan, and Steamer to Galway.

## LWAY HOTE

#### LAKES OF KILLARNEY.

Patronized by their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Brazil, and H.R.H. the Duks of Connaught, during their visit to Killarney in 1877,

A DJOINS Lord Kenmare's Demesne, and is situated within easy distance of Ross Castle, Muckross Abbey and Grounds, the Gap of Dunloe,

and the principal points of interest.

This Hotel, the largest in the Lake District, possesses unusually good accommodation for Tourists and Families, including spacious and wellfurnished Ladies' Drawing Room, Writing, Reception, Billiard, Smoking, Dining, and Private Sitting Rooms.

The Porters of the Hotel await the arrival of each train for the removal

of luggage, etc.

Well-appointed Boating and Posting Establishments, with steady Boatmen, Carmen, Guides, &c., attached.

The Manager personally supervises the formation of Excursion Parties,

with a view to their Comfort and Economy. LAWN TENNIS. BILLIARDS. , PIANOFORTES.

Table d'Hote at Half-past Six o'clock.

All Charges are fixed and Moderate. Further particulars will be furnished on application to G. J. CAPSEY, MANAGER,

(LATE MANAGER WESTMINSTER PALACE HOTEL, LONDON).

#### KILLARNEY LAKES.

#### THE MUCKROSS HOTEL

JOHN ROSS, Proprietor.

IN the centre of the best scenery, as a glance at Map of Lake District will show, near the foot of Managerton Muchanian show, near the foot of Mangerton, Muckross Abbey, Torc Waterfall, close to the Lower and Middle Lakes, near the entrance to the far-famed Demesne of Muckross, to which free access is accorded. Very comfortable, and Charges extremely moderate. Good Salmon and Trout fishing.

Table d'Hote at 6.80 p.m. Hotel Omnibus and Porters attend all Trains. See that the 'Bus you enter bears Proprietor's Name.

#### KILLARNEY LAKES.

By Her Most Gracious Majesty's Special Permission.

#### THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL

Patronised by H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES; by H.R.H. PRINCE ARTHUR, on his recent visit to Ireland; and by the Royal Families of France and Belgium, &c.

THIS Hotel is situated on the Lower Lake, close to the water's edge, within ten minutes' drive of the Railway Station, and a short distance from the far-famed Gap of Dunloe.

TABLE D'HOTE DURING THE SEASON

There is a Postal Telegraph Office in the Hotel.

Hotel open throughout the year. Boarding terms from 1st Nov. to 1st May.

JOHN O'LEARY, Proprietor.

KILLIN.

#### LOCH TAY, PERTHSHIRE.

### KILLIN HOTEL,

BY CALLANDER AND OBAN RAILWAY,
One of the grandest Lines in Scotland for Scenery.

A LEXANDER STUART, Lessee, begs to inform Tourists and the Public that the above well-known Hotel has been greatly improved and furnished anew in First-class style, and he trusts by personal superintendence to make it one of the most comfortable Hotels in the Highlands.

Posting in all its branches. Trout Fishing, free of charge, on Loch Tay. Salmon Fishing begins 5th February, and ends 31st May.

Letters and Telegrams for Rooms, Carriages, and Coach Seats, punctually attended to.

Bus meets all Trains during the season.

Coach runs daily between Killin and Aberfeldy during the season.

#### LEAMINGTON: -' -

#### REGENT HOTEL.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY AND HUNTING ESTABLISHMENT.

#### FLYS AND OMNIBUS

MEET ALL THE G. W. AND L. AND N. W. TRAINS.

POSTING, &c.

L. BISHOP, Proprietor.

#### LIMERICK.

#### CRUISE'S ROYAL

J. CLEARY, PROPRIETOR

THIS long-established and well-known FIRST-CLASS HOTEL is now conducted under the sole superintendence of the Proprietor, and possesses everything requisite to promote the comfort and convenience of the Nosility, Gentrar, and Tousists, and affords particular facilities to Commercial Gentlemen, having first-rate Snow-Rooms, together with MODERATE CHARGES.

with Moderate Charges.

Omnibuses attend all Trains, Steamers, etc. etc. etc.; also a Bus attends the Night
Mails for the convenience of Gentlemen coming by the late Trains.

\*\*N.R.—This is the PRINCIPAL HOTEL IN THE CITY, and is capable of accommodating over 150 persons, together with a splendid Suite of Drawing-Rooms.

HOT, COLD, AND SHOWER BATHS.

This is the only Hotel in the City called THE ROYAL HOTEL

#### LIVERPOOL

39 MANCHESTER STREET.

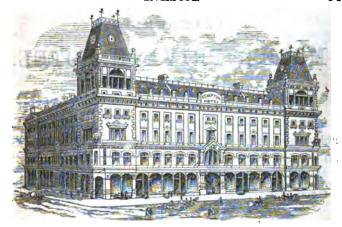
Opposite St. John's Lane.

In close proximity to St. George's Hall, Brown's Free Library, Picton Reading Room, and Walker Art Gallery, Lime Street Station, etc.

#### CONDUCTED ON STRICTLY TEMPERANCE PRINCIPLES.

SAMUEL STOTT.

PROPRIETOR.



### COMPTON

CHURCH STREET, LIVERPOOL.

NE of the most elegant, commodious, and economical Hotels in England, for a description of which the Proprietor begs to refer to a graphic account of his establishment which appeared in the Liverpool Mercury, from which he has freely quoted the following passages:-

Having passed the handsomely carved mahogany doors, the visitor finds himself in a capacious vestibule, 15 feet wide, supported by Sienna Marble Columns, all the walls being painted in corresponding colours.

The COFFEE ROOM, which is 40 feet square, is beautifully furnished in mahogany,

and is suited to the most fastidious taste.

The LADIES' DRAWING ROOM, 30 feet by 20 feet, is, perhaps, the most beautiful apartment in the Hotel, the furniture being Walnut, upholstered in the richest Maroon-coloured Utrecht Velvet.

The COMMERCIAL ROOM, 50 feet by 30 feet, has all the necessary arrangements for Commercial Gentlemen to carry on their correspondence or to meet their customers, and Special Arrangements for the Display of Goods have been made in rooms

prepared and fitted for the purpose.

On the first floor of the Hotel are TEA, WRITING, and SMOKING ROOMS.

The BED ROOMS are furnished either in Mahogany or Walnut, and nothing but Brussels Carpet has been used. These rooms have been so arranged that several can be used with an adjoining Sitting Room, as a SUITE OF APARTMENTS, or may be individually occupied and completely shut off from each other.

The BILLIARD ROOM, situated on the ground floor, is furnished with eleven

handsome new tables, and so seated that the spectator can witness any one or all of

the games in progress.

The RESTAURANT or LUNCHEON ROOM, in the furnishing and decoration of which no expense has been spared, is supported by handsome marble columns, and tastefully panelled and painted in warm and cheerful tints.

The SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS have received the fullest attention, and are of

the most complete and satisfactory kind.

The FURNITURE, LINEN, EARTHENWARE, and PLATE, have all been made expressly for this Hotel at a cost of many thousand pounds.

In short, in the Fittings and Decorations of the house no expense has been spared to secure the Comfort of the Guests, and to invest the Hotel with the character of A Home.-Liverpool Daily Mercury, December 26th, 1874.

#### LLANDUDNO.

### MOON'S PRIVATE HOTEL.

Two Minutes' Walk from Station.

Tourists, Families, and Gentlemen visiting this Fashionable Seaside Resort, will find the above Hotel replete with all that can be desired.

Good Bed-rooms, Private Sitting-rooms, Coffee-room, Ladies' Coffee-room, and Smoke-room.

harges Moderate, either by Day or Week.

#### LLANDUDNO.

#### THE IMPERIAL FAMILY HOTEL.

(CENTRE OF BAY.)

IN consequence of the EXTENSIVE PATRONAGE which this [Hotel has enjoyed since it was opened in 1872, it has been found necessary to ADD A New Wing.

APARTMENTS EN SUITE.

ELEGANT BILLIARD SALOON FOR THREE TABLES.

An Omnibus attends all Trains. Excellent Stabling. Tarif on Application.

JOHN CHANTREY, PROPRIETOR.

LLANGOLLEN.

# EDWARDS' HAND HOTEL.

Unequalled for the Beauty of its Situation on the Banks of the Dec.
Several Bed-Rooms and Sitting-Rooms have been added to the House to
suit the requirements of Families visiting this delightful Neighbourhood.

HOT, COLD, AND SHOWER BATHS. BILLIARDS.

Omnibuses from this Hotel meet all Trains at Llangellen Station.

#### LOCH AWE, ARGYLESHIRE, PORT SONACHAN HOTEL.

THOMAS CAMERON begs to intimate that the above Hotel, of which he has taken a lease, is Now Oran, after having been rebuilt on a new site commanding a magnificent view of the Lake. It contains Public Rooms, Private Parleurs, and upwards of twenty Bedrooms, which have all been newly furnished in a superior manner throughout. The Trout Fishing in Loch Awe is free, and is not surpassed in Scotland. Anglers will find first-class boats, with experienced boatmen, always in attendance. The Hotel, which is the principal one on the banks of the Lake, is situated 13 miles from Inversray, Dalmally 10, Tyndrum 22, Oban 20. Steamer passes and re-passes daily during Summer.

Passengers by the Steamer can break their journey at Port Sonachan, and resume

it again with the same ticket.

A Coach runs between Dalmally Station and Port Sonarhan during the Season. Horses and Conveyances kept for Hire. DAILY POST VIA INVERARAY.

#### LOCH EARN HEAD.

### LOCH EARN HEAD HOTEL, BALOUHIDDER, PERTHSHIRE

12 miles by rail from Callander.

(Under Royal Patronage. Twice visited by the Queen.)

THIS Hotel, having been re-decorated, has excellent accommodation for Families and Tourists, with every comfort and quiet, lies high and dry, and charmingly sheltered at the foot of the Wild Glen Ogle (the Kyber Pass). It commands fine views of the surrounding Hills and Loch, the old Castle of Glenample, the scenery of the Legend of Montrose, in the neighbourhood of Ben Voirlich, Rob Roy's Grave, Loch Voil, Loch Doine, and Loch Lubnaig, with many fine drives and walks. Posting and Carriages. Boats for Fishing and Rowing free. A 'Bus to and from the Hotel for the Trains during Summer.

Coaches to and from Crieff daily in Summer,

R. DAYTON.

### INVERSNAID HOTEL.

LOCH LOMOND

(GREATLY ENLARGED)

Landing-Place for Loch Katrine and the Trossachs, Aberfoyle, &c.

ROBT. BLAIR, PROPRIETOR.

# LOCHLOMOND. TARBET HOTEL,

(OPPOSITE BEN-LOMOND)

#### A. H. M'PHERSON, Proprietor,

Is the finest and most commodious Hotel on the Lake, and commands the best View of Ben-Lomond.

Coaches direct for the far-famed Glencroe, Inverary, and Oban, will commence running early in June.

Tourists en route for Trossachs and Callander can leave per 10.15 A.M. Steamer, next morning, in connection with the Steamer down Loch Katrine.

Small Boats on the Lake, and Guides to Ben-Lomond, to be had at the Hotel.

May 1878.

LOCHLOMOND.

#### ROWARDENNAN HOTEL, Foot of Ben Lomond.

B. JARRATT begs to return his sincere thanks to Tourists and others who have so kindly patronised him for the last nine years. Visitors will find this Hotel clean and comfortable, with every attention. Rowardennan is the best and shortest road to Ben Lomond, and the only place where Guides and Ponies can be had, by which parties can ride with ease and safety to the top, the distance being only four miles to the very summit.

The Loch Lomond Steamers call at Rowardennan Wharf six times a day on their route up and down the Loch.—May 1878.

### LOGH LOMOND, LUSS HOTEL.

ROBERT M'NAB.

POSTING. PLEASURE BOATS. FISHING FREE.

INCHTAVANACH and the STRONE BRAE command the most extensive, magnificent, and picturesque prospects of this, the far-famed

"QUEEN OF SCOTTISH LAKES."

#### LOCHLOMOND.

#### BALLOCH HOTEL FOOT OF LOCHLOMOND.

THE above first that Hetel is beautifully situated at the foot of the "Queen of Scottish Lakes," and at an easy distance from the Bailway Station. Visitors will have every comfort, combined with moderate charges. Parties purposing to proceed by first Steamer up Lochlomond would do well to arrive at the Hotel the previous evening.

Visitors staying at this Hotel have the privilege of going through the Grounds and Flower Gardens of Sir James Colquboun, Bart., and Mr. Campbell of Tillychewan, and have permission to visit "Mount Misery," which commands 17 miles of the most beautiful portion of Loablomond—28 islands being comprised in the view. Expellent Endut and Balmon Fishing. Posting in all its branches. Boats for the Lake.

GEORGE M'DOUGALL, Propriété.

#### ARDENTINNY.

#### ARDENTINNY HOTEL,

LOCH LONG.

THIS HOTEL, beautifully situated on the banks of Loch Long, having undergone extensive alterations, is now opened for the Season under the management of Mr. M. Ferguson, for many years head steward of the Loch Gavie and Loch Long Steamers.

Tourists and Visitors will find here all the comforts of a home combined with moderate charges. Fishing on Loch Long, and boats to be had at the Hotel.

Steamers call several times daily. Posting in all its departments.

#### LOCH TAY-PERTHSHIRE

#### BEN LAWERS HOTEL

THIS Hotel has been largely added to and refurnished, offers first-class accommodation to Tourists and Visitors. The Mountain, which is easy of ascent, is unequalled for Alpine plants. Parties wishing to secend with ponies should give notice the day previous. Salmon and Trout Fishing in the Loch. Trout fishing free. Coaches in connection with this Hotel to and from Killin, Kemmore, and Aberfeldy daily, Telegrams or letters for Boats, Coach-seats, Apartments, and Private Conveyances, strictly attended to.

JAMES ANDERSON, Proprietor.

#### THE DEVONSHIRE HOUSE HOTEL,

12 BISHOPGATE STREET WITHOUT, E.C. HENRY G. CHALKLEY, Proprietor.

ITHIS New First-class TEMPERANCH and FAMILY HOTEL, now open to the Public, the best of the kind in the Metropolis, is fitted with every modern improvement, and offers great advantages to Visitors for its excellent position, being in one of the best parts of the City, and two minutes walk from the North London, London and North-Western, Great Eastern, and Metropolitan Railway Stations in Liverpool Street; and five minutes walk from the Midland and Great Northern Railway Stations in Moorgate Street and Bank. Splendid Public Rooms, and a spacious Room for holding Public Meetings. The private Sitting Rooms, with lofty Bedrooms en suite, are replete with every home comfort. Moderate Charges and first-class attention. Reduced charges during the Winter, and Hosral arrangements made with Visitors staying a lengthened period. A Night Porter for late Trains.

#### · LONDON.

### UPPER NORWOOD.

NEAR THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

# THE QUEEN'S HOTEL.

THIS unique establishment stands unrivalled for the exquisite picturesqueness and beauty of its situation; its commanding and central position; and the commodiousness and completeness of its general arrangements. Delicate persons, to whom a light bracing air, charming scenery, close vicinity to the Crystal Palace and its amusements, and quiet seclusion, would be an invaluable boon, will find, in this establishment, their wishes fully realised. It is built on a dry gravelly soil, and stands at an elevation of 390 feet above the level of the sea, and is surrounded by several acres of its own pleasure-grounds and pastures.

There are Wings detached from the main building for the accommodation of Families and their suites, Wedding Breakfast parties, &c. The establishment also has its own Dairy, Homemade Bread, Kitchen Garden, &c. The Stabling Department is large and complete, and is provided with an ample number of look-up Coach-houses.

### SPECIAL NOTICE OF WINTER ARRANGEMENTS AND TERMS AT THE ABOVE HOTEL

The Patrons of this establishment are respectfully informed that Tourists, Families, and others are received on most reasonable terms for the Winter months—which season has many enjoyments for Visitors at the QUEEN'S HOTEL, owing to its elevated, dry, and salubrious situation, and its convenient vicinity to the Crystal Palace and the Winter Garden, whilst it commands by Rail easy access to the West End, the City, &c. Application for terms and other information to be addressed to the Manager.

#### THE

### HOLBORN RESTAURANT.

#### 218 HIGH HOLBORN.

#### ONE OF THE SIGHTS AND ONE OF THE COMFORTS OF LONDON.

Attractions of the Chief Parisian Establishments, with the quiet and order essential to English Customs.

DINNERS AND LUNCHEONS FROM DAILY BILL OF FARE.

#### A TABLE D'HOTE, AT SEPARATE TABLES, EVERY EVENING.

In the Grand Salon, the Prince's Salon, and the Duke's Salon,

From 6 to 8.30, 3s, 6d., including

TWO SOUPS. TWO KINDS OF FISH, TWO ENTREES, JOINTS, SWEETS, CHEESE (IN VARIETY), SALAD, &c., WITH ICES AND DESSERT.

This favourite Dinner is accompanied by a Selection of high-class Instrumental Music.

LYNTON, NORTH DEVON.

#### THE ROYAL CASTLE FAMILY HOTEL.

Patronised by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and other Members of the Royal Family.

THIS Hotel enjoys the most pleasant and commanding situation in the Neighbour-

This Hotel enjoys the most pleasant and commanding situation in the Reignourhood, embracing in panoramic sequence the most complete and uninterrupted views
of the Bristol Channel, the coast of South Wales,—Tors, Valleys of the East and
West Lynn, Lynn Cliff, together with the far-famed Valley of Rocks, sto. E.
Being entirely surrounded by its own grounds (12 acres), and removed from the main
road, visitors at the same time enjoy the comforts and retirements of a private house,
with the advantages and conveniences of a First-Class Hotel, recently and extensively
enlarged to meet the requirements of modern society. By strict attention combined with
roaderst charges the Promitter house to merit a continuance of the partonage so moderate charges the Proprietor hopes to merit a continuance of the patronage so largely vouchsafed. The position is most central, and within easy distance of all places

of interest in the vicinity.

In connection with this Hotel, and in the same extensive grounds, is a Private Hotel and Boarding House, also replete with every comfort and convenience for families visiting this romantic neighbourhood.

PRIVATE SITTING ROOMS, NEW AND ELEGANT COPPER, TABLE D'HOTE, AND LADIES' DRAWING ROOMS, ALL OVERLOOKING THE SEA.

Post Horses and Carriages of every description.

Coaches in the Season to Barnstaple and Ilfracombe.

THOMAS BAKER, Proprietor.

#### LYNTON, NORTH DEVON.

#### THE VALLEY OF ROCKS HOTEL

TIMIS favourite and beautifully situated Hotel, which has lately had extensive alterations, additions, and imprevements, combines with mederate charge all necessary means for the accommodation and confort of Families and Tourists. The splendid Table d'Hôte and Coffee-Room, Reading-Rooms, Ladies' Drawing-Room, and several private Bitting Rooms, range in a long front overlocking the sea, and looking into the extensive private grounds of the Hotel. Here the visitor commands uninterrupted views of the Bristol Channel, the Tors, and the Vaileys of the Best and West Lynns, and the Coast of South Wales, &c. The Hotel is also most conveniently situated as a centre for visiting all the places of interest in the district.

POST HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

JOHN CROOK, Proprietor.

#### MOFFAT SPA.

#### ANNANDALE ARMS HOTEL

ROBERT NORRIS, Proprietor.

Tourists and Visitors to this famous watering-place will find at the Annandale Arms Hotel first-class accommodation, combined with Moderate Charges. Commercial Gentlemen will find every attention to their convenience and interests. Description of the Commercial Gentlemen will find every attention to their convenience and interests. Committees the Trains at Beattock Station. A Summer Excursion Ouncitose runs along the route-passing "Craigieburn Wood," Bodesbeck, Grey Mare's Tail, to St. Mary's Loch, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, in connection with a Coach from Selkirk. Omnibuses ply to the Well every morning. Carriages of all kinds. Job and Post Horses on Hire.

#### MALVERN.

### THE FOLEY ARMS HOTEL

Is situate on the slope of the hill in the highest part of the town, and from its bay-windows and Terrace the most beautiful views are obtained.

Miss FLIGHT, Manager.

EDWARD ARCHER, Proprietor.

#### GREAT MALVERN.

### THE ABBEY HOTEL,

A N old established first-class Family Hotel, occupies one of the best positions in Malvern. Commands an extensive view of the surrounding country. Handsome suites of Apartments. Coffee-Room for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Managers, Mr. and Mrs. CORDELL BUGGINS.

WILLIAM ARCHER, Proprietor.



# THE IMPERIAL HOTEL,

RAILWAY STATION, GREAT MALVERN.

THIS Hotel contains upwards of one hundred Bedrooms, Drawing-Rooms, Bed and Dressing Rooms and Closets en suite, a Ladies' Coffee-Room, a Gentlemen's Coffee-Room, Table d'Hote, Reading and Billiard Rooms, etc. etc.

Of Great Malvern—the salubrity of the air and the purity of the water, its invigorating effects in summer and winter, and the beauties of the place—it is superfluous to speak. As a winter residence, also, the dryness and high temperature of Malvern are shown by conclusive and trustworthy testimony, and are confirmed by comparative tables of winters in other localities.

The new Stables belonging to the Company are now open, and comprise first-class accommodation for Horses and Carriages. Carriages, Saddle-horses, and Flies may be had at the Hotel.

A covered way conducts the visitor from the railway station to the Hotel.

Porters attend every train, to convey passengers' luggage to the Hotel. To meet the wishes of numerous visitors to the Hotel, the Proprietors have decided to take Ladies and Gentlemen as Boarders during the season, on the terms stated in the tariff, which will be forwarded upon application.



### MANCHESTER.

# KNOWSLEY HOTEL,

### CHEETHAM HILL ROAD,

Only a few minutes' walk from Victoria Railway Station,

Will be found by Travellers who appreciate Good and Lofty Rooms, and enjoy the Quietude and Comfort which the noisy part of the City cannot offer, a very acceptable house.

# Omnibuses to all parts of the City pass the door every few minutes.

J. B. BRENMEHL, PROPRIETOR.



## SMEDLEY'S HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTION, MATLOCK BRIDGE, DERBYSHIRE.

PHYSICIAN—WILLIAM B. HUNTER, M.D., C.M., Mem. Coun. Univ. Glas., Mem. Brit. Med. Assoc., Mem. Scot. Meteor. Soc.

THIS well-known Establishment is aituate in the centre of England, in the midst of varied and beautiful scenery, on the south-western slope of a range of sandstone hills, and at an altitude (of 700 feet above the sea level) that secures a pure, dry, and bracing atmosphere. It is remote from the great centres of population, yet is easy of access. It is surrounded by numerous objects of interest alike from the natural, artistic, and antiquarian point of view. The Practice, while to be generally described as Rydropathic, embraces all that is of undoabted value and sefety in the healing art, with much that is peculiar to itself, and which especially qualifies it for the treatment of delicate and serious cases of disease otherwise hopeless.

The internal arrangements are such as to render it unequalled as a winter residence for those who might otherwise have had to leave the country. Such is the size and peculiar arrangement of this Establishment, that weeks might be passed indoors in the winter season without any disadvantage to health. Average numbers in winter, 120.

Terms, 21 to 31 guineas per week. For Prospectus apply to Manager

Electric Apparatus of all kinds in use, including Electric and Electro-chemical Baths.

A LARGE AND HIGHLY VENTILATED TURKISH BATH HAS BECENTLY
BEEN ERECTED IN CONNECTION WITH THE BUILDING.

Established 28 years.

#### MELROSE.

#### GEORGE AND ABBOTSFORD HOTEL

is now Enlarged and Improved, with Ladies' Drawing-Room, Smoking-Rooms, Billiard-Rooms, and all the latest improvements of a First-class Hotel, while the Charges are not more than minor Hotels. Being only two minutes' walk from the Station, the same from the Abbey, it is therefore convenient for Strangers visiting Melrose.

March 30, 1878.

#### MELROSE

#### THE ABBEY HOTEL, ABBEY GATE.

THIS is the only Hotel which is built on the Abbey Grounds, at the entrance to the far-famed ruins of Melrose Abbey. An extensive addition having been built to the Establishment, consisting of Private Sitting Rooms, Bedrooms, Billiard-Boom, etc. etc., it is now the largest Hotel in Melrose, and only two minutes' walk from the Railway Station.

First-class Horses and Carriages to Abbotsford and Dryburgh Abbey.

An Omnibus attends all trains to convey Visitors' Luggage to and from
the Hotel.

GEORGE HAMILTON, PROPRIETOR.



### MELROSE, CLEAVER'S KING'S ARMS HOTEL.

Carriages of every description for Hire. An Omnibus attends every Train Free of Charge.

One-Horse Carriage to Abbotspord and back, 6s. 6d. Do. to Dryburgh and back, 7s. 6d.
Dinners, Luncheons, &c., promptly provided on the Arrival of the Trains.

## THE GRAND HOTEL,

THIS New First-class Hotel has been erected upon the grandest site which this famous Scottish Watering-Place affords, and commands an unsurpassed view of Highland magnificence. It has been elegantly furnished, and will be found replets with every comfort and convenience; and from the Proprietor's extensive experience in England, and latterly for over seven years as Chef-de-Cuisine in the Western Club, Glasgow, visitors are sure to find this Extablishment in harmony with its scenic surroundings. Telegrams for Rooms promptly attended to.

C. H. FOX, Proprietor.



## ROYAL MARINE HOTEL, NAIRN.

FIFTEEN MILES SOUTH OF INVERNESS.

Patronised by the Royal Family.

"The Brighton of the North."

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL for Families and Tourists at Moderate Rates. The house was specially built for an Hotel, and has undergone a thorough and extensive repair, and is newly and elegantly furnished in the most modern style, and contains numerous suites of Private Rooms, including Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dining Saloon with Drawing-Room; also Smoking Room, Billiard Room, &c. Over Seventy Beds can be made up.

The Climate of Nairn is well known to be the best in Scotland, and is becoming yearly more and more a favourite resort of the Upper Classes and Tourists from all parts of the Kingdom. It is also in high repute with the leading Physicians of the Country, who invariably recommend their patients in increasing numbers to secure the benefits of the dry and bracing air of the district.

Superior Hot and Cold Salt Water Baths in the Hotel, supplied by a powerful Steam-Engine direct from the sea.

AN OMNIBUS AWAITS THE ARRIVAL OF ALL TRAINS.

Posting in all its branches will be done in first-class style, and will be carefully attended to.

JOHN MACDONALD, PROPRIETOR,

LATE LESSEE OF STATION HOTEL, INVERNESS.

#### NORTH BERWICK.

#### ROYAL HOTEL.

THE MOST FASHIONABLE AND FINEST MARINE SITUATION IN SCOTLAND.

THIS extensive and commodious erection; recently built for a First-Class Family Hotel, replete with all modern appliances, is one of the most complete Provincial Hotels in the Kingdom.

Families, &c., Boarded per Day or Week on Moderate Terms.

#### Apartments "En Suite."

Cuisine under the superintendence of a First-Class man Cook.

The Golfing Links are adjacent to the Hotel, and the Bass Rock, Tantallon Castle, &c. &c., are at short Distances.

The Walks and Drives are varied and interesting.

#### CHAS. JOHNSTON, Proprietor.



# OBAN—CRAIG-ARD HOTEL—R. MACLAURIN, Proprietor. TOURISTS and Strangers visiting the West Highlands will find that, whether as regards Situation, Comfort, or Accommodation, combined with Moderate Charges, this elegant Hotel, built expressly for summer Visitors, cannot be surpassed, while it commands an extensive view of the beautiful Bay of Oban and other romantic scenery in the neighbourhood. The Hotel is situated on an elevated plateau near the Steamboat Wharf, to which a new and convenient approach has been lately added. The Wines and Cuisine are of the first quality. French and German spoken. Table d'Hôte daily. Apartments may be engaged by the week at a reduced scale.

#### OBAN.

#### CAMPBELL'S

## GREAT WESTERN HOTEL

BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED. FIRST CLASS.

MRS. CAMPBELL begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Tourists, that the above Hotel, well known as the first in the Highlands, is now ready for the season. Every attention will be paid to the comfort of visitors.

J. CAMPBELL,

Proprietress.

#### OXFORD.

In the Best and most Central part of the City.

## RANDOLPH HOTEL

(Opposite Martyrs' Memorial, and surrounded by the Principal Colleges)

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION,

CHARGES MODERATE.

HANDSOME COFFEE-ROOM FOR LADIES.

BILLIARD-ROOMS, BATHS, &c. &c.

GOOD STABLING, LOOSE BOXES, &c.

MISS I'ANSON, Manageress."



#### PENZANCE-SEA-SIDE.

#### QUEEN'S HOTEL

(On the Esplanade.)

PATRONISED BY H. M. THE QUEEN OF HOLLAND.

THIS magnificent Hotel has recently been greatly enlarged, entirely re-arranged, and handsomely furnished, having a frontage of over 170 feet, all the rooms of which overlook the sea. It is the only Hotel that commands a full and uninterrupted view of Mount's Bay. Pensance stands unrivalled for the variety and quiet beauty of its scenery, whilst the mildness of its climate is admirably adapted to invalids. Apartments en suite. Ladies' Coffee-Room. Billiard-Room. Hot and Cold Baths. An Omnibus meets every train. Posting in all its branches. Yachts, &c.

HENRY BLACKWELL, Proprietor.

#### PERTH.

#### HENRY'S QUEEN'S HOTEL

Opposite the General Railway Station.

THAT IS THE HOUSE TO GO TO,

#### PERTH.

## THE ROYAL GEORGE HOTEL

BY SPECIAL



APPOINTMENT.

MR. KENNEDY begs to intimate that the Royal George Hotel having been recently greatly enlarged and improved, Families, Tourists, Commercial Gentlemen, and Visitors, will find the Hotel replete with every Comfort.

The Queen's Room, Commercial Room, Private Parlours, and Bed-Rooms, will be found of the most approved modern style, and the Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saloon is both elegant and complete.

The situation is the best in town, and Omnibuses run to suit all trains.

Charges strictly Moderate, and Attendance charged in the Bill.

M.B.—4 Magnificent Billiard Salcon, the best in Scotland in commection with a Hotel, has just been added.

#### PERTH.

## POPLE'S ROYAL BRITISH HOTEL (Opposite the General Station).

Patronised by their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince and Princess Christian, Prince Arthur, and other Members of the Royal Family, and the leading Nobility of the Kingdom.

THIS Family Hotel has long stood pre-eminent; and the Preprietor would remark that the same care and unremitting attention, which are universally acknowledged by all who have patronised him, it will be his constant study to continue.

#### PRESTON, LANCASHIRE.

Half-way between London and Edinburgh, and London and Glasgow.

## THE VICTORIA HOTEL,

Close to the Railway Station. Established Forty Years. Night Porter. Charges Reasonable.

GOOD STABLING AND COACH-HOUSES.

MISS BILLINGTON, Proprietress.



#### PITLOCHRIE.

## FISHER'S HOTEL.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL

#### POSTING ESTABLISHMENT.

PARTIES wishing to see the magnificent Scenery in this part of the Scottish Highlands will find this Hotel (to which large additions have been made) most convenient, for in One Drive they can visit the

Falls of Tummel, the Queen's View of Loch Tummel;
The Far-Famed Pass of Killiecrankie;
Glen Tilt; The Falls of Bruar, &c.

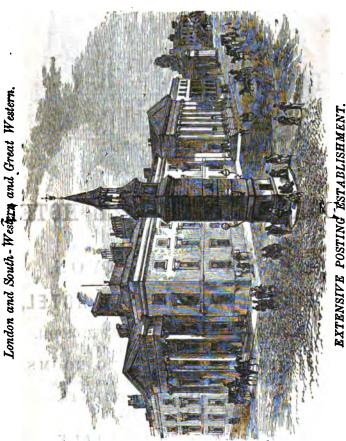
Pitlochrie is on the direct route to Balmoral Castle, by Spittal of Glenshee and Braemar; and to Taymouth Castle and Kinloch-Rannoch, by Tummel-Bridge.

Salmon and Trout Fishing on the Rivers Tummel and Garry, and on the Lochs in the neighbourhood.

Job and Post Horses and Carriages of every kind, By the Day, Week, or Month.

ORDERS BY TELEGRAPH, FOR ROOMS OR CARRIAGES, PUNCTUALLY

## The Royal Hotel, Plymouth.



S. PHARSE, PROPRIETOR.

Two Lines of Railway from London and the North of England to Plymouth, viz.



## DUKE OF CORNWALL HOTEL,

(Opposite the Railway Station).
POSTAL TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
PLYMOUTH, DEVON.

### FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL,

CONTAINING

A HANDSOME GENERAL COFFEE ROOM.

LADIES' DRAWING ROOM.

SMOKING AND READING ROOMS.

LARGE BILLIARD ROOM (Two Tables).

SUITES OF APARTMENTS.

HOT AND COLD BATHS.

TABLE D'HOTE DAILY.

Address to the Manager.

#### RIPON, FOUNTAINS ABBEY.

#### UNICORN HOTEL AND POSTING HOUSE.

PATRONISED BY H.R.H. PRINCE OF WALES.

ONE of the Oldest Established Hotels in the North of England, and the principal in Ripon. To meet requirements it has been lately much enlarged and improved.

Orders by Post punctually attended to.

R. E. COLLINSON, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT, PROPRIETOR.

#### GLENBURN HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT,

ROTHESAY, BUTE.

A MAGNIFICENT set of New Turkish, Electro-Chemical, Barège, and Salt Water Baths, just completed in direct communication with the Establishment.

For Prospectus, apply to

JOHN D. PATERSON.

#### ROTHESAY— QUEEN'S



WEST BAY. HOTEL.

ESTABLISHED TWENTY YEARS.

Five Minutes' Walk from the Quay on the Esplanade.

WM. M. WHYTE begs to announce that the extensive alterations and additions to this Old-Established and First-class Hotel are complete, comprising a magnificent Dining-Saloon (one of the finest in Scotland), Ladies' Drawing-Room, elegant Sitting-Rooms, Smoking and Billiard-Rooms, Bath-Rooms, and over Forty Bed-Rooms—all furnished in the most modern style. Beautiful Gardens and Pleasure-Grounds.

Letters and Telegrams punctually attended to.
PARTIES BOARDED BY THE WEEK OR MONTH.
N.B.—Headquarters of the Royal Northern Yacht Club are in connection with
the Hotel.

#### DUKE OF ROTHESAY HOTEL,

ROTHESAY.

THIS Hotel is now re-opened under New Management. The Public Rooms and Private Sitting Rooms are large and airy. The Bed Rooms of a very high class character. Families can have Suites of Apartments, securing almost complete privacy, and at melicrate charges. Special Terms for Visitors staying over a week.

#### CUISINE, WINES, LIQUORS, &c., GUARANTEED. Letters and Telegrams punctually attended to,

SAMUEL KEITH, PROPRIETOR.

(Late of Abercorn Hotel, Pataley.)
In connection with Hotel, a First-class RESTAURANT. Soups, Steaks, Joints, &c., always ready from 13 Noon.

#### ROTHESAY.

(Opposite the Pier.)

## THE BUTE ARMS HOTEL (FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL)

IS NOW OPEN nuder New Management. Having been thoroughly Renovated and Refurnished, those patronising this House will find it one of the most comfortable Hotels in the West of Scotland.

CHARLES WILSON (of Glasgow), Proprietor.

D. M'ARA, Proprietor.

## RUMBLING BRIDGE HOTEL NEW ROUTE IN SCOTLAND

RUMBLING BRIDGE AND FALLS OF DEVON BY DOLLAR.

1 hour by rail from Stirling.
Fifteen minutes by rail from Kinross, Lochleven.

Fine Scenery and First-class Hotel Accommodation.

No admission to grounds or waterfalls on SUNDAYB, except to those residing at the Hornz

ST. LEONARD'S-ON-SEA.

#### THE ALEXANDRA HOTEL COMPANY (LIMITED.)

This First-Class Hotel is now open for the reception of Visitors.

The Hotel is situated in the centre and best part of Eversfield Place, facing the Sea, and in close proximity to the Pier.

Private Sitting Rooms, a spacious Coffee Room, and every comfort for Families and Gentlemen visiting the Hotel.

#### CHARGES MODERATE.

Applications for Rooms will be attended to, and the Tariff and further particulars supplied by the Manager,

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, St. Leonards-on-Sea,

SALISBURY.

THE

## THREE SWANS FAMILY HOTEL.

A LADIES' COFFRE-ROOM.

A Commodious Gentlemen's Coffee-Room.

There is no Commercial Room in this Hotel, neither is it a Limited
Liability Company.

HENRY FIGES, Proprietor.

#### SALISBURY.



#### THE WHITE HART HOTEL.

A Nold-established and well-known first-class Family Hotel, nearly opposite Salisbury Cathedral, and within a pleasant drive of Stonehenge. This Hotel is acknowledged to be one of the most comfortable in England.

A Ladies' Coffee Room, a Coffee Room for Gentlemen, and first-class Billiard and Smoking Rooms.

Posting-Masters to Her Majesty. Carriages and Horses of every description.

Tariff on application to H. T. BOWES, Manager.

#### SKYE

### SLIGACHAN HOTEL

THIS House, which has been greatly added to, is nine and a half miles from Portree, fifteen from Broadford, and is beautifully situated at the very foot of the Cuchullin Hills. Ponies and Guides for Coruisk, the Spar Cave, Heart-o-Corry, &c. &c. Good Fishing.

J. A. BUTTERS, Lessee.

STAFFORD.

#### NORTH-WESTERN HOTEL

(ADJOINING THE RAILWAY STATION).

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL for the Nobility and Gentry, which is fitted up with all the Requirements of a Modern Establishment, combined with Strictly Moderate Charges, and is under the personal superintendence of

SARAH WOOD, Proprietress.

HORSES and CARRIAGES in Connection with the Hotel at the Shortest Notice.

#### STIRLING.

#### GOLDEN LION HOTEL.

STUART, LATE CAMPBELL.

THIS Oldest Established and First-Class Hotel is conveniently situated near the Railway Station and Castle. It has been newly renovated and improved, and affords comfortable accommodation to Tourists and Families visiting the Beautiful and Historical Scenery in the vicinity.

Conveyances await the arrival of all Trains and Steamers,

Post Horses and Carriages of every description.

ROBERT STUART, Proprietor.

May 1878.

See Shearer's Guide to Stirling and Lakes, ls. free by Post. Do. do. to Stirling, Maps and Cuts, 6d.

#### STIRLING.

## ROYAL HOTEL.

THIS Old-established First-Class Hotel is conveniently situated, being I within three minutes' walk of the Railway Station, and is patronised by their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, and other members of the Royal Family.

Please address Letters in full to

A. CAMPBELL, ROYAL HOTEL, STIRLING.

### STRATHPEFFER HOTEL,

#### STRATHPEFFER.

In close proximity to the far-famed Mineral Well.

ACCOMMODATION GOOD, CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE,

D. FRASER, Lessee.

#### STRATHPEFFER.

## SPA HOTEL

N Old-Established, First-Class Family Hotel, beautifully situated, and within a few minutes' walk of the Pump Room. Parties are requested to pay no attention to "Touts" by the way, who represent the house as full when such is not the case, and should apply to the Proprietrix,

Mrs. Edwards.

Posting in all its Branches.

#### TRNRY.

### ROYAL GATE HOUSE HOTEL.

COMMANDING A DELIGHTFUL VIEW OF THE BAY.

#### (FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN.)

JOSEPH GREGORY, PROPRIETOR.

#### THURSO.

#### HENDERSON'S ROYAL HOTEL

THIS Hotel has recently been enlarged and expressly fitted up as a First-class Hotel. The Bedroom and Parlour accommodation are ample, and well adapted to secure the comfort of Commercial Gentlemen and Tourists. Private Parlours and suites of apartments on moderate terms. Daily communication by Steamer to Stromness. Posting in all its departments, 'Bus meets all Trains and Steamers. First-class Billiard Room.

#### TROSSACHS.

#### STRONACLACHER HOTEL. THEAD OF LOCH KATRINE.

DONALD FERGUSON begs to return his sincere thanks to Tourists and others for their liberal support for the tast twenty-six years (since the above Hotel was opened). It is beautifully situated at the Head of Loch Katrine, and the only Hotel that commands a view of the Lake.

It is the best Fishing Station, and Boats with experienced Boatmen are always in

rendiness.

During the season Coaches run to and from Inversnaid, in connection with the Steamers on Loch Katrine and Loch Lomond.

Carriages and other Conveyances kept for Hirs.

STRONACLACHER, 1876,

#### TYNDRUM, PERTHSHIRE.

#### ROYAL HOTEL

JAMES ANDERSON, Proprietor,

BEGS to intimate having taken a Lease of this Hotel, which adjoins the Station of the Callander and Oban Railway, and recently built, has had it most comfortably furnished and fitted up. The Apartments are of a superior description, and consist of Oofice-Room, Dining and Private Sitting Rooms, and splendid Billiard-Room. The Bedrooms are high, airy, and cheerful. The Wines and Liquors are first quality; Poeting in all its branches. Good Trout-Fishing on Loch Nabes, with boats, also Fishing on River Filhan. Coaches to and from Daimally, Inveraray, Oban, Fort-William, Ballachulish, and Glencoe daily, Sunday excepted. All Orders by Post or Telegram carefully attended to. Charges very Moderate.

#### WINDERMERE.

#### OLOUDSDALE'S CROWN HOTEL.

. (Patronised by Royalty, American Presidents, and the Rothschilds.)

THE pre-eminence of the Crown is indicated by the fact that the Hotel has been made a Postal Telegraph Station by Government Authority.

As Head-quarters for Families and Tourists desirous of visiting the other Lakes and Mountain Scenery of this Picturesque District, the Crown, both by reason of its central situation and convenient access, is acknowledged to be unequalled.

It faces the Lake and Steam Yacht Piers.

The District Coaches run from the CROWN for Ambleside, Grasmere, Keswick; also for Ullswater and Coniston during the Season.

#### NINETY BEDS.

Table d'Hôte Daily at 6.30 P.M.

OMNIBUSES attend the arrival of Trains at Windermere Station, and Steamers at the Pier.

#### YORK.

#### HARKER'S YORK HOTEL,

ST. HELEN'S SQUARE.

THIS long-established First-Class Hotel occupies the best Situation in the City, being nearest to the Minster and the Ruins of St. Mary's Abbey; is free from all noise of Trains, and surrounded by the patent wooden pavement.

P. MATTHEWS, Proprietor.

### C. ABBOTT (LATE SCAWEN),

### RAILWAY AND FAMILY

(First Class)

#### YORK

PSTABLISHED many years. Refurnished and thoroughly Renovated. Near the Largest Hotel in York. Private Rooms. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Coffee-Rooms. Every accommodation for Night Travellers. Porters attend the Station Night and Day. A good Commercial connection attached to this House. Excellent Stabling. Billiard Saloon. N.B.—"Ask for Abbott's Porters."

In One Volume Crown 800.

#### THE LADY OF THE LAKE.

AUTHOR'S RDITION.

Printed on superfine paper, and profusely Illustrated by Foster and Gilbert, with eleven Photographs of the Trosachs district.

Price 12s. 6d. in cloth gilt, 25a. Morocco, or 31s. 6d. in Clan Tartan. A smaller Edition, foolscap 8vo, in large readable type, cloth extra, price 2s. 6d.; with five Photographs, 6s. cloth, 12s. 6d. in Clan Tartan.

EDINBURGH: ADAM & CHARLES BLACK.

#### MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF IRELANC.

TOURIST TICKETS. .

Available for Two Months, are issued during the Season from the principal

Stations in

EM ENGLAND & SCOTLAND.

FOR

AND THE

WEST OF IRELAND

An ILLUSTRATED HANDBOOK of all the Circular Tours in connection with the Company's system, containing Skeleton Routes for Tours of a week or a fortnight; a "Descriptive Guide" to the places named;

and "Anglers' Companion," with Eight handsome Coloured Maps and Pictorial Charts of the Districts, and a valuable General

Map of Ireland, may be obtained, with every further information required, on application to the Manager's Office, Broadstone Terminus, Dublin. Price (by post) One Shilling. J. E. WARD, Manager.

N BROADSTONE, DUBLIN, 1878,

### LONDON & NORTH-WESTERN AND CALEBONIAN RAILWAYS.

## WEST COAST ROYAL MAIL ROUTE

BETWEEN

#### ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND:

1st, 2d, and 3d CLASS TOURIST TICKETS, AVAILABLE FOR TWO MONTHS,

are (during the Season commencing 1st May) issued from the Principal Stations in England to the chief phices of interest in Scotland; and also from the same places in Scotland to English Stations.

Passengers by the Through Trains between London (Euston Station) and Scotland are conveyed in

#### THROUGH CARRIAGES

of the most improved description, and constructed specially for the accommodation of this Traffic.

Saloons, Family Carriages, Reserved Compartments, and all other conveniences necessary to ensure comfort on the journey can be arranged upon application to Mr. G. P. NEELE, Superintendent of the L. and N.-W. Line, Euston Station, London; Mr. H. WARD, General Superintendent, Caledonian Railway, Glasgow; or to any of the Station-masters at the Stations on the West Coast Route.

The Passenger Fares, and Horse, Carriage, and Dog Rates between London and Scotland bave been revised and reduced.

TABLE OF EXPRESS TRAINS BETWEEN LONDON AND SCOTLAND.

DOWN JOURNEY.

STATIONS.						WEEK DAYS.						
London Edinburgl Glasgow ( Greenock Stirling Pertli Aberdeen Inverness	e (Princ Buchar	ces St.	Stn Stn	dep) arr) ,, ., ., ., ., ., ., ., ., ., ., ., ., .	morn. 5.15 4.35 4.52 6.42	morn. 7.15 5.50 6.0 7.15 7.49 9.30	morn. 10.0 8.0 8.0 9.5	morn. 11.0 9.45 10.0 11.8 10.27 11.40 3.20 8.55	night 8.50 6.45 6.55 *7.50 7.86 8.40 12.40 2.45	9.0 9.0 9.15 *11.20 *9.55 *11.10 *4.5 *6.25	night. , 8,50 6,45 6,56 7,50 7,36 8,40 12,40 2,45	night. 9.0 9.8 9.15 11.20 9.55 11.10 4.8 6.25

No tonnection from London to Places marked thus (\*) on Saturday Hights.

#### UP JOURNEY.

	_		-										
STATIONS.					WEEK DAYS.						SUNDAYS.		
Inverness Aberdeen		:	:	dep.	10 0	morn.	unoru. 9.15	morn. 10.18 12.23	aft. 12.40 4.15	aft.	morn. 10.18 12.23	aight	
Perth . Stirling . Greenock Glasgow (Br					9.30 9.30 9.0 10.0	10.2	1.55 3.24 8.0 4.15	4.4 5.8 4.40 6.0	7.30 8.36 8.10 9.10	7.45 8.50	4.4 5.3 6.0	9.1	
Edinburgh ( London (				arr.	10.0 8.0 night.	10.35 10.35 night	4.25 5.30 morn.	6.10 4.5 morn.	9,25 *8.0 morn.	9.20 morn.	6.10 4.5 morn	9.2 †8.1 morr	

<sup>\*</sup> From Scotland daily, except Sunday.

On and after the 1st June the 10.0 A.M. Fast Express from Euston Station, London, will be run to Perth and Dundee.

#### THE LIMITED MAIL TRAINS

travel by this route, and are in connection with the Mail Coaches to the Outlying Districts of the Highlands. These Trains have been accelerated between London and Edinburgh and Glasgow; and additional accommodation and increased facilities are now afforded to passengers travelling by them.

#### DAY SALOONS, WITH LAVATORY ACCOMMODATION ATTACHED,

are now run between London and Edinburgh and Glasgow, leaving Euston Station by 10.0 A.M. Down Express, and returning from Edinburgh and Glasgow by 10.0 A.M. Up Express on Week Days. No extra charge is made for Passengers travelling in these Salcons, and Compartments are specially reserved for Ladies and Family Parties.

#### SLEEPING SALOONS

between London and Perth and Glasgow, and CARRIAGES with SLEEPING COMPARTMENTS, are also run between London and Edinburgh by the Night-Trains. The extra charge for berths in the Saloons or Sleeping Carriages is 5s. in addition to the ordinary 1st class fare.

Conductors, in charge of the Luggage, &c., travel by the Through Trains.

Doe Boxes specially provided.

Game Consignments conveyed by the Limited Mail.

Family Luggage.—With a view of giving greater facility for the conveyance of heavy Luggage by Passenger Trains, arrangements have been made in all the large towns for carting to the Station, at low rates, the Luggage of Families proceeding to Scotland, and also for forwarding such Luggage by Passenger Trains in advance.

The charge for conveyance by Passenger Train is at the rate of 6d. per Truck per Mile, for any weight up to 50 cwts., with a minimum of 10s., and exclusive of a reasonable charge for collection and delivery.

May 1878.

BY ORDER.

<sup>†</sup> From Scotland on Sunday.

## Midland Railway.

#### NEW ROUTE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

THE SETTLE AND CARLISLE RAILWAY is now open for Passenger Traffic, and an entirely

New Service of Express and Fast Trains has been established between the Midland
System and Scotland.

A Morning Express Train runs between London and Edinburgh and Glasgow, in each direction, with Pullman Drawing-Room Cars attached, and a Night Express Train runs in each direction between the same places, with Pullman Sleeping Cars attached, First-Class Passengers may avail themselves of the comfort and convenience of these luxurious Cars on payment of a small charge in addition to the Railway Fare, particulars of which may be ascertained at the Stations.

For the convenience of Passengers to and from the West of England and Scotland, a New Service of Express Passenger Trains has been established to and from Bristol, Bath, Gloucester, and Birmingham, in connection with the Through Service between London and Edinburgh and Glasgow.

The Up and Down Day Express Trains stop half-an-hour at Normanton, in all cases, to enable Passengers to dine. - A spacious and comfortable Dining Room is provided at that Station for their accommodation.

Through Guards, in charge of the Luggage of Passengers, travel between London and Edinburgh and Glasgow by the Day and Night Express Trains in both directions.

Passengers by this Route by the Express Trains between London and Edinburgh and Glasyw are conveyed in Through Carriages of the most improved description, fitted up with the Westinghouse Continuous Break and all the most approved modern appliances.

Ordinary Return Tickets between Stations in England and Stations in Scotland are assistable for the Return Journey on any day within One Calendar Month of the date of issue.

#### BELFAST,

#### BY THE NEW AND SHORT SEA ROUTE via BARROW.

THE capacious New Docks of Barrow, situated within the ancient Harbour of Peel, I under shelter of Walney Island, being now open for traffic, the Swift and Powerful Pirst-class Paddle Steam Ships "ANTRIM," "ROE," "TALBOT," and "SHELBURNE," will sail between Barrow and Belfast (weather permitting) in connection with through Trains on the Midland and Furness Railways; and through Tickets to Belfast, in connection with the Boat, will be issued from London, Northampton, Leicester, Nottingham, Bristol, Birmingham, Derby, Sheffield, Leeds, Bradford, and principal Stations on the Midland Railway—Return Tickets being available for One Calendar Month.

Passengers to and from London, and other Stations south of Leicester, may break the journey at Furness Abbey, Leeds, Derby, Trent, or Leicester; and Passengers to or from Stations west of Derby, at Furness Abbey, Leeds, or Derby, taking care that from any of those places they proceed by Midland Trains.

#### TOURISTS' TICKETS.

#### SCOTLAND.

During the summer months 1st and 3d Class Tourist Tickets, available for two Calendar Months, will be issued from London (St. Pancras) and principal Stations on the Midland Rallway to Edinburgh, Glasgow, Greenock, Melrose, Dumfries, Ayr, Stirling, Parth, Dundee, Aberdeen, Inverness, and other places of interest in Scotland.

Balcon, Family, and Invalid carriages can be obtained for the use of parties travelling to and from Scotland by the Midland Route, by giving a few days notice to the Station Master at any of the principal Stations, or to the Superintendent of the Line, Derby.

### ENGLISH LAKES.

DURING the Summer months 1st and 3d Class Tourist Tickets, available for Two Calendar Months, are issued from Principal Stations on the Midland Railway to Windermere, Ambleside, Grange, Furness Abbey, Penerye, Keswick, Trouteeck, and Morecambe.

Every Saturday, from May 19th to October 8th, Cheap Excursion Tickets to Morecambe will be issued from Letcester, Nottingham, Derby, Sheffield, Masboro', Barnsley, Normanton, Leeds, Bradford, Keighley, and principal intermediate points, available to return up to the Tuesday evening after date of issue.

For Fares and further particulars, see Tourist Programmes and Special Hand-bills.

#### MATLOCK AND BUXTON.

First and Third Class Tourist Tickets are issued during the Summer Months from principal Stations on the Midland Railway, and Lines in connection, to Matlock and Buxton—Tickets being available for Two Calendar Months.

Passengers holding Tickets to Buxton are allowed to break the journey at principal places of interest on the Line between Matlock and Buxton.

RETURN TICKETS at Low Fares will be issued to MATLOCK and BUXTON, by any of the Through Trains, on Saturdays, from May 19th to October 5th, available for Return by any Train up to the TUESDAY EVENING after date of issue.

First and Third Class Tourist Tickets available (in most cases) for Two Months, are issued during the Summer Months from Principal Stations on the Midland Railway, to Scarboro', Whitby, Filey, Bridlington, Harrogate, Ilkley, and other Stations in the

Yorkshire district.

Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Cleethorpes, and other Stations on the East Coast.

Brighton, Hastings, Portsmouth, The Isla of Wight, Bournemouth, and other Stations in the South of England.

Penzance, Plymouth, Torquay, Exeter, Weston-super-mare, Ilfracombe, and other Stations in the West of England.

Newport, Monmouth, Cardiff, Swansea, Tenby, and other Stations in South Wales.

Abecystwith, Liandudno, Rhyl, Bangor, and other Stations in North Wales.

Lytham, Southport, Blackpool, and other Stations on the Lancashire Coast; and to Bath, Malvorn, Learnington, Brecon, etc.; as well as to Edinburgh, Glasgow, Stirling, Perth, Dundee, Dumfries, Aberdeen, Inverness, and other Principal Stations in Scotland.

For further particulars, see Tourist Programmes and Hand-bills.

#### PLEASURE PARTIES.

From 1st MAY to 31st OCTOBER 1878,

#### CHEAP RETURN TICKETS

Will be issued to parties of not less than SIX First Class, or TEN Third Class Passengers, desirous of taking Pleasure Excursions to places on or adjacent to this Rallway.

For particulars, apply to the Station-masters on the Line, or to the Superintendent of the Line at Derby.

DERBY, 1878.

CALEDONIAN RAILWAY.



#### ROYAL MAIL ROUTE

#### ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

DIRECT TRAINS run to and from London (Euston), Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Bradford, &c., and Glasgow, Edinburgh, Greenock, Paisley, Dumfries, Peebles, Stieling, Perth, Dunder, Aberdeen, Inverness, and the North.

Tourists may break their journey at various Stations on the Route.

#### To Greenock, Paisley, Wemyss Bay, the Firth of Clyde and the West Highlands of Scotland.

The Company's Trains run Daily from Edinburgh, Glasgow, Carlisle, &c., to Greenock, Wemyss Bay, &c., in connection with the Steamers "Columba," "Iona," "Lord of the Isles," and other steamers, to Dunoon, Innellan, Rothesay, Kyles of Bute, Tarbert, Inveraray, Oban, Iona, Staffa, Ballachulish, Glenoce, Fort-William, Caledonian Canal, Falls of Foyers, Inverness, Isle of Skye, and Loch-Long, Loch-Goil, Kilmun, Blairmore, Arran, &c.

#### To Stirling, Callander, Dalmally, Perth, Dundee, Aberdeen, Inverness, &c., and the North Highlands.

Trains run from Carlisle, Edinburgh, Glasgow, &c., to the North, in connection with Coaches from Callander for Trossachs, Loch-Katrine, and Loch-Lomond; from Crieff and Lochearnhead for Circular Tour via St. Fillans and Loch-Earn; from Killin and Aberfeldy for Circular Tour via Loch-Tay and Taymouth Castle; also for Tours via Dunkeld, Pitlochry, Pass of Killiecrankie, Blair-Athole, Inverness, Aberdeen, Isle of Skye, &c.; from Tyndrum for Glenorchy, Blackmount Deer Forest, Glencoe, and Fort-William; and from Dalmally for Loch-Awe, Inveraray, Taynuilt, Oban, Iona, Staffa, &c.

#### Direct Trains between Edinburgh and Glasgow.

A full service of Trains is run by the Direct Route between Edinburgh and Glasgow at the most convenient hours of the day.

For particulars, see the Company's Time Tables and Programme of Tours.

CALEDONIAN RAILWAY COMPANY'S OFFICES, GLASGOW, 1878. JAMES SMITHELLS, General Manager.

## GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

TOURIST ARRANGEMENTS 1878.

Ast/2d, and 3d Class Tourist Tickers, available for two Maintain renewable on payment of a certain percentage up to December 31st, will be issued from May 1st to October 31st inclusive, at the principal stations on this Railway, to all the Watering and other places of attraction in the West of England including ......

England, including :--LEVEDON. ILPRACOMBE. TORQUAY. ' PENEARCE. WESTON-SUPER-MARE. EXETER. PLYMOUTH. Bridport. MINEHEAD. DAWLISH. TRURO. DORCHESTER. Barnetaple. TEIGNMOUTH. FALMOUTH. WEYMOUTH. and CHANNEL BLANCE. To North and South Wales, including-DOLOBILLY. RHYL. TENBY. HULTHEAD, BARMOUTH. LLANDUDEO. CHEPSTOW. PEMBROKE. NEW MILFORD. Aberystwith. Penmarnmawr. SWANSEA. To BUXTON. WINDERMERE SCOTLAND. MATLOCK. ISLE OF MAN. SCARBOROUGH and WHITBY. IALE OF WIGHT. To BRIGHTON. ST. LEONARDS. MARGATE. DOVER. EASTBOURNE. HASTINGS RAMSGATE. And to Waterford. Core. LAKES OF KILLARNEY. DUBLIN, BTC.

Passengers bolding 1st or 2d Class Tourist Tickets to the principal stations in the West of England can travel by the 11.45 a.m. Express train from Paddington, which reaches Exeter in four hours and a quarter, and Plymouth in six hours and a quarter.

For particulars of the various Circular Tours, Fares, and other information, see the Company's Tourist Programmes, which can be obtained at the Stations and Booking offices.

#### PIONIC AND PLEASURE PARTIES.

During the Sammer months (May 1st to October 31st inclusive), 1st, 2d, and 3d Class Retarn Tickets, available for one day only, will be issued (with certain exceptions and limitations) at reduced fares, at all the principal Stations, to parties of not less than six 1st class or ten 2d or 3d class passengers.

To obtain these Tickets, application must be made to one of the persons named below not less than three days before, giving full particulars of the proposed excursion.

#### **EXCURSION TRAINS**

at low fares will run at intervals during the season, to and from London, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Bristol, Worcester, Weymouth, the West of England, North and South Wales, the South of Ireland, and all parts of the Great Western system.

Full information as to Trains, Fares, Routes, etc., will be duly announced, and may be obtained on application to the Company's Superintendents:—Mr. H. Hughes and Mr. A. Higgins, Paddington; Mr. H. Stevens, Reading; Mr. T. Graham or Mr. T. W. Walton, Bristol; Mr. E. C. Compton, Plymouth; Mr. G. C. Grover, Hereford; Mr. J. Kelley, Chester; Mr. N. J. Burlinson, Birmingham; Mr. J. Richardson, Par; Mr. G. S. Denbigh, Penzance; Mr. H. Y. Adye, Worcester; Mr. T. I. Allen, Newport (Mon.); Mr. H. Besant, Swansea; and Mr. P. Donaldson, Pontypool Road (Mon.)

Paddington Terminus.

J. GRIERSON, General Manager.

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#### VIEWS FROM THE TOP OF PRECELLY MOUNTAIN.

PEMBROKESHIRE.

comprise Coast of Ireland, Coast of Devonshire, Snowdon, Lundy Island, St. Bride's, Cardigan, and Swansea Bays.



Tourist Days, Tuesdays and Thursdays, May 1 to Sept. 30. Third Class Fare, 1s. there and back.

#### Range of View, comprising 11 Counties.

- 1. CAERNARVONSHIRE (Wales). 2. MERIONETHSHIRE
- 8. MONTGOMERY
- 4. CARDIGAN
- RADNOR
- 6. BRECON

- 7. CARMARTHEN 8. PEMBROKE
- (Wales).
- 9. GLAMORGAN
- 10. DEVONSHIRE (England).
  11. WEXFORD & WICKLOW (Ireland).

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The Shortest and Quickest Route to the South-West and West of England, EXETER, BARNSTAPLE, BIDEFORD ("Westward Ho!") ILFRACOMBE, NORTH and SOUTH DEVON, TAVISTOCK, LAUNCESTON, PLYMOUTH, WEYMOUTH, BOURNEMOUTH, SOUTHAMPTON, PORTSMOUTH, STOKES BAY, and ISLE OF WIGHT.

Fast Expresses and Frequent Trains.

Through Tickets in connection with the London and North-Western, Great Northern, and Midland Railways.

Regular Mail Steam-Ships, vid Southampton, to and from the CHANNEL ISLANDS, JERSEY and GUERNSEY. Also Fast Steam-Ships for HAVRE, ROUEN, and PARIS, St. MALO, CHERBOURG, GRANVILLE, and HONFLEUR.



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MARMION, IONA, MORNA, OR OTHER OF THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

Sail from Viotoria Dock, Leith, every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon; and from Hermitage Stram Whare, London, every Wednesday and Saturday morning.

For Rates of Freight and Fares, apply to THOMAS AFTERN, 8 Commercial Street, Leith,

## SCOTIAND AND IRELAND. "EDYAL MAIL LINE TWO SERVICES DAILY, GLASGOW AND BELFAST, DIRLIN LONDONDERRY 40

Doddin, Don Don Dinker, do.									
*SCOTLAND to IRELAND. TWO SERVICES DAILY.	FIRST SER- VICE, DAILY (Sundays excepted).	SECOND SERVICE, DATLY (Seturdays and Sundays excepted).							
From Glascow, Broomlelaw by Steamer From Glascow, St. Enoch's Station From Passley From Gerescock, Prince's Pier by Train by Train by Train by Steamer Arrive at BELFAST From BELFAST for Dublin From BELFAST for L'Derry (V. Coleraine) by Train Do. (Via Omagh) by Train From BELFAST for Galway by Train From BELFAST for Galway by Train by Train	* 6 P.M. 8 P.M. 7.24 P.M. 4.45 P.M. 4.30 A.M. † 7.0 A.M. † 7.0 A.M. † 6.10 A.M. 9.0 A.M.	9.5 P.M. 9.24 P.M. 10.15 P.M. 6.16 A.M. † 7.0 A.M. † 9.45 A.M. † 9.45 A.M. † 9.45 A.M.							

\* On Saturdays the Steamer Sails from Glasgow at 2 P.M.

Passengers from Edinburgh are conveyed to Greenock without change of carriage, by North British Train, leaving Edinburgh at 8.50 p.m., for First Service, and 6.40 p.m. for Second Service, or Passengers leaving Edinburgh at 7.10 p.m. by North British Rail will arrive in Glasgow in time for 9.5 p.m. train from St. Enoch Station for Second Service, and Passengers from Aberdeen, Dundre, Perth, Stirling, &c., will find in the Time Tables of the Railway Companies Trains at suitable hours.

† Passengers can proceed from Belfast by later Trains during the day, if they choose,

IRELAND to SCOTLAND. TWO SERVICES DAILY.	FIRST SER- VICE, DAILY (Sundays excepted).	SECOND SERVICE DAILY (Saturdays and Sundays excepted).
From DUBLIN From LONDONDERRY (Via Coleraine) by Do. (Via Omagh) by From PORTRUSH by From BELLFAST by 86	Train 2.0 P.M. Train 2.45 P.M. Train 12.30 P.M. Train 8.35 P.M. Eamer 8 P.M.	6.15 A.M. 2.0 P.M. 5.0 P.M. 12.30 P.M. 5.40 P.M. 9.0 P.M.
From Greenoce, Prince's Pier by Arrive at Paislary by Arrive at Glascow by	about a 4.30 A.M. Train 5.15 A.M. Train 5.30 A.M. teamer	b 5.30 a.m. 7.0 a.m. 7.44 a.m. 8.0 a.m. 1 7.30 4m.

a. The Steamers performing the First Service do not proceed beyond GREENOCK, except on Sunday, when the Steamer proceeds to GLascow immediately after calling at Greenock.

b. The Steamers performing the Second Service always proceed to Glasdow immediately after calling at Prin. Flor, Greenock. No Train from Greenock to Glasdow on Sundays. Passengers for Edunations by First, Service are conveyed direct from Greenock, without change of carriage, by North British Rail (Sundays excepted), and Passengules by Second Service will overtake 8.40 a.m. Express from Dundas St., reaching Edinbro' at 9.55 a.m.

Tiekets can only be obtained at the Booking Offices. Cabin Berths secured at the Steam-Packet Offices in Glasgow and Belfast. Passengers are requested to take charge of their own Luggage, as the Ship is not responsible in any way for its safety. Return Tiekets available for one Calendar Month. Passengers booked through between all the principal Railway Stations in Ireland and Scotland.

#### G. & J. BURNS, 267 Argyle Street, Glasgow.

Tours are in operation to the Lakes of Killarmet, Connenara, Antrik Coast (and ding Giant's Causeway), and Slico, etc., and from Belfast to the Highlani and Lake Districts of Scotland.

### FLEETWOOD TO BELFAST

AND THE

#### NORTH OF



#### IRELAND.

EVERY EVENING

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED).

In connection with the Lancashire and Yorkshire, and London and North-Western Railways.

THE NORTH LANCASHIRE STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Royal Mail Steam Ships,

EARL OF ULSTER (New Steamer), DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,

THOMAS DUGDALE, PRINCESS OF WALES.

#### LEAVE FLEETWOOD FOR BELFAST.

Every Evening (Sundays excepted), at or after 7.40 p.m., after arrival of trains from London, Birmingham, Hull, Newcastle, Bradford, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Preston, and all parts of the Kingdom; returning

#### FROM BELFAST TO FLEETWOOD

Every Evening (Sundays excepted), at 7.45 p.m., arriving in Fleetwood in time for early morning trains to the above places.

FARES, -Saloon, 12s. 6d. : Steerage, 5s. : Return Tickets (available for one month), SALOON, 21s.; STEERAGE, 8s. 6d. Through Tickets (single and return) are also issued from all the principal Stations of the London and North-Western, Lancashire and Yorkshire. North-Eastern. Great Western, Great Northern and Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Companies, to Belfast, and vice versa. Return Tickets are available for one month.

#### SPECIAL TOURISTS' TICKETS AVAILABLE FOR TWO MONTHS

are issued during the Summer Season, via the Fleetwood Route, whereby Tourists may visit all places of interest in the North of Ireland and Dublin. For particulars, see the Lancashire and Yorkshire and London and North-Western Companies' Books of Tourists' Arrangements.

At Fleetwood the railway trains run alongside the steamers, and passengers' luggage is carried from the train at the quay on board FREE

OF CHARGE.

Fleetwood is unrivalled as a steam packet station for the North of Ireland, and the unexampled regularity with which the Belfast Line of Steamers have made the passage between the two ports for more than thirty years, is probably without a parallel in steamboat service, and has made this Route the most popular, as it is certainly the most Expeditious and Desirable, for Passengers, Goods, and Merchandise, between the great centres of commerce in England, and the North and North-West of Ireland.

For further information, see Bradshaw's Guide, pages 328 and 329, or apply at any of the stations of the Railway Companies before named; T. C. HAINES, 20 Donegall Quay, Belfast; or to THOS. H. CARR, FLEETWOOD.

#### ALLAN" LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS

Running in Connection with the

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Sail from Liverpool to Quebec every Thursday, calling at Londonderry to embark Mails and Passengers.

From LIVERPOOL to BALTIMORE via Halifax every alternate Tuesday. Cabin Fares to Quebec, Halifax, or Baltimore, £12, £15, or £18, according to position of State Room.

From GLASGOW to QUEBEC every Thursday. Cabin Fare, £12:12s.

OCEAN RETURN TICKETS issued at £22, £25, or £30, available for Twelve Months, from any of the American or Canadian Ports from which the Company's Steamers sail.

Passengers taking "RETURN TICKETS" by this line of Steamers can go out by

way of Quebec, and return by way of Baltimore, or vice versa.

For further particulars apply in Montreal to Hugh and Andrew Allan; in Quebed to Allans, Rae, and Company; in Baltimore to A. Schumacher and Company; in Halifax to S. Cunarl and Company; in London to Montgomeric and Greathorne, 17 Gracechurch Street; in Glasgow to James and Alexander Allan, 70 Great Clyde Street; or to

ALLAN BROTHERS AND COMPANY.

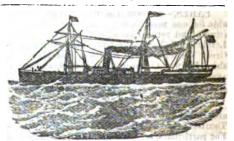
Alexandra Buildings, James Street, Liverpool,

#### ABERDEEN

AND

#### LONDON

Average Passage 36 Hours.



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BAN-RIGH, CITY OF LONDON, CITY OF ABERDEEN, or HOGARTH, will be despatched (weather, etc., permitting) from ABERDEEN, and from The Aberdeen Steam Navigation Co's. Wharf, Limehouse, LONDON, every Wednesday and Saturday, FARES-including Stewards' Fees-Private Cabins accommodating four passengers

. Private Cabius, if occupied by fewer than four passengers, 25.
Single Tickets—First Cabiu, 30s.; Second Cabin, 15s.; Children under fourteen
ars, 15s. and 10s. Return Tickets—available for three months—45s. and 25s.; rears, 15s. and 10s. Children, 25s. and 15s.

Passengers will please observe that during the season the Company's steamer "Ich Dien" will start from the Temple Pier, Thames Embankment, one hour before the advertised times of sailing, conveying passengers and their luggage alongside the Aberdeen steamers free of charge. Porters in the Company's service will assist with the luggage.

For further particulars apply to James M. Davy, Agent, The Aberdoen Steam Navigation Co.'s Wharf, Limehouse; and 103 Queen Victoria Street, E.C., London; or to Charles Shepherd, Manager, Waterloo Quay, Aberdeen.



#### TO TOURISTS.

#### STEAM TO CAITHNESS

AND THE

#### ISLANDS OF ORKNEY AND SHETLAND

From Granton Harbour (EDINBURGH), and ABERDEEN, by the Steamships "St. Magnus," "St. Nicholas," "St. Clair," and "Queen," during summer. To Wick every Monday and Friday, to Thurso every Monday, to Kirkwall and Lerwick every Tuesday and Friday. Fares very low, and Passenger accommodation first class. Apply to James M. Davy, Aberdeen Steam Wharf, 257 Wapping, London; George Mathieson, Agent, 16 Waterloo Place, Edinburgh; or to Charles Merrylees, Manager, Aberdeen.

N.B.—The very fast and commodious new Steamship "EARL OF ZETLAND," built and specially adapted for the Trade, is now on the passage, and will ply regularly twice a-week between Lerwick and the North Isles of Shetland.

The "Earl of Zetland" has First-Class Passenger Accommodation and will give unequalled facilities for Tourists visiting the different Islands with every comfort.

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THE Steamer "Danara Castle" sails from Glasgow for Colonsay, Ions, Bunessan (Mull), Tyree, and Coll, Struan, Carboet, Dunvegan, Stein, and Uig (Skye), Tarbert and Rodel (Harris), Lochmaddy, Kallin, Carnan and Lochboundale (Uist), and Barra.

.\*. The Tourist who desires (within the limits of a week, and at a reasonable-expense) a panoramic view of the general scenery of the Hebrides, with all its varied beauty, sublimity, and grandeur, has no better opportunity afforded him than by the above route.

Further information and Time-bills may be had by applying to
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Are intended to Sail as under :-

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BELFAST to BRISTOL and SWANSEA-Every Friday.

BRISTOL to BELFAST and GLASGOW-Every Tuesday and Friday.

Swansea to Belfast and Glasgow—Every Wednesday.

CARDIFF to BELFAST and GLASGOW-Every Saturday.

Fares from Glascow—Cabin, 20s.; Steerage 12s. 6d.; Soldiers and Sailors, 10s., from Belfast—Cabin, 17s. 6d.; Steerage, 10s.

Puritive for Cable and Stoomer at Ware and a half availe

BETURNS for Cabin and Steerage at Fare and a half, available for ONE MONTH.

These Steamers have splendid Cabin accommodation for passengers.

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Total Disablement.

GEO. TODD CHIENE, Manager.

#### TOURISTS' MAPS.

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Complete Catalogue of Maps, &c., on application.

#### W. & A. K. JOHNSTON,

4 ST. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH; AND
19 PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON, E.O.

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### VIEWS OF SCOTTISH SCENERY,

GUIDE-BOOKS, MAPS, &c. &c.

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#### PHOTOGRAPHS OF SCOTTISH SCENERY

BY

#### J. VALENTINE,

PHOTOGRAPHER BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT



To HER MAJESTY
THE QUEEN.

#### DUNDEE,

Embracing a very large series of the principal places of interest in the Lowlands and Highlands, in IMPERIAL (8 x 10), CABINET, CARD, and STERROSCOPIC SIZES.

In reference to a spries of these Views the late Earl of Dalheunic presented to the Queen, he wrote as follows:—

"SiB—I think it due to you, as an artist, to inform you that I had the honour of presenting the set of your Photographs to the Queen, and that Her Majesty was pleased to express her approval of them as works of art.

"Yours truly,

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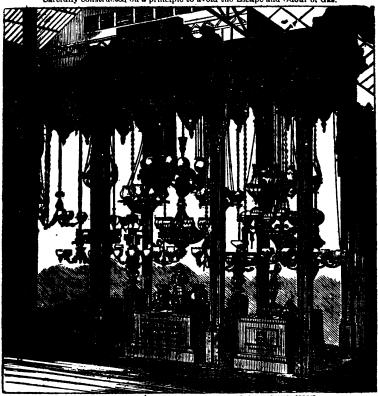
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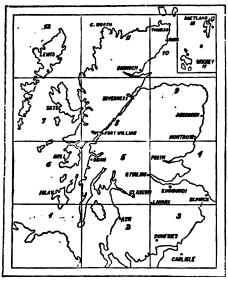
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